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GEORGIA OFFERS AN ARDENT DRY FOR NOMINATION

Senator George Will Have Following in Alabama and Florida Also

FIRM OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY WET

Mr. Reed Makes but Little Headway Because of Stand Against Wilson

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

ATLANTA, Ga. — Not quite four years ago the unterrified and determined group of delegates from Georgia in the Madison Square Garden political battle were singing that melancholy anthem, "For McAdoo Was Born in Dear Old Georgia," and at intervals announced, "Twenty-eight votes for William Gibbs McAdoo." The Georgians went down in the struggle like the Old Guard, dying but not surrendering.

I find, however, that accepting the retirement of their hero of 1924 in good faith, they have now given up the idea of nominating him at Houston. But not only the memory of that classic conflict and the bitterness which it engendered contribute to a new political determination, but widespread antagonism to Governor Smith and all that he stands for makes it certain that Georgia will not be found in the Smith column at the coming Democratic National Convention.

Walker as "Ambassador"

The Smithwets have made their best overtures to the leaders in this State, and have played their strongest card by sending the always tactful, and highly ingratiating Mayor Walker down to smile and dine with the Atlantans. But there is little indication of any headway for the New York Governor among those who are likely to be delegates or influential in the choice of delegates. Mayor Walker's report to those who sent him is said to have been most discouraging.

It is true that too much seems to have been made of the reported reconciliation between Clark Howell, former Democratic National Committeeman, and owner of the Atlanta Constitution, and Major Cohen, present national committeeman, and owner of the Atlanta Journal. That new entente was supposed to have wholly blocked the Smith candidacy.

The Howell tendency is toward Smith. Mr. Howell himself has always maintained relations of the utmost cordiality with the leaders of Tammany Hall, and his retirement four years ago from the National Committee was effected largely by the activities of the McAdoo element in the party—to his own dissatisfaction. Not unnaturally, therefore, he was looked upon as one likely to aid the Smith movement this year.

Howell for Smith

However, an agreement between the rival factions in Georgia to present the name of Senator George stilled for a time any advocacy on the part of the Constitution in behalf of Smith, but Mr. Howell, vacationing in California, has been giving out interviews which leave little doubt as to where his sympathies rest.

I find a feeling in Atlanta that the treaty of amity between these two Democratic journalistic leaders is not likely to be enduring. The only present Democratic policy, upon which all factions in Georgia seem to be thoroughly united, is the presentation of Senator Walter George as the State's favorite son at Houston.

At the outset, this was presumably merely a device to prevent the State becoming a battle ground between the friends of Governor Smith and

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$4,150,000 IN ROAD WORK

Highway construction work involving total outlays of approximately $4,150,000 will be in progress in Massachusetts early in April, William F. Williams, Commissioner of Public Works, advised Gov. Alvan T. Fuller in reply to an inquiry as to what projects can be started to relieve unemployment.

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Oil Royalties Yield $7,500,000 to College

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Austin, Tex.

ROYALTIES from oil lands owned by the University of Texas have reached nearly $7,500,000, yet by a curious quirk of the law the institution has obtained only $38,000 of usable income so far from this source, according to the university auditor.

The royalties have been invested in Government bonds under the law which permits only the income to be used for campus construction work, so the authorities see no way to use the principal for the $10,000,000 building program.

RICH PEASANTS HOARDING GRAIN IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Measures Taken to Compel Them to Surrender Stores —Plot in Donetz Basin

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The main topic of discussion here is the extraordinary plot to disorganize production in the Shakhti district of the Donetz Basin, Russia's largest coal region. The state political police accuse a group of engineers of receiving money from the former owners of the mines and maintaining connections with Russian émigré centers and a Polish espionage system.

It is charged that they deliberately mismanaged state property, working poor mines, buying unsuitable machinery, provoking workers to strike by compelling them to work "in dangerous and unhealthy conditions," even "causing explosions and other accidents." It is understood that several German engineers have been arrested, accused of complicity.

Two Morals Drawn

Due to the supposed wide ramifications of the plot, the trial of the accused is not expected to begin before the end of April.

A. I. Rykoff, addressing the Moscow Soviet, drew two morals from the case, first, that the Soviet Party organs showed inexcusable carelessness in permitting the engineers to carry on their activities undetected so long; second, that not all counter-revolutionary specialists had renounced their efforts to undermine the Soviet Government by sabotage. Warning against indiscriminate condemnation of specialists, he urged greater watchfulness of their acitivities by Communist workers.

Discussing the economic situation, Mr. Rykoff repudiated any intention to abolish the new economic policy in connection with the strenuous measures recently taken to compel the richer peasants to surrender their hoarded stores of grain, but simultaneously asserted the intention of the state to employ administrative gestures against grain hoarders and speculators.

Spring Sowing Campaign

Emphasizing the importance of the spring sowing campaign, Mr. Rykoff said: "A serious danger which confronts us is the possible insufficient extension of the sown area. From some regions comes the news that rich peasants have resigned the land which they had already leased and reduced acreage. Rich peasants, in a number of cases, are agitating for a reduction of the sown area."

This tendency of rich peasants to curtail planting is understandable, since the stocks of grain which they held in anticipation of higher prices sometimes have been confiscated during a campaign to increase grain collections.

Six Germans Arrested

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The arrest of six German engineers in the Donets district by Soviet police, three of whom were sent there by the "A. E. G.," one of the leading electrical companies of Germany, on a charge that they participated in a scheme drawn up by counter revolutionists has caused the utmost consternation here, to say the least.

The bewilderment is especially great, since the A. E. G. of all companies has done most to assist the Russians in rebuilding their industry. The three arrested employees, this firm declares, are men whom it cannot believe would mix in political adventures. In fact, whenever this company sends a man to Soviet Russia it warns him against becoming entangled in political plots.

The Soviets are charged here quite openly with trying to invent an excuse by their present economic distress, for which purpose they are spreading rumors that acts of sabotage are being committed with the aid of foreign engineers. This at least is the only feasible explanation of their behavior, it is declared here.

At any rate, the present incident, it is emphasized, will serve a warning henceforth to German engineers to think twice before going to Soviet Russia.

GENEVA EDITOR HONORED

Gathering to pay their respects to Felix Valyi, editor of the Review of Nations, Geneva, who was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Trade Bureau, Boston, 32 guests, representatives of a wide diversity of nations, remained to discuss international aspects and the possibility of the harmonious blending of the East and West. A number of those present are about to leave the United States for duties abroad, among them being Sir Wilfred and Lady Grenfell, and Dr. W. Lockwood, dean of Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and Mrs. Lockwood

PUBLIC SCHOOLS STRESS VALUES OF TEMPERANCE

Law Generally Observed in Massachusetts, Reports State Commissioner

The Massachusetts statute which for many years has required public schools to include in their courses instruction regarding the injurious effects of alcohol on the human system is generally observed in schools of the State, Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, believes.

"The emphasis, however, probably is placed on the values of temperance rather than on the destructive results of drinking," Dr. Smith said. "The recent trend in teaching hygiene has been to get away from the morbid details of physiology and to try to build up constructive health habits, to teach youths to respect their bodies. In this direction, I feel sure the present instruction in most, if not all schools, is accomplishing the purposes of the statute, even though they may not be doing it in the way they did when I went to school."

The outlines of courses prepared and recommended by the division of elementary and secondary schools in the education department include material on the increased mental and physical efficiency, resulting from sobriety as contrasted with drunkenness, the commissioner said. The division makes inquiry in any local cases reported to it of alleged laxity in this branch of teaching.

"The effectiveness of such instruction," Dr. Smith commented, "comes finally to the interest of the community in the subject and the ability of the teacher to impart it. I think the last several years have seen a neglect of temperance education for law enforcement education, and perhaps the schools as well as the community need to get back to a little more of the former. I am convinced there is less drinking among young people than there used to be, and that is the best evidence of what they are being taught."

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Strict adherence to the New York State law providing for the instruction of students on the effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics was declared to be the unswerving policy in Syracuse public schools by the superintendent of schools, G. Carl Alverson.

Mr. Alverson said that while the method of instruction had changed distinctly in recent years, fully as much attention was given to teaching the effects of alcohol as in the past.

Definite instruction, as required by state law in order to obtain state school funds, is supplemented, he said, by the teaching regarding the effects of alcohol and narcotics in physical training work and athletics. Class instruction against alcohol is started in the fourth grade and continues through the ninth grade, or the first year of high school, when more attention is paid to warning against the narcotic evil.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—New Jersey has a law similar to that of New York State which calls for instruction in elementary schools and in high schools during the first two years on the harmful effects of liquor and tobacco on the human system. This is being taught in the public schools of the State.

Dr. Charles B. Boyer, superintendent of public schools of this city, said that the law does not state specifically the number of hours of instruction each week on this subject, but does make it clear that the pupils

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

British Woman on Solo Flight to Africa



Underwood

LADY MARY BAILEY

This Well-Known Aviatrix, Wife of Sir Abe Bailey, the Transvaal Mine Owner, and Daughter of Baron Rossmore, Has Long Been Known For Her Interest in Aviation. According to the Marseilles Correspondent of the Associated Press, She Completed on Sunday Another Stage of Her "Summer Holiday," a 6000-Mile Solo Flight to Cape Town, When She Landed Her Moth Plane at Marignane Airdrome. She Left Paris in the Morning and Stopped For a Few Minutes En Route at Lyons For Lunch and to Refuel the Plane. Despite the Violent Mistral, the Cold Northwest Wind of the Gulf of Lyons, She Dropped Down Gracefully to the Air Field Here at 5:20 in the Afternoon. From Here She Will Go to Rome and Thence to Northern Africa.

Talkless Barber Next: Is a Slot Machine

Many Things Now Being Done by Automatic Devices With More Coming

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—By the simple process of dropping a nickel in the slot the resident of New York may now buy stamps, subway rides, soup and ice cream sodas.

The time is not far distant, according to Anatol Josepho, when one may put his head and a half-dollar into a machine and get a haircut.

Mr. Josepho is the inventor of a machine, which he recently sold for $1,000,000, in which the customer may photograph himself. He sits in a chair, drops a 25-cent piece in the slot and presently extracts a strip of eight pictures of himself.

The country is tending, Mr. Josepho said, toward the development not only of machines which will sell almost every conceivable product automatically, but toward the invention of devices which will perform some type of service.

One of the largest chain store organizations in the country is experimenting with the use of automatic machines for replacing part of the work which is done by clerks.

Children Compose Symphony and Play It at Convention

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"When we were very young," we played only nursery songs which Mummy taught, but now we are 8 and 12, we play orchestral symphonies which we have written ourselves.

"We" are 128 children of the Lincoln School, an experimental institution conducted in connection with Teachers College at Columbia University. Like the famous little hero of the Milne books, Christopher Robin, they suddenly felt "grown-up" when they ascended the platform of their school auditorium for their first symphony concert just given here.

They were very confident, however, with school bags under one arm and tugging a musical instrument with the other. They took their places in well-rehearsed order, from concert master's chair to drummer's station in the rear, with eyes fixed on their leader and teacher, Mrs. S. N. Coleman, who arranged their original themes and motifs into symphonic form.

There were bobbed heads, curly heads and close-cropped heads peering above bright pinafores and white-starched collars topping little dark suits. There were happy faces, bashful faces, and now and then a nonchalant one. But their eyes never left the baton except to guide their own fingers.

They seemed to have no time to consider that they, perhaps, were the Deems Taylors, the Stravinskys, the Debussys of the future. They were in the elaborate business of proving that every pupil in the upper elementary grade at Lincoln School has a necessary place in the symphony orchestra.

For that has been, and is, Mrs. Coleman's theory. Even the newest boy who has been in the school only a few days had a trumpet to play. He was another cog in the wheel of concerted effort which this school has shown in regard to their ensemble task—the symphony—ever since it was announced to them three weeks ago that they were to compose a symphony to be produced at the time of the convention of the Progressive Education Association here.

At various intervals between movements of the "Children's Symphony in F Major," which their work is called, a boy or girl would arise to give some simple explanation of the form or meaning of a symphonic movement.

One youngster assured an amused audience that a symphony always concludes with the original theme, thus giving "you a comfortable feeling of getting back where you started from."

Through the allegro moderato and adagio movements they proceeded diligently. Their marimbas, psalteries, ocarinas, flageolets, trumpets, drums, bells, harmonicas, violins, and piano served them well. But it was in the gay, tripping movements of the "rondo" that childhood seemed to find its happiest outlet.

With huddled shoulders and bobbing bare knees, they bent to their instruments, and when it was over the applause came unstintedly from everywhere.

PROF. PERKINS HONORED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Prof. Dexter Perkins of the University of Rochester has been named secretary of the American Historical Association, succeeding the late Prof. John S. Bassett of Smith College. Professor Perkins is a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1909.

CHICAGO TO VOTE ON DOUBLE-DECK 10-MILE STREET

Project Is First Step in Program That May Cost $200,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—An elevated city street 10 miles long that will swing motor traffic in full speed over intersections and railroad tracks without need of a stop is to be put up to voters for approval when a proposition for $5,000,000 bonds for Avondale Highway goes on the Chicago ballot next month.

This bond issue, recommended by the Chicago Plan Commission and the City Council, is a first installment on a gigantic program.

"We think it the biggest and most daring conception of traffic relief proposed," said Eugene S. Taylor, secretary of the Chicago Plan Commission.

The biggest outlay in bonds ever put up to Chicago voters for street widening is approved by the council for the April ballot, said Mr. Taylor. About $66,000,000 is asked for this purpose. Other city improvements bring the list up to 31 propositions, totaling more than $77,000,000.

A start on a system of super-highways which will connect the heart of the city by high speed boulevards with county and state roads is visioned by the Chicago Plan Commission in the proposed bond issues. More than half of them cover costs of street widening projects already under way and about $21,000,000 goes to start new work. The whole plan before it is completed may cost the city about $200,000,000, the Chicago Plan Commission estimates roughly.

The double-decked highway idea is carried out in two other street projects proposed to voters. One is for the continuation of two level Wacker drive at right angles to its present direction. The other, according to Mr. Taylor, is in South Parkway.



How Motion Pictures Express the Audience

by

MARY PICKFORD

Tomorrow

BALDWIN HEAD SEES MERGERS IN NEW LIGHT

Value of Service Dwarfs That of Dollar, Says Samuel M. Vauclain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new standard is supplanting the dollar mark as the measure of value of giant consolidations, as the result of which development of super-corporations is destined to progress to new heights in American industry, in the opinion of Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, expressed in an interview here.

The views of Mr. Vauclain as a close observer of the "growing tendency" toward industrial consolidations are regarded with wide interest at this time, especially because of merger reports which persist in Wall Street.

One of these reports centers around an industrial "affiliation," with gross assets of $600,000,000, embracing six corporations prominent in the equipment and steel industry. The names of the Fisher brothers, heads of the Fisher Body Corporation, and of Arthur W. Cutten of Chicago are mentioned in connection with the report.

Merger Offer Denied

Mr. Vauclain declared that no information or offer concerning the reported merger had been placed before him or his company.

The practice of unifying large corporations is destined to surpass even the extent of present consolidations, Mr. Vauclain believes. He envisages the time when all basic production in the United States will be in the hands of the large corporations. He sees in such a development a triple benefit to the worker, the industrialist and the public.

"The amount of money represented in industrial consolidations is not the determining factor, either of the value of the corporations to their owners or of their service to the public," he continued. "Management is the new standard by which the wisdom of bringing industries under one head must be gauged. The ability of management to improve production and give greater service to the public is the test which will determine what proportions industrial mergers will assume.

"The greater the improvement in production," he said, "the greater the reduction in the cost of the requisites of life, the greater will be the consumption and the greater will be the percentage of employment which will follow."

Co-ordination Efforts

There is a marked tendency among the larger, successful industries to lower costs through increasing the co-ordination of the various processes of manufacture, Mr. Vauclain continued. This, he said, was exemplified in his own factory at Eddystone, Pa., where more than $8,000,000 is being spent in consolidating various details of the manufacture of locomotives and in establishing "progressive production" lines.

With this system, Mr. Vauclain added, each operation fits into a definite place in a predetermined cycle through which the locomotive passes from the time construction is begun until the last bolt is tightened. This system of work, he said, replaces the old process of "picking something up here and putting it down over there, and carrying it from the ground floor to the third story only to lower it down again."

"I believe that the country at large profits greatly from every move to extend this progressive type of organization, whether it applies to grocery stores or firms which consolidate to unify the management of foreign business," he added.

"This serves not only to increase efficiency and reduce costs, but adds greatly to the dependability of industry, which is highly important to both manufacturer and consumer in establishing a firm foundation for our economic progress."

Independent "Gas" Men Protest Cut in Profit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Rochelle, N. Y.

OIL and gasoline refiners are reported to be preparing to operate their own filling stations in Westchester County as the result of protests by the independent station operators against the recent increase in wholesale gasoline prices. It was reported that these refiners are not unanimous upon the price rise. One company was said to have purchased sites for a chain of its own stations. Independent dealers say an increase of two cents a gallon in the wholesale price without a corresponding change in the retail price, cuts their profits to approximately one cent a gallon.

CAMPAIGN FUND INQUIRY BRINGS NEW DISCLOSURE

Progressives and Democrats to Make Political Capital of Bond Dealings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The continued unraveling by the Senate Public Lands Committee of the devious trail of the $3,000,000 Continental Trading Corporation Liberty bonds is piling up powerful campaign material for both Republican and Democratic forces.

The Progressive wing of the Republican Party will use the information brought to light concerning the financial operations of leaders of the party to advance the interests of their group both in the party's affairs and in the political arena.

The Democrats propose to make the latest chapters of the so-called "oil scandals" the battering ram of their political contest this year. The fact that the Democratic Party has cleared its skirts of any connection with the Continental transaction, that it in no way participated in the campaign "hand outs" of the company enabled the party to make unlimited use of the disclosures in its campaigning.

Senator Borah Enters Protest

That the Progressives propose to make drastic use of the disclosures against the leadership of the party was indicated by a letter from William E. Borah (R), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relation Committee, and a statement by George W. Norris (R), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Mr. Borah's letter was addressed to William M. Butler, chairman of the National Republican Committee, and a close personal and political friend of President Coolidge.

Return "in the interest of honesty and decency" of all funds obtained from Mr. Sinclair as campaign contributions was demanded by Mr. Borah. He informed Mr. Butler "that as the evidence now stands, this money was not given as an ordinary campaign contribution. The whole transaction, even the payment to the representative of the party, had in view an ulterior and sinister purpose. The party cannot in self-respect keep this money."

A reply to this communication was received by Mr. Borah from Mr. Butler, but he considered it "unsatisfactory" and wrote again. To this last letter Mr. Borah has as yet received no reply.

Mr. Mellon Returned Bonds

Mr. Norris's statement deals with the information made known by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to the effect that Will H. Hays, former chairman of the National Republican Committee, had asked him to purchase $50,000 worth of the Sinclair Liberty Bonds and contribute the cash to liquidating the party's 1920 campaign deficit. Mr. Mellon, in a communication to Mr. Walsh, stated that he refused to buy the bonds, and sent his personal check for $50,000 as an outright contribution.

Byrd Plane Is Tested for Quest of Pole "Where Weather Is Made"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A bright yellow, single-motored Bellanca airplane which Commander Richard E. Byrd is to use in exploring regions of the Antartic into which no person has ever ventured has just received its initial test here and after less than an hour of flying, was returned to its hangar at Miller Field, Staten Island, and paid for.

Floyd Bennett, who will be second in command on the Byrd expedition, will now take it to Detroit, where it will be fitted with ski landing gear and submitted to more extensive tests on Lake Champlain. There its ability as a weight carrier will be learned.

Similar in line and design to the airplane that was flown to Germany last summer by Clarence D. Chamberlin, the South Polar airplane has a greater wing spread, a somewhat roomier cabin, and more improved heating devices than airplanes delivered last year. It has a gasoline capacity of 300 gallons, including two 85-gallon tanks in the wings, which will give it a cruising radius of 3000 miles.

Details of the South Polar Expedition have just been announced here. It is expected that the wooden ship Samson, with its crew of 55, including pilots, polar experts, meteorologists, and natural scientists, will leave New York late in August or early in September. Also on the ship there will be 75 trained sled dogs, three airplanes, including the Bellanca, and the most elaborate equipment ever dispatched on such an expedition. It is estimated that the expedition will cost $500,000.

With the aid of the airplane equipment it will be possible to explore heretofore unknown reaches of the 4,600,000 square miles of territory which caps the "underside of the world." The expedition will pass from three to 15 months on the Ross Ice Barrier, from which airplane flights will be made for the purpose of mapping the polar territory.

Through a special arrangement with the New York Times, the expedition will keep in daily touch with civilization by radio so that the happenings in the frozen South will be made known to the world and the explorers themselves may receive news from home.

Answering the question: "Well, what have you got after you have been there?" Commander Byrd said there was much to be won for natural science by the expedition to even such a remote part of the antarctic.

The New York Times, in a special copyright article, quotes Commander Byrd, in part, as follows: "There is much meteorological data to be obtained by the antarctic. The polar hazards of such a trip. The weather of a large part of the world is affected by the Antartic. The polar regions of the south affect weather even more than those of the north.

RUMANS REFUSE LEAGUE'S TERMS ON LAND ISSUE

Titulescu's Action Regarding Hungarian Optants' Dispute Supported

LEAGUE IS CRITICIZED BY BUCHAREST PRESS

Onus of Blame Is Placed on the Action of the British Foreign Secretary

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — The Rumanian Government has wired to Nicholas Titulescu concurring in his action in refusing unconditional acceptance of the League of Nation's Council's plan for the settlement of the Hungarian "optants" dispute, by the appointment of two additional neutral judges on the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. The local press is disagreeably surprised at the Council's decision and sharply criticizes the weakness of the League in failing to declare the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal "bound" by the Chamberlain report to Geneva in September, 1927.

The onus of blame for the decision is laid on Sir Austen Chamberlain by the independent press, which prophesies further Hungarian agitation and the necessity of the Little Entente "to impose order where, up to the present, chaos alone reigned." It is believed Sir Austen was influenced by the opposition of the large British landholders to any such agrarian reform, and the British public is affected apparently by the Lord Rothermere campaign.

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Times publishes a letter from Prof. R. Seton-Watson, upholding the Rumanian thesis in the optants' dispute which, he declares, is "indorsed by 15 eminent international lawyers, including three British professors in international law." Professor Seton-Watson points out that agrarian reform in eastern Europe, resulting in the expropriation of land owners, is "again a reason why Bolshevism has failed to spread westward."

The optants are former Transylvanian landowners, who chose Hungarian nationality and left the country when the district passed to Rumania at the close of the World War. They lost all their lands, whereas those choosing Rumanian citizenship lost their arable land and were allowed to keep their forests. The September decision of the Council, accepted by Rumania and rejected by Hungary, laid down that the Hungarians, including the optants, could not be excluded from the general scheme of agrarian reform, but added: "There must be no inequality between Rumanians and Hungarians" in enforcing the law.

The Treaty of Trianon which Hungary invoked, claiming that the issue came within the jurisdiction of the Mixed Arbital Tribunal for the financial questions stated by the Council, "applies solely against the property so far as such owner is a Hungarian national."

Paris Foresees Downfall of Rumanian Government Over Hungarian Issue

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The scene shifts back to Paris, where Dutch, Finnish and Chilean representatives will pursue the inquiry into Hungarian armaments. There is an obvious anomaly in deliberating on French soil instead of investigating in Hungary, and Aristide Briand, again back at the Quai d'Orsay, is subjected to more criticism in certain quarters than ever. After the fulminations of France and the Little Entente against Hungary for gun-running, not even the report will be presented until June.

It is not in that manner that any serious authority can be exercised over such nations as may think of troubling the peace of Europe. But in addition to the relative impunity with which Hungary has defied the League of Nations, it is advanced against the French delegates that they permitted a decision in the case of the Hungarian optants living in Rumania which favors the Hungarians and antagonizes Rumania.

Reaction on Rumania

It is anticipated that the Rumanian refusal to accept the League decision will result in the downfall of the Rumanian Government, though Nicholas Titulescu will re-emerge. From the French viewpoint the Center-European situation is becoming extraordinarily complicated and somewhat unfavorably so. Already Rumania is being drawn into the Italian orbit. Therefore the Little Entente is unquestionably weaker.

Last week's events have not improved Franco-Rumanian friendship while the Little Entente in general appears discouraged. To these criticisms, judicious semi-official replies are given. France, it is pointed out, in the question of the Hungarian optants in Transylvania was obliged to pronounce from the viewpoint of equity.

"Special alliances should not be considered in the deliberations of the League. It is possible that the solution of the vexed question has not after many years been advanced, but an effort has been made to facilitate an honorable settlement which may yet be accomplished. Regarding the gun-running, M. Briand did much to save the prestige of the League.

Wished Matter Dropped

Various of the great powers wished the matter dropped. The Little Entente itself had not insisted. The appointment of a committee of three to study the affair by next June was all that was possible in the circum-

stances. A military investigation would have provoked a disagreement. Moreover, the committee has been given power to send competent persons to make inquiries on the spot if it thinks necessary, and although this may not be done, yet the League has thus safeguarded its rights. That is important for the future.

There is certainly a difference in the tone of the French press before and after the League meeting, but when it is remembered in what conditions this contraband question was approached, what influence opposed all inquiry, it must be admitted that the League has come out of the ordeal better than might have been expected. Yet whatever the position of the League, clearly French diplomacy has received a setback. We are moving in a particularly complex, delicate, diplomatic labyrinth.

Art Exhibits

Grace Horne's Galleries

One of four current exhibitors at Grace Horne's Galleries is Robert Wade. Mr. Wade long lived close to nature on Plum Island, near Newburyport, and there worked out an individual response to the elemental appeal of sea and sky. His exhibition proves how clearly the forces of wind and wave worked themselves out for him in terms of rhythm and mood. In "Out of the Mist" the great square rigger under full sail is shown as a gray mass against the tumultuous clouds and the heaving seas. "Ocean" is dominated by a single great wave. "After the Blow" proves what a handsome bit of decoration can come out of a midocean scene as a result of the emotional responses of a skillful painter.

Ross Moffatt, also, has instinctive response to the moods of the ocean. His "Provincetown Shore" is lyrical with its joy in the characteristic forms and movements of seafaring life at the tip of Cape Cod. There seems no exaggeration in his handling of color, and he has an uncommon feeling for the volume and weight of objects. Mr. Moffat also shows several spontaneous monotypes

In the same galleries are still lifes by Agnes Weinerick, who succeeds, where many others have missed conviction, in her geometrical analysis of the forms of flowers and vases. Without distortion she attains to synthesis, and her color does not disintegrate even when she is working almost in terms of cubism.

Otto Karl Knaths shows similar experiments in abstraction applied to large canvases. Many persons will enjoy his feeling for color and may learn something from his point of view as a futurist.

FRANCE PLANS UNIQUE HONOR FOR AMERICA

Dormitory to Be Built at "University City" in Paris

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The project to establish an American dormitory at the Cite Universitáire in Paris was characterised as an important step in cementing the ties between this country and France and a fitting monument to America's appreciation of France's contribution to higher education and international culture by speakers at a dinner just given by the American Committee of Cite Universitaire here.

The dinner was in honor of Andre Honnorat, member of the French Senate and formerly French Minister of Education and Fine Arts, with whom the idea of a "university city" originated.

Dr. Lowell Praises France

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, called attention to the generosity with which France provides for foreign students at the University of Paris and declared that America "cannot fail to take advantage of France's offer to provide a site for an American dormitory."

Declaring foreign study is one of the best means for prompting international goodwill, Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary of State, emphasized the importance of cultural exchange between nations.

"We desire Americans to go abroad to extend our trade," he said. "But ultimately our civilization will be judged by our cultural advances. We think it quite appropriate for foreign students to come to our universities. It is more important that a goodly number of our students should go abroad. It is in this contact of individuals in liberal studies, in the generous comradeship of the cultivation of the arts, that we shall in large measure promote better understanding."

"Moral Significance"

Senator Honnorat declared erection of an American dormitory in the "University City" would have "a great moral significance" for France. He said nine foundations have already been established for dormitories at the "University City." The countries already represented are England, Canada, Belgium, Japan, Argentina, Sweden, Netherlands and Spain.

The American Committee for the Cite Universitaire has taken an option on one of the choicest locations on the ground for an American dormitory and plans for a building to accommodate over 250 students have been drawn and approved.

George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States, presided.

'Travel Light' Slogan Linked With 'Dress Light'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The young woman, who 20 years ago traveled with six trunks and seven suitcases, now has a daughter who makes the same journey with a week-end case and a hat box, according to H. A. Currie, assistant electrical engineer of the New York Central Railroad.

While passenger traffic has increased enormously, the railroads are called upon to carry no more personal baggage than they did two decades ago, he said. Modern fashions are responsible for the change, he added.

Mr. Currie, in speaking before a conference on the electric truck industry, sponsored by the National Electric Light Association, cited some statistics for the Grand Central station. During 1927, he said, electric trucks operating in the station ran 114,884 miles, transferring 1,365,168 pieces of baggage, 80,736 tons of newspapers, 193,048 sacks of steamer mail, 14,887 carloads of ordinary mail and 865 carloads of scenery.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, probably followed by showers Tuesday night; slightly warmer Tuesday; moderate winds, mostly southerly.

Southern New England: Fair tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably showers Tuesday night; moderate shifting winds, becoming southerly.

Northern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; rain tonight on the east Maine coast; not much change in temperature; moderate shifting winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: Clearing Monday, then generally fair except for light precipitation along northern border until about Friday, when rather general rains are likely; temperature will be above normal almost entire week except near northern border. Middle of week highest temperature about Tuesday and Friday and lowest Thursday; colder about Saturday.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	34	Memphis	56
Atlantic City	40	Montreal	34
Boston	36	Nantucket	44
Buffalo	36	New Orleans	62
Calgary	22	New York	38
Charleston	52	Philadelphia	40
Chicago	38	Pittsburgh	44
Denver	42	Portland, Me.	32
Des Moines	42	Portland, Ore.	42
Eastport	38	San Francisco	54
Galveston	64	St. Louis	36
Hatteras	48	St. Paul	34
Helena	32	Seattle	38
Jacksonville	68	Tampa	62
Kansas City	56	Washington	40
Los Angeles	54		

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:26 p. m.; Tuesday, 8:41 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 6:16 p. m.

Local Music

Week-End Concerts

In accordance with his custom, Feodor Chaliapin enlisted the services of an assisting artist for his concert in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. This was Max Rabinowitch, pianist, who accompanied Mr. Chaliapin and provided two groups of skillfully played solos. Departing from custom, Mr. Chaliapin's own share in the concert bulked extremely large, to the obvious delight of an enthusiastic audience.

And enthusiasm was quite in order yesterday. Mr. Chaliapin seemed at the top of his bent. He entered into the songs chosen from his abundant repertory with all the zest and fullness he so often brings to an operatic interpretation. There was not a trace of that semi-indifference which sometimes has marred his concert appearances. Although the music announced as the concert progressed was almost consistently lugubrious, it was also sufficiently varied in context and rich in dramatic intensity to sustain interest.

Pathos filled the portentous measures of Dargomijshky's "The Old Corporal." From Schumann's familiar story of "The Two Grenadiers" the singer conveyed the never failing enthusiasm for a great leader. The musical inevitableness of Rachmaninoff's song "Fate," fashioned to the "fate" motif of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, fastened itself on the listener. From Massenet's "Elegy" came tones of exquisite loveliness, soft and delicate, in striking contrast to the tremendous vigors Chaliapin mustered for the Volga Boat Song and for Konchak's aria from Borodin's "Prince Igor."

Continuing the series of chamber concerts given to the Boston Public Library by Mrs. Elizabeth S. Coolidge, the New York String Quartet played in the lecture hall at the library last evening. Each of these programs has brought forth at least one work by a contemporary writer, since the fostering of composition in the chamber forms is part of Mrs. Coolidge's aim. The new York players chose the E flat major Quartet by David Stanley Smith of Yale University. Dean Smith had come to Boston to hear his new quartet, played hitherto only in Brussels, New Haven and Chicago.

The new music seemed, after the single hearing last evening, a work of great beauty and significance. There is not a measure in the entire quartet which sounds affected or forced. There is no striving after exotic dissonances or any of the rhythmic extremes by which some composers attempt to cloak shortcomings. There is no radical departure from accepted string quartet traditions. The listener finds music of rare intensity and pungency, personal, developed with a fine breadth, compelling in its emotional warmth.

Dean Smith's music came between Smetana's E minor Quartet and Beethoven's early G major Quartet. Throughout, the players displayed the delicacy and deftness, the suave finish, the translucent tones, and the shifting timbres which have always characterized their performance.

Yesterday afternoon, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra gave its sixteenth concert of the season. The enforced absence of the regular conductor, Mr. Hofmann, brought Henry Hadley of New York to the director's stand. The assisting artist was Isabel Richardson Molter. The program included Weber's overture to "Oberon"; Debussy's Recit et Air de Lia, from "L'Enfant Prodigue," and Mendelssohn's "Hear Ye, Israel," from "Elijah"; Converse's "Flivver Ten Million," and Beethovens Symphony No. 7.

Dr. Hadley's vigorous etchings of the classics are not unknown to the patrons of these concerts. Yesterday's performance was but another exemplification of a master hand fashioning tone pictures through the use of a pliable medium. The overture had a spirited reading. If the lines have sometimes been infused with more of the mysterious and elusive, who shall deny that Dr. Hadley's reading disclosed a series of interesting studies in contrast?

In the next numbers, orchestra, singer, and conductor formed a harmonious whole, the instruments lending entirely adequate but never obtrusive support. The ease with which Mrs. Molter gains her effects is always a source of pleasure to her listeners. Smoothly flowing tone and complete mastery of breath are but two of her several valuable assets.

Under the guiding hand of its author, ably assisted by an augmented orchestra, the 1928 model of "Flivver Ten Million" ran its glorious course to the tremendous amusement of the audience. Mr. Converse generously shared the honors with the orchestra.

The concert closed with a performance of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, which perhaps amazed the performers themselves no less than it did at least one listener. The Allegretto, to make brief mention of one specific movement, revealed a tone quality in the various choirs of remarkable beauty. Both the orchestra and Dr. Hadley received prolonged and enthusiastic applause.

Eva Gauthier gave one of her distinctive song recitals in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon, with Celius Dougherty for accompanist. Her program, as usual, was made up largely of unfamiliar items. Such programs presented with the individual art of this singer always provide exceptional pleasure. Yet it is inevitable that in the search for novelty the artist shall make a number of finds that are not of first rank. The numbers which gave most pleasure Saturday were the product of Monteverdi, Debussy and Ravel. A monologue from "Orfeo" was delivered with insight and feeling. "Le Promenoir des deux Amants" and "Rêves" were clothed in their just atmosphere. Other groups consisted of old Spanish airs and new American songs. Most of these depended for their success upon the characterising power of the artist rather than upon their musical value. James H. Rogers' "Dumb Dora" and John Alden Carpenter's two Negro songs, "Weary Blues," were among the native products. They failed to convince us that the composers or the artist had been well advised to adventure into the 'musical tabloid field. Mme. Gauthier earned the thanks of her audience by applying a word book which gave both the original texts and translations of songs in foreign languages and also some useful program notes.

LIBRARY READING CLASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY—A new department in public libraries to encourage self-education by using a teacher to conduct reading classes, was advocated here during the thirty-second annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association, in the Hotel Chelsea.

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Community meeting, Roxbury Civic League, High School of Practical Arts, Roxbury, 8.

Special meeting, Boston School Committee, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Opening dinner of $750,000 campaign, Boston Y. W. C. A., Chamber of Commerce, 6:30.

Meeting, Pianoforte Teachers' Society of Boston, Pierce Building, 8.

Reunion, English High School, class of '86, Boston Athletic Association, 6:15.

Conference, men's Bible classes, Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue branch, 6:30.

Annual meeting, Boylston Street Association, Inc., Hotel Brunswick, 6:30.

Annual father and son banquet, Huntington School for Boys, Boston City Club, 6.

"Our Mutual Friends," play given by members of Dickens Fellowship, New Church vestry, 38 Bowdoin Street, 8.

[illegible] lectures on English choral music, "Choral Music in the Elizabethan Age," by Prof. A. T. Davison, Sanders Theater, Harvard University, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A. Huntington Avenue branch; Debating Society, Parlors, 8:15; Echo Club, Young Men's Club Room, 8:30.

Lecture in series on Conditional Sales by Professor Frank Keezer, LL.B., of the Suffolk Law School, Suffolk Law Alumni Club House, 73 Hancock Street, 8.

Free public lecture auspices the Lowell Institute, by Sir Herbert Brown Ames, KT., LL.D., Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Lecture by Professor Robert E. Rogers in series of talks on "The Drama," auspices Boston Community Institute, Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, 8.

Monthly meeting of Board of Directors, Boston Square and Compass Club, clubhouse, 8.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanic Building, until 10:30.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association, monthly meeting Legion Post, Legion Hall, 8.

Dinner and meeting, Universalist Club of Boston, address by Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, United States Immigration Commissioner at Boston, Hotel Bellevue, 6:30.

Dinner meeting, State House, Women's Club, Girls' City Club, 190 Beacon Street, 8.

Meeting, Massachusetts Auto Renting Association, American House, 7.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., through March 17.

Current event talk by Miss Harriet Eunice Avery, auspices Women's City Club, Twentieth Century Club, 10:45.

Last in series of Garden Lectures by Mrs. John Carroll Perkins, "Gardens in Music and Romance," entertainment, Hotel Vendome, 3.

"What It Has Meant to the Country to Have Andrew W. Mellon in the Treasury for Seven Years," talk by Eliot Wadsworth, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, auspices Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, direction of the activities department, clubhouse, 2:30.

Monthly meeting, Boston branch of the Smith Alumnae Association, College Club, 8.

Luncheon, Advertising Club of Boston, talk by L. H. Bristol, secretary and advertising manager Bristol-Myers Company and president of the National Window Display Advertising Association, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

Meeting, Kiwanis Club of Boston, talk by John Nicol Mark, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily, 10 to 4:30, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays at 11. Admission to the museum free. New selection of Sargent sketches; recent accessions; engravings and lithographs by Whistler; engravings by Edward Calvert.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4 with admission fee charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Admission free. Chinese ceramics and bronzes, Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum. Original drawings. Fine prints. Water colors by William T. Aldrich. Modern American Indian paintings.

Boston Art Club—Exhibition of small paintings, March 16-31.

R. C. Vose Galleries—Paintings by H. Dudley Murphy; water colors by Nellie Littlehale Murphy, through March 24.

Casson Galleries—Paintings of the Southwest by Victor Higgins; etchings by Martin Hardie, R. A., through March 17.

Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors by Frank W. Benson, through March 17; water colors by Margaret Patterson, through March 20.

Doll & Richards Gallery—Water colors by Charles Hovey Pepper. Through March 21.

Copley Gallery—Paintings by Pieretto Bianco; also water colors by Thomas Sargent La Farge, through March 17.

Grace Horne Gallery—Paintings by Ross Moffett, Agnes Weinrich and Otto Karl Knaths; paintings of ships by Robert Wade, through March 17.

Boston City Club—Oils and water colors by Alice Roney Hardwick, through March 31.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Drawings and etchings by A. Hugh Fisher, through March 24.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking, through April 1.

Theaters

Hollis Street Theater, 8; The American Opera Company in "Faust."

Colonial—Harry Lauder, 8:15.

Majestic—William Hodge, 8:15.

Repertory—"What Every Woman Knows," 8:15.

St. James—"Pigs," 8:15.

Shubert—"Countess Maritza," 8:15.

Arlington—Fritz Leiber in "Hamlet," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

West Roxbury Citizens' Association, Woman's Club, lecture by Arthur C. Pillsbury, "Life Secrets of Wild Flowers," with special slow motion pictures, Highland Hall, 2:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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An International Daily Newspaper

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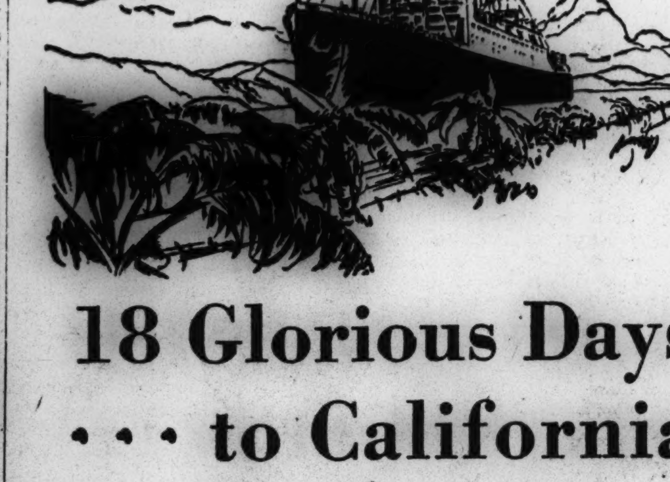
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IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS AS STATED IN ARTICLE FOURTEENTH OF THE WILL OF THE LATE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE, VIZ:

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH: Whereas my sister Mary E. Sullivan has died, and I have otherwise provided for my sister Harriet J. Bradbury, I do now carry out by immediate gift my public charitable purpose which in previous wills I [7] had provided for in remainder, and I do now give all the rest and residue of my property of every nature to the City of Boston, the same to be held as a permanent charitable trust fund to be known as the George Robert White Fund, and the net income only to be used for creating works of public utility and beauty, for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Boston. It is my intention that no part of said income, however, shall be used for a religious, political, educational or any purpose which it shall be the duty of the City in the ordinary course of events to provide.

The control and management of said Fund and the disbursement of the income shall be in the hands of a board of five trustees to consist of the Mayor, who shall be its chairman, the President of the City Council, the City Auditor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston. If by the reason of the abolition of any one or more of these offices or the declination or resignation of any one or more of the persons holding them for the time being a vacancy or vacancies shall occur, I direct that such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the board, by the election of the persons whose respective positions and duties shall in the opinion of the board most nearly correspond therewith. As this is a public charitable gift to the City of Boston, it is my intention that the [8] City shall at all times be officially represented by a majority of the board of trustees charged with its management.

The business of the Fund shall be transacted through the regular departments of the City, viz. the Treasurer, Auditor, Corporation Counsel, etc., and a suitable office or offices for the use of the trustees shall be provided for them by the City in the City Hall or elsewhere, in which shall be kept all books and records of every nature relating to the management of the Fund, properly indexed and readily accessible during business hours for the reasonable inspection of citizens, so that all who so desire may have full knowledge of the conduct of the business of the Fund. I direct that said income shall not be anticipated or pledged beyond the amount actually in hand, but it may be accumulated for any purpose within the scope of the gift, and successive accumulations may be applied to the same object. Any work or works established from the Fund may be improved, extended, enlarged or added to from time to time, but the current expense of their care and maintenance shall be borne by the City. I also direct that no part of said income shall be mingled with other funds or applied in joint undertakings; but that each work established under this gift shall be separate and distinct, and shall always bear in a conspicuous place a suitable inscription identifying [9] it as erected or established from said George Robert White Fund. If for any reason the principal of said Fund shall at any time become impaired, the income shall be allowed to accumulate until such impairment shall have been made good.

Inasmuch as I believe an enlightened public opinion to be the most effective safeguard for the preservation and maintenance of such a charitable fund and the best guide to its effective use, I direct that at least once a year the trustees shall cause to be published in most if not all of the daily newspapers of general circulation in Boston a full and comprehensive report, duly audited, and signed and sworn to by at least three of their number, setting forth the receipts, disbursements and investments of the Fund and a copy of this fourteenth article of my will establishing it.

In order to diminish the chance of hasty or unconsidered action in the expenditure of income, I believe that no substantial expenditure should be made for any purpose until it shall have been under consideration by the trustees for at least three months.

As it is probable that said Fund will consist in greater part of real estate centrally situated in the City of Boston which is reasonably sure to increase in value, I urgently recommend that such real estate be not sold for a period of at least one hundred (100) years, that leases of the same [10] shall be subject to revaluations as a basis of rentals every ten (10) years and where necessary shall provide for rebuilding by the lessees, that the real estate shall not be mortgaged, and the buildings thereon shall be kept fully insured.

If any clause or provision of the foregoing charitable gift should be found to be invalid in law, it shall not invalidate the gift as a whole but shall so far as possible be construed as an expression of my general intent.

While I think that Boston has now few, if any, superiors in beauty and in the many privileges it affords to its citizens, yet I believe it has greater possibilities for the future, and there are several public blessings among those afforded by other cities, such as a [illegible] garden and [illegible], which we do not possess. It is with such things as these in mind that I have established the foregoing trust fund.

I can conceive that pressure might be brought to bear to use the income of this Fund for small and comparatively unimportant needs, which might be equally deserving and technically within the general scope of the Trust as heretofore expressed. A use of it for such purposes to any substantial extent would be contrary to my intention, which is that its income, accumulated if need be for a time long enough to make it sufficient, should [11] be used only for important civic improvements.

I suggest that printed copies, in convenient pamphlet form of this the fourteenth article of my will be kept at the office of the trustees of the Fund for free distribution to citizens of Boston.

I request that the trustees named in this article shall annually designate one of their number who shall visit and inspect my lot in Forest Hills Cemetery in the months of April and September of each year, and report to the board any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of the contract of perpetual care as well as Article First of this my will, in regard to the care of said lot, and it shall be the duty of said trustees to see that such neglect or lack of care be remedied without delay.

The Trustees of the George Robert White Fund herewith submit the sixth report of the Fund for the year ending December 31, 1927:

CITY OF BOSTON — GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND

CASH STATEMENT—DECEMBER 31, 1926 TO DECEMBER 31, 1927

Cash on Hand—December 31, 1926		$60,578.96

RECEIPTS

a/c Principal, From the Executors of Estate of George Robert White—on account Residuary Bequest		$6,647.01
a/c Securities—a/c Principal, From payment of $1,000, City of Boston 4's due October 1, 1927	$1,000.00	
From payment of $180,000 U. S. Treasury 4½% Cifs. due December 15, 1927	180,000.00	
		181,000.00
a/c Securities—a/c Income, From sale of $25,000, City of Boston 4's due April 1, 1935		25,000.00
a/c Accounts Receivable, From collection of 1926 Rent and Taxes		7,912.85
From Rents, etc. (including Taxes, etc. paid by Lessees)	456,779.80	
Interest on Securities and Bank Deposits	26,249.17	
		483,028.97
		$794,167.79

PAYMENTS

a/c Securities—a/c Principal,		
For $5000, City of Boston 3½s, due January 1, 1928	$4,977.50	
For $1000, City of Boston 4's, due October 1, 1927	1,000.00	
For $2000, City of Boston 4's, due November 1, 1930	2,000.00	
For $2000, City of Boston 4¼'s, due January 1, 1931	2,000.00	
For $2000, City of Boston 4's, due July 1, 1930	2,000.00	
For $3000, City of Boston 4's, due June 1, 1961	3,000.00	
For $10,000, City of Boston 4's, due April 1, 1947	10,000.00	
For $20,000, City of Boston 3½'s, due June 1, 1934	19,547.14	
For $15,000, City of Boston 4's, due July 1, 1936	15,108.08	
For $46,000, City of Boston 3¾'s, due December 1, 1972	46,000.00	
For $41,000, City of Boston 3½'s, due April 1, 1937	39,737.45	
For $10,000, City of Boston 3½'s, due December 31, 1938	10,000.00	
For $12,000, City of Boston 3½'s, due December 31, 1939	12,000.00	
For $12,000, City of Boston 3½'s, due December 31, 1940	12,000.00	
For $12,000, City of Boston 3½'s, due December 31, 1941	12,000.00	
For $12,000, City of Boston 3½'s, due December 31, 1942	12,000.00	
		203,370.17
a/c Health Unit No. 1—No. Margin St. and Baldwin Pl., Sundry Payments a/c Improvements (Net)		29,331.63
a/c Health Unit No. 2—East Boston, Sundry Payments a/c Improvements		6,707.10
a/c Health Unit No. 3—South Boston, Sundry Payments—Balance Construction (Net)		231,834.80
For Operating Expenses of the Fund,	$42,047.67	
Accrued Interest	893.43	
Taxes	166,050.00	
		208,991.10
Cash on Hand—December 31, 1927		113,932.99
		$794,167.79

MEMO.

$180,000 U. S. Treasury 4½% Ctfs., due December 15, 1927 .... Cost		$180,112.52
Received in payment of same—as noted		180,000.00
Loss of		112.52

has been charged to Principal and credited to Securities a/c Principal.

INCOME STATEMENT—DECEMBER 31, 1926, to DECEMBER 31, 1927

Income Received:		
From Rents	$254,075.40	
Interest on Alterations	3,501.23	
Interest on Additional Valuations	3,871.36	
Interest on Construction	13,798.80	
Interest on Betterments	132.72	
Total Rents, etc		$275,379.51
Taxes	174,468.10	
Insurance	5,262.94	
Miscellaneous	56.25	
Fire Loss	1,613.00	
Total Taxes, etc.		181,400.29
		$456,779.80
Interest on Securities and Bank Deposits		26,249.17
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$483,028.97
Expenses Paid:		
For Repairs	86.65	
Miscellaneous	115.00	
Insurance	16,007.77	
Fire Loss	1,613.00	
Office Expenses	24,225.25	
Total Operating Expenses	$42,047.67	
Accrued Interest	893.43	
Taxes	166,050.00	
TOTAL EXPENSES		$208,991.10
NET INCOME		$274,037.87
Net Income of Real Estate for Year 1927		$274,037.87
Real Estate—at Book Cost		4,947,210.63
$274,037.87=5.51% on Real Estate—at Book Cost		
Assessors—Total Valuation		5,726,000
$274,037.87=4.76% on Assessors—Total Valuation		
Net Income of Fund for Year 1927		$274,037.87
Principal of Fund		5,362,470.22
$274,037.87=5.11% on Principal of Fund		

INCOME ACCOUNT

Net income for the year to January 31, 1923		$184,765.80
Net income for the year to January 31, 1924		211,564.23
Net income for the year to January 31, 1925		246,970.11
Net income for the 11 months to December 31, 1925		218,584.85
Net income for the year to December 31, 1926		273,309.74
Net income for the year to December 31, 1927		274,037.87
Total net income to December 31, 1927		$1,406,180.71

Charged to Income, viz:			
Cost of Health Unit No. 1—No. Margin Street:			
Land	$103,750.00		
Building	313,043.77		
		416,793.77	
Improvements		53,661.40	
Cost of Health Unit No. 2—East Boston:			
Land	66,908.00		
Building	244,888.25		
		311,796.25	
Improvements		6,707.10	
Cost of Health Unit No. 3—South Boston:			
Land	69,532.25		
Building	299,003.67		
		368,535.92	
Balance—as per Trial Balance—December 31, 1927		248,686.27	
		$1,406,180.71	

PRINCIPAL DECEMBER 31, 1927

Real Estate	$4,947,210.63
Securities	375,919.12
Cash	39,340.47
As per Trial Balance	$5,362,470.22

INCOME DECEMBER 31, 1927

Securities	$174,093.75
Cash	74,592.52
As per Trial Balance	$248,686.27

REAL ESTATE DECEMBER 31, 1927

Estate	Book Cost	Assessors 1927 Valuation
138-140 Boylston Street	$182,000	$240,000
146-148 Boylston Street	192,000	265,000
190-192 Boylston Street	180,000	200,000
194-200 Boylston Street	400,000	450,000
478-480 Boylston Street	108,200	133,500
482-488 Boylston Street	223,200	271,500
77-81 State Street	125,000	135,000
121-133 Tremont Street	800,000	940,000
134-135 Tremont Street	650,000	795,000
[illegible] Tremont Street	388,000	450,000
181 Tremont Street	370,000	440,000
515-521 Washington Street	770,000	850,000
525-527 Washington Street	485,000	580,000
Land—Corner Brookline & Longwood Aves.	49,000	56,000
(A) Executors Inventory	$4,9[illegible]	
[illegible] Tremont Street—New Elevators	[illegible]	
	$4,947,210.63	$5,726,000

SECURITIES DECEMBER 31, 1927

	Book Cost
a/c Principal	
$5,000, City of Boston 3½'s, due Jan. 1, 1928	$4,977.50
2,000, City of Boston 4's, due July 1, 1930	2,000.
2,000, City of Boston 4's, due Nov. 1, 1930	2,000.
2,000, City of Boston 4¼'s, due Jan. 1, 1931	2,000.
33,000, City of Boston 4's, due Nov. 1, 1933	32,958.75
140,000, City of Boston 3½'s, due June 1, 1934	133,026.
20,000, City of Boston 3½'s, due June 1, 1934	19,547.14
15,000 City of Boston 4's, due July 1, 1936	15,108.08
41,000, City of Boston 3½'s, due April 1, 1937	39,737.45
10,000, City of Boston 3½'s, due Dec. 31, 1938	10,000.
12,000, City of Boston 3½'s, due Dec. 31, 1939	12,000.
12,000, City of Boston 3½'s, due Dec. 31, 1940	12,000.
12,000, City of Boston 3½'s, due Dec. 31, 1941	12,000.
12,000, City of Boston 3½'s, due Dec. 31, 1942	12,000.
6,000, City of Boston 3½'s, due June 1, 1944	5,590.80
2,000, City of Boston 4's, due July 1, 1946	1,973.40
10,000, City of Boston 4's, due April 1, 1947	10,000.
3,000, City of Boston 4's, due June 1, 1961	3,000.
46,000 City of Boston 3¾'s, due Dec. 1, 1972	46,000.
$385,000.	$375,919.12
a/c Income	
$50,000. U. S. Gov't 4¼% 3d Liberty Bonds due Sept. 15, 1928	$49,093.75
125,000. City of Boston 4's, due April 1, 1935	125,000.
$175,000.	$174,093.75

TRIAL BALANCE—DECEMBER 31, 1927

Real Estate		$4,947,210.63	Principal.	$5,362,470.22
Securities a/c Principal		375,919.12	Income,	248,686.27
Income		174,093.75		
Cash a/c Principal	$39,340.47			
Income	74,592.52			
		113,932.99		
		$5,611,156.49		$5,611,156.49

MALCOLM E. NICHOLS, Mayor
THOMAS H. GREEN, President of the City Council
RUPERT S. CARVEN, City Auditor
ANDREW J. PETERS, President of the Chamber of Commerce
THOS. W. PROCTOR, President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston

TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND

Then personally appeared the above named Trustees, who made oath to the foregoing statement being true to the best of their knowlidge and belief.

PAUL H. KEATING, Notary Public.

Boston, March 9th, 1928.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have audited the books and accounts of the GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND, for the year ending December 31, 1927. We have ascertained that all income receivable has been accounted for; that all expenditures have been authorized and approved; that all bonds held as investments on December 31, 1927 are recorded at cost, and have been produced to us, and that the cash balances of the Fund at said date have been confirmed to us by the depositary banks. The real estate held by the Trustees is shown in the accounts of the Fund in accordance with the values stated in the Inventory of the Executors under the will of George Robert White, a certified copy of which was produced to us, plus subsequent additions at cost, and we have ascertained that the buildings thereon are fully insured, as required under said will.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing statement of the Fund's accounts correctly summarizes the Trustees' transactions for the year ending December 31, 1927, and exhibits the financial condition of the Fund as of that date.

PATTERSON, TEELE & DENNIS, Accountants and Auditors.

1 Federal Street, Boston, Mass., February 17, 1928.

STATEMENT

In the expenditure of the net income of the Fund—"for creating works of public utility and beauty"—the Trustees have adopted a policy of establishing HEALTH UNITS in various sections of the City—in the hope of thus being able—by proper instruction—to better the living and health conditions of the communities in the congested districts.

Conferences have been held with the various health agencies and welfare workers of the City in an endeavor to have the policy of the Trustees made beneficial and constructive and also to insure the establishment of the Health Units in such locations as will best serve "for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Boston."

In conformity therewith, the first Health Unit has been established at North Margin Street and Baldwin Place; having been turned over on its completion, November 1, 1924, to the Health Department of the City—for its care and maintenance—in accordance with the terms of the will of the late George Robert White.

The second Health Unit has been established at Paris and Emmons Streets in East Boston and has been in operation—under the Health Department of the City—since August 4, 1926.

The third Health Unit has been established at Dorchester, West Fourth and Gold Streets in South Boston—having been dedicated on June 28, 1927 and in operation—by the Health Department of the City—from that date.

The Health Unit buildings have varied in size from (the first) 8200 square feet to the (third) [illegible] square feet and have been erected on lots of land varying in area from [illegible] square feet to 14,[illegible] square feet—thus providing Health Units with accommodations and equipment fully adequate to the requirements of the people of the districts and also open-air parks for use in connection therewith.

It is the intention of the Trustees to establish the fourth Health Unit in Charlestown and to commence the erection of the building in July of the present year.

John J. McGrath, President of the City Council, served as Trustee to August 25, 1927. George R. Nutter, President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston, served as Trustee to October 5, 1927.

GEORGE E. PHELAN, Manager.

BRITISH WOMEN TO HAVE VOTE AT ELECTIONS

Equal Enfranchisement Bill Is Introduced in the House of Commons

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Half a century of agitation culminated in the House of Commons this afternoon when the Government formally introduced a bill to enable women to vote on equal terms with men.

The second reading is to be taken before Easter and the measure is expected to become law this session, thus bringing in complete enfranchisement. The bill has been drawn as much as possible on non-controversial lines. Consequently it does not deal with the question of the disfranchisement of paupers, at one time expected to be included, but which is now to be left for consideration when the poor law reform is taken up.

Some of the extreme right wing Conservatives still propose to endeavor to secure an amendment to raise the voting age for men and women equally to 25, instead of leaving for all, as the bill does at 21, but the Government is now committed against any such change.

On the other hand the House of Commons opinion is to be invited to the question whether any reduction should be made in the permissible amount per head of the electorate parliamentary candidates may spend on election expenses, in view of the fact that 5,250,000 fresh voters will be enfranchised by the bill.

GEORGIA OFFERS DRY AS NOMINEE

(Continued from Page 1)

his enemies without any individual champion to lead the anti-South forces. But as the weeks have passed there has grown the feeling that Senator George's candidacy may properly be taken seriously as that of a man who might well, in the present Democratic situation, be nominated.

In the neighboring states of Alabama and Florida he has developed a very considerable personal following, and you will hear at many points the assertion that this will be a good year to nominate a ticket made up of southern and western candidates, in order that the Democratic Party organization may be kept in the hands of those who will use it for the best public good.

Many of the advocates of the nomination of Mr. George, even in anticipation of his defeat in the subsequent election, insist that it will be a step necessary to the strength and permanence of the Democratic Party not only in Georgia, but throughout the South. For the feeling is strong that the Smith nomination would inevitably mean the breaking of the "Solid South," possibly even through the loss of Georgia.

That State is strongly American in its convictions; strongly prohibition in its economic policy; strongly Protestant in its religious convictions. In all Georgia there are only about 15,000 foreign-born whites of voting age. The population of the State is overwhelmingly Protestant, being divided among the evangelical churches, such as the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Disciples of Christ.

Klan Still in Power

The people of Atlanta insist that the Ku Klux Klan, though originating in that city, has no longer any considerable following in the State. I am not sure that this is literally true, but aside from that the fact is to be considered that the political influence of the Klan is not to be measured by the numbers of those who still pay dues, but rather by those who still cherish the convictions which led to their affiliation with that body. The Klansman is more likely to vote dry and Protestant than he is to pay his $10 annual dues.

In the office of a very dignified and influential leader of the Democrats in Atlanta I was told of an alternative of the George nomination as a device for forcing the New York Governor out of the race. My informant was an earnest believer in prohibition and also in the strict maintenance of the federal law limiting immigration.

He declared that on both of these issues public sentiment, in his own State and the neighboring states, was a unit, and it was his idea that by persistent agitation of these issues and their incorporation into the Houston platform the Democratic Party might be put on record as favoring a policy which would make the candidacy of Governor Smith impossible.

Famous Incident of 1908

I asked him whether he recalled the famous incident in 1908 when Judge Parker, having accepted a Democratic nomination, repudiated the money plank in the platform in a telegram to the convention which was still in session. The convention, being pledged to his candidacy, joined in repudiating his own declarations. I inquired whether it was possible that another convention might do the same thing with a nominee who would repudiate its utterances on both prohibition and immigration.

"This isn't going to be that kind of a convention," responded my informant confidently.

Aside from the Smith candidacy, and the purely local support of Senator George, the only activity apparent in Georgia has been some effort to arouse sentiment for Senator Reed. These endeavors are, of course, now checked by the favorite son movement.

At the same time I learned not merely in Atlanta, but in other Georgia towns, that the bitterness of Senator Reed's antagonism to President Wilson would make any sort of support for him in that State wholly improbable.

State Is Pro-Wilson

The Democracy of the State is strongly pro-Wilson today, and I heard in many quarters the suggestion earnestly presented that if the former Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, could be persuaded to abandon his attitude of aloofness, and be at least a receptive candidate he would have the support of Georgia after the favorite son candidacy was out of the way.

Like the neighboring state of North Carolina, Georgia contains a great deal of sentiment in support of Secretary Hoover. It can't be called Republican sentiment because when it comes to actual voting, the number of Republicans in the State is almost negligible—30,300 measuring the full Coolidge vote.

And yet the curious phenomenon is presented of most of the representative men in the towns at least admiring this Republican official, and furthermore admitting a certain approval of Republican policies. The most of them also, who are not immediately and intimately associated with the Democratic Party organization, agree that the destruction of the "Solid South" in the pending election would be of notable advantage to that section.

It must be admitted, however, that they are inclined to suggest that the South be broken, not by putting Georgia in the Republican column, but some other southern state.

May Be Smallest Vote

Nevertheless, more than one Democrat of standing and influence assured me that in the event of the Smith nomination the Democratic vote in Georgia would be the lowest known to political history. Not a few frankly declared their purpose of working openly in opposition to such a nomination if made.

In this, as in other southern states, it is futile to consider the character of the delegation for the Republican Convention as being in any degree affected by public sentiment. So far as their representation in the National Republican Convention is concerned, most of the southern states are "rotten boroughs," control of which is vested usually in a single individual who disposes of its delegates as he desires.

It is important, of course, to Hoover, or to Lowden, or to Dawes, to secure these delegates, but it might as well be thoroughly understood that possession of the Republican delegates from a southern state is in no sense indicative of political sentiment in that state.

The marked sentiment, the real coherent demand which one finds in many of these southern communities for the nomination of either Coolidge or Hoover, is expressive of the wish of the Democrats, who are bitterly discontented with the prospects for their own ticket.

NEW BOSTON PROJECTS TO GIVE WORK TO MANY

Greater public employment activity in Boston has been assured members of the Boston Central Labor Union by Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor of Boston. In a letter to that body he reported approximately $70,000,000 worth of work, either underway or to be started in the near future, pending legislative action.

Mayor Nichols cited the $2,000,000 street and sewer construction program, and a $5,000,000 outlay for the building of subways, as two of the projects that await only the approval of the Boston City Council before work can be started, with a subsequent employment of hundreds of men. Citing also the $48,000,000 building programs made possible, Mayor Nichols added that "there can be no question of the necessity of the work, and, of course, there is no question of the availability of labor to carry it out."

Bringing the Atmosphere of Brittany



Wide World

DOLLS that embody the cheerful philosophy of Breton peasant folk have arrived in New York from France. They are being seen in their own habitat—a quaint French village which has been set up on one of the top floors of a new skyscraper at 245 Fifth Avenue.

These dolls, which are like little men and women dressed in the drab cotton garments of the field, are seen in various attitudes about the village. Turning the corner of a petite florist shop, one comes across a silvery-haired woman on a stoop, with knitting in her hands and a bashful smile on an upturned face. It proves to be only a doll.

Upstairs, from a dormer window, the bright faces of two children peep out. In front of a thatched cottage with its shingle "brasses," a group of little, stuffed men stand, hands in pockets, kerchiefs knotted carelessly on one shoulder, a fishing net under an arm or a rake in the hands. Their faces are kindly, their eyes a lively blue.

The artist, Mitteldorfer Straus, said the dolls and the locale, which he designed, are the result of extensive travel among the peasants of various European countries. It was his ambition to open a studio in America having "real peasant atmosphere and expression." With this thought, he motored throughout France and central Europe on a search for characteristic peasant types and wares.

As a result, many peasants have found a means of livelihood, he continued, calling attention to some brown water jugs, enameled in bright colors, which he said were the work of some of the unskilled peasants and even of children.

Mr. Straus has studios in London, Paris, Vienna, and Florence.

ROAD IS PAVED ON GREEK DEBT

House Committee Reports Approval of Scheme of Settlement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—On a party vote the House Ways and Means Committee has reported for approval the war debt settlement arrangement between the United States and the Greek Governments.

William R. Green (R.)), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, declared that he would bring the matter before the House "on the first favorable occasion."

The reason for the inclusion of the new loan of $12,000,000 in the funding agreement, it was explained by Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, was because the original war loan authorization to Greece amounted to $48,000,000, of which only $15,000,000 in cash was advanced. The Greek Government held that the balance should be advanced and the refunding made on the basis of the full authorization.

A compromise was effected by the Debt Funding Commission and the amount of $12,167,000, to constitute the new loan, was arrived at to bring the United States on a parity with the amount of cash actually lent Greece by Great Britain and the settlement for repayment reached by Great Britain and Greece. The war loan authorization on the part of the United States was made in conjunction with Great Britain and France, and provided for the advancement to Greece for war purposes of 750,000 francs.

At the same time that the House Ways and Means Committee reported the Greek debt bill, the Senate Finance Committee gave approval to the Jugoslavia debt settlement negotiated in 1926, involving total payments to the United States of $95,177,635 over a period of 62 years.

TURKEY TO PARTICIPATE IN ARMS COMMISSION

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

CONSTANTINOPLE — The semi-official organ, Milliet learns from Angora that at a recent Cabinet meeting it was decided to accept the invitation of the League of Nations to participate in the Preparatory Disarmament Commission.

Tewfik Rushdi Bey, the Foreign Secretary, will represent Turkey. A military adviser and Munir Bey, Turkish Minister at Berne, will also assist. Tewfik Rushdi Bey is expected to leave Angora for Geneva tomorrow night.

WIDEN INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE SERVICE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — Telephone service will soon be inaugurated between Buenos Aires and Montevideo, according to announcement by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. Arrangements will later include extensions to Chile and Brazil.

Eventually, it was stated at the company offices here, the telephone service will be extendd to connect the United States and Europe with both South and Central America.

CAIRO ENTERTAINS DR. JOHN R. MOTT

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—Dr. John R. Mott, en route to Jerusalem to attend the international missionary conference, was entertained at dinner by the Egyptian Y. M. C. A.'s last night. He spoke of the world problems envisaged on seven globe-circling voyages, expressing optimism that the "Christian spirit exemplified in the Y. M. C. A." would overcome the disintegrating influences he found alarmingly evident in many eastern countries.

Kamel Sidky Bey, chairman of the committee of management welcoming Dr. Mott, said that Cairo's central Y. M. C. A. included members of 22 nationalities.

SYDNEY GREETS BERT HINKLER

Beflagged Harbor Makes Spectacular Entrance for Australian Flier

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Nearly 100,000 persons assembled at the Mascot Airdrome, outside Sydney, and enthusiastically greeted Bert Hinkler, the Australian airman who flew alone from England to Austaralia in the record time of 15½ days, upon his arrival at Sydney on Saturday, according to dispatches.

Hinkler broke his journey from Brisbane at Newcastle, where he was given a civic welcome, thence to Sydney—the beflagged harbor making a spectacular entrance to the city—with his usual punctuality. An escort of airplanes met the ihtrepid flier at North Sydney, accompanied by a guard of honor. A great crowd cheered Bundaberg's famous son.

Thomas R. Bavin, Premier of New South Wales, made a speech of welcome, following which Hinkler visited the Governor, Sir Dudley De Chair, at Government House.

Explaining his transcontinental oceanic flight, the aviator said: "My little machine is a triumph of British workmanship and enterprise. It has kept the faith with me and the great world of aviation."

Hinkler's machine, an Avro-Avian, with a Cirrus engine of only 30-80 horsepower, made at Croydon, was designed for the Daily Mail light airplane competition two years ago.

"It worked like a charm," Hinkler said, on his arrival at Port Darwin, on Feb. 22.

"It never even gave a single miss."

British Decision on Rubber Awaited by American Trade

Market Interprets Government Inquiry as Step Toward Abandonment of Restrictions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—With world rubber prices slumping, with Great Britain apparently undecided whether to continue restriction of production in British Malaya and Ceylon, the American automobile industry is following developments with extreme interest, while the Department of Commerce, which has been foremost, through Herbert Hoover, in attacking restrictive policies, refuses to comment, but issues a careful statement of facts showing how watchfully it is keeping in touch with a delicate Anglo-American issue.

This statement, signed by Everett G. Holt, chief of the rubber division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, specifically remarks that it is "presented without comment" for the general information of the American trade.

The event which precipitated the latest development was the announcement of Stanley Baldwin, British Premier, Feb. 8, 1928, that he had asked the Committee of Civil Research "to consider the operation and effects of the temporary restrictions now in force on the exports of rubber from certain territories in the Empire, and to consider the question whether these restrictions should be continued in their present form, modified, or removed, and to submit information both as to the policy to be adopted and as to the steps to be taken to carry it into effect."

He added: "No changes will be made in the existing scheme pending the consideration by the Government of the report of the committee." Following this statement rubber prices tumbled from 37½ cents a pound to 28.5 cents, almost 25 per cent.

The Department of Commerce will unquestionably feel it has achieved a first-class victory if the interpretation put by the stock market on the Baldwin statement should be correct, and British restriction, which has long been opposed by American tire manufacturers, is withdrawn.

Restrictions of rubber output first went into force Nov. 1, 1922, in British Malay and Ceylon, when rubber was then at the very low figure of 20 cents a pound. The price began to go up. American manufacturers protested, but in July, 1925, prices shot up to a maximum of $1.21 a pound. The average for the year was about 75 cents a pound.

All through the next year prices were coming down. In 1927 prices were fairly well stabilized at 37-38 cents a pound.

The Committee of Civil Research to which the question of British rubber policy has been referred is headed by Lord Balfour. It is a Cabinet committee and its constitution varies with each inquiry that is held. The members consist of government officials and outside representatives and are empowered to take evidence. The committee will present its report direct to the Cabinet, and it is not known whether this will be made public.

RESOLUTION PASSED ON RUBBER CONTROL

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A resolution passed by the Kuala Lumpur (Malay States) Chamber of Commerce is likely to have an important influence here on the much-discussed question of the restriction of rubber output scheme.

The resolution advocates, first, complete and effective co-operation both among Europeans and natives in the Dutch East Indies; second, if this is impracticable, that the restriction be continued in a modified form. The modifications include the reinstatement of the former tapping standard, as the present standard is below producing capacity; the main object to be to encourage consumption and the pivotal price would be reduced between 1s. and 1s. 3d.; releases and curtailment to be more elastic and regulated by the committee in London; when 100 per cent is reached, all government control to be abandoned. If this percentage is not reached within 18 months, the whole position would be reconsidered, with a view to early removal of control.



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PUBLIC SUPPORT ASKED FOR FAIR NEWS OF WORLD

Readers Are Urged to Show Appreciation of Impartial Foreign Reports

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Support of those newspapers which are most conscious of their obligation to report foreign affairs fairly and freely, was urged by James G. McDonald of New York, chairman of the executive board of the Foreign Policy Association, in an address here before an important conference on the study and teaching of international relations.

As a further means of improving the quantity and quality of foreign news published in the United States, Mr. MacDonald advised also that individuals and groups send communications to the editors of their local press, urging more and better foreign news. Equally important, he declared are expressions of approval to the local editors for any particularly useful news item.

"Powerful in shaping all our concepts," he said, "the press is all powerful in molding our ideas and feelings about international affairs. The press is the one means we have of keeping in contact with the world.

"If the sources of our news are free and clean, then we have the possibility of being intelligently informed; but if the sources of our news are unclean and contaminated either by prejudice or passion, or by anything else, then it becomes an extraordinarily difficult, if not impossible, task for a democracy to know what is going on abroad, or for that matter, what is going on in the seat of its own Government."

Mr. McDonald pointed out that the press is not a unit, and that there is a difference which any reader can recognize between the truly great journals in the United States and "the much larger group of newspapers which batten on the appeals to the passions and prejudices."

As ways in which the press's decisive influence can be misused in the international field he named wartime prapaganda, peace-time distortion, which without deliberate falsehood none the less effectively misleads, "coloring" the news and misleading emphasis on news. He recommended careful consideration before acceptance of "scare" stories from abroad.

The conference was held under auspices of the Forum of the League of Women Voters and the Association for Peace Education.

SPANISH CONDUCTOR GUEST IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Enrique Fernandez Arbos, the eighth and last guest conductor of the New York Symphony Quixote's Vigil at Arms" by O. Espla, here on the steamship Manuel Arnus of the Spanish Royal Mail Line. His last visit was 25 years ago when he came as guest artist of the Boston Symphony, playing in Boston and New York. He is now head of the Madrid Symphony Orchestra.

The new music Mr. Arbos will introduce in America on his visit, he said, includes "Sinfonietta," by Halffter-Escriche: "Fête Dieu" and "Triana," by Navarra I. Abenis, with orchestra score by Mr. Arbos, and "Don Quixote's Virgil at Arms" by O. Espla. Eight guest conductors for the New York Symphony Orchestra this season sets a record. The largest number of guest conductors in any former year has been three.

LEGION TO PRESS UNIVERSAL DRAFT

Committee Conferring With Congressional Leaders

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Congressional leaders and executives of the War and Navy Departments are conferring with the National Defense Committee of the American Legion which has gathered here to consider plans for the pressing of the Legion proposal for a universal draft act in time of war.

Gen. Roy Hoffman, of Oklahoma, chairman of the committee, presided. Among those who appeared at the first session of the committee were John J. McSwain (D.), Representative from South Carolina, who is floor leader on the measure in the House, and Louis W. Douglas (D.), Representative from Arizona, who is aiding him in the effort to obtain action. Charles B. Robbins, Assistant Secretary of War, also discussed the subject with the committee.

David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee and John M. Morin (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, are among others to be consulted by the committee.

General Hoffman expressed the view that the time was propitious for obtaining congressional consideration of the universal draft project. He declared that there was strong sentiment in favor of the proposal and that the committee would map out a campaign to press action upon Congress.

SHENANDOAH PARK FUND NEARLY REACHED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISONBURG, Va.—Virginia is within $100,000 of the goal of $4,000,000 necessary to acquire all the land needed for the Shenandoah National Park, and efforts will be made to raise this money in the near future, according to an announcement just made here. Private individuals, corporations and the State agreed to raise $2,000,000, which was to be matched with another $2,000,000 from wealthy persons and interests promoting the establishment of recreational grounds in the United States.

The Federal Government has agreed to accept the property and maintain it, provided it is deeded free of charge. According to a high state official, the money has been pledged, but $100,000 remains uncollected. The park is a stretch of mountain land, six to 10 miles wide, starting a few miles south of Front Royal, traversing the Blue Ridge Mountains and ending near Waynesboro. It contains 327,000 acres.

INSTITUTE TO DISCUSS FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The fifth annual Foreign Affairs Institute at the University of Chicago June 18 to 30 will deal with international finance and foreign investments, it is announced. Prof. Gustav Cassel, of the University of Stockholm, Prof. Cerrado Gini of the University of Rome, and Prof. T. E. Gregory of the University of London will be among the speakers. The lectures will be given under auspices of the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation.

"Bert" Hoover Got the Shoes, But He Had to Go After Them

And Take Them Off Will Irwin—Nor Did He Pay Murphy's Bill for Teeth—Stories of Early Pertinacity Told by Friend of College Days

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash. — When the Hoover-for-President Club was organized here a few weeks ago, down from the hills to join in the movement came a viking of a man, blond of hair and rangy of stature, owner of lumber camps and mills that spread far up the Cascade Range. This was Carl L. Clemons, well-known Washington lumberman and former Stanford University football star, called by Will Irwin in his biography of Hoover "the Red Grange of his day."

Carl Clemons registered at the newly opened Stanford University as a junior the same year that Herbert Hoover entered as a freshman. Clemons was a star on the team, then football manager, and later the first graduate coach that Stanford ever had. During college years and afterward, he knew the present Secretary of Commerce as a stanch friend.

"Stanford's students in those days were much older than they are today," Mr. Clemons asserts. "In fact, many of them had been out in the world a few years before Stanford opened.

"A Frail-Looking Youngster"

"Among these men, Hoover, when he first appeared, a frail-looking youngster about 16, wasn't heard of much. But there came a time when we did hear of Hoover.

"He made a contour map of the State, one of the first relief maps ever made and the first we had ever seen. He was a great favorite in the geology department and this map he made attracted us all.

"Then came the famous campaign in which he was elected treasurer, and then I came into close contact with him. Prior to his election, we had plenty of money and the team ran in a rather haphazard manner. But Hoover immediately changed all this and did it pronto.

"Bill Irwin has been telling some of the old stories of Stanford and Hoover, but there are some he has carefully omitted, which involved himself and Hoover. They give an insight into Hoover's life that shows the Nation's property will be well protected if he should be elected President. There will be no locking the barn door after the horse has gone. Hoover leaves no doors unlocked.

"Will Irwin was quite a character on the Quad. He was an active leader in his day in all the extracurricular activities, in fact to such an extent that eventually he and his brother 'graduated by request' of the faculty. His popularity was shown when the entire student body went en masse to the train to speed him on his way, and cheered him off.

"Berwin" Starts a Vogue

"Bill was a good sport, too. We called him 'Berwin.' It was Berwin who introduced the custom still in vogue at Stanford, of wearing dirty corduroy trousers, and he added to this attire, football shoes.

"Bill managed to gather money enough to buy his own football shoes, but Bert Hoover didn't know this. When Bert became treasurer, he started rounding up all the school property. He gathered in football togs, labeled them and tagged them. It had been the practice for everyone to appropriate anything they wanted after the season. Hoover changed this.

"Meeting Bill one day, he spotted the football shoes, and demanded them. Bill thought he was well within his rights, and did not present his bill of sale to Bert.

"'I want those shoes,' Hoover said.

"'Try and get 'em,' Bill replied.

"The watchdog of the team property refused to be put off. Finally, Bill told Bert that he had bought them, but the future Secretary of Commerce didn't believe Bill had that much money.

Getting the Shoes

"That night, when Bert came down to the camp where they lived, an old barracks used by workmen when the college was being erected, he renewed his demand for the shoes. Bill refused, so—

"There was a chicken yard just out the window, and Bert managed to tear the laces on one of the shoes. This he heaved out of the window into the chicken yard. Bill's shirt was soon torn and Bert likewise presented an appearance far from immaculate.

"However, Hoover kept at Berwin's other leg until he had pulled off the shoe and it joined its mate in the chicken yard. Then Bill tore off the remains of his sweater and chucked that out too.

"If you're that hard up, take 'em all," Irwin roared, and he threw corduroys, shirt and all through the window. Hoover took them.

"Then Bill went over to Hoover's quarters and robed himself in Hoover's best double breasted suit and stretched it all out of shape parading about the Quad.

"Again,—to show the economies of Hoover. Chet Murphy, the quarterback, and the mainstay of the team had occasion to have two teeth replaced following a very rough game. The bill went to Hoover. He refused to pay it, declaring that Chet had gone in for a general overhauling as well as patch work on the front teeth.

"Chet became exasperated. He demanded the bill be paid or he wouldn't play on the team any more. The team couldn't get along without him. Hoover stood pat. Student pressure was exerted, but Hoover refused to budge. He wouldn't pay the dental bill.

Before the "Big" Game

"The team was preparing to go into seclusion just before the big California game. Chet refused to go. Harry Cross, coach, was worried. Chet said, 'No pay, no play.' The student body backed him. Hoover started thinking.

"The day the carryall took the team to training camp, Chet was missing. Hoover hunted him up. The carryall followed him around the Quad during the search. Finally, at Chet's house the carryall stopped and Chet's clothes were put on board. Still Chet was missing. Cross pleaded with Hoover unavailingly.

"'No Chet, and we're licked,' he said.

"'I won't pay,' Hoover insisted.

"'We won't play without him,' said Cross.

"'Leave it to me,' Bert replied. 'He'll play.'

"When Hoover finally spotted Chet, the carryall was driven to his door, and Hoover with two teammates grabbed Chet and, well—eventually he came aboard the carryall. Then Hoover smiled. Chet started laughing. He went into camp, and we beat California. But the dental bill was never paid by the college—not while Hoover was treasurer."

CHINESE PHEASANTS FOR CALGARY DISTRICT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALGARY, Alta. — One thousand pair of Chinese and Mongolian pheasants will be purchased from Carl Benson of Silverton, Ore., by the Calgary Fish and Game Association as this association has decided to raise a fund of $5000 for the purchase of these birds. The birds will be released south and southwest of Calgary.

A. E. Cross of Calgary for a number of years has been purchasing pheasant eggs from Mr. Benson's game farm and, as a result, an area of 10 square miles surrounding Calgary is being populated with these Chinese pheasants.

BUILDERS FAVOR MOVE BY NATION TO BAR IDLENESS

Boston Meeting Indorses Plan to Spread Federal Work in Dull Periods

Indorsement of the general proposal that construction projects of the United States Government should be so timed as to tend to stabilize prosperity and employment, has been given by the Boston Building Congress. This was embodied in a resolution following a meeting on the subject of how to extend prosperity, at which the Jones bill, to provide a "prosperity reserve" of funds for public works, was discussed.

The resolution, given out by William Stanley Parker, chairman of the committee which drafted it, supports the purposes of the bill but not the bill itself, declaring the measure inadequate. The organization includes most of the larger construction and supply firms in Greater Boston. The statement, in part, follows:

"The Boston Building Congress favors the use by the United States Government of its fiscal operations to control, as far as possible, undue general inflation and depression in business and industry; and to that end will support efforts to secure the establishment of a permanent board or bureau of the Government the function of which shall be to study all conditions tending to create undue inflation or depression throughout the country and in particular sections o fthe country, such study to form a basis of action to forestall such fluctuations."

Regarding the Jones bill, the resolution said: "The evidence proposed in the bill (figures on the volume of general construction for a three-months' period) is not sufficiently comprehensive to form a basis of action, and would make it impossible to develop actual expenditures on the public works so authorized in time to have any preventive value."

The building congress urges "the measures that will provide adequately for comprehensive action."

CHILE ARRESTS PERSONS IMPLICATED IN COMMUNIST PLOT

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—Forty persons were under arrest today charged with being implicated in a Communist plot to overthrow the government of Gen. Carlo Ibanez and the roundup of suspects continued in Valparaiso, Talcahuano and Antofagasta.

The former President, Arturo Alessandri, and Dr. Jose Santos Salas, former Minister of Health, both of whom are in Europe, were named as heads of the conspiracy. Señor Alessandri's son was among those arrested. Those seized will be exiled to Mas-a-Fuera Island, one of the Juan Fernandez group lying in the Pacific 415 miles from Valparaiso.

The Government, in revealing the plot, said that its existence had been known for some time. It was being prepared by Communist elements, the communiqué asserted, and directed from abroad by leaders of a former national régime recently expelled for reasons of safety.

WOMAN NAMED FOR PRESIDENCY

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—For the first time in the history of Argentina a woman has been designated for the Presidency.

The Party of Communists and workers has named Angelica Mendóz as the Communist candidate in the Presidential elections which will be held in April.

BOOKS WANTED FOR SEAMEN.

A reading room furnishing newspapers, magazines and books, has been opened by the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, at its rooms, 287 Hanover Street. Contributions of books and magazines of types likely to interest sailors are being received there and at the society's office, 14 Beacon Street. The reading room is intended to serve men on shore and supplement the placing of books on ships.

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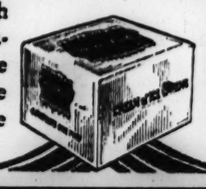
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10-YEAR POWER PROJECT LEADS WORLD'S UNITS

New York Edison Company to Spend $100,000,000 on Electric Generation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new electric generating plant here, with nearly twice the capacity of Boulder Dam or Muscle Shoals, is now one-tenth completed, according to the announcement of the New York Edison Company.

The new station constitutes "the greatest program for power generation that has yet been conceived," according to Arthur Williams, vice-president in charge of commercial relations of the company.

In connection with an inspection by civic associations, marking the completion of the first tenth of the new plant, Mr. Williams announced that the completed structure would cost more than $100,000,000 and that construction work would be required for "at least the next decade."

The new station, according to Mr. Williams, will have a capacity of 1,750,000 horsepower, which is much in excess of the combined capacity of the Canadian and American developments at Niagara Falls, he added.

The first unit of the station was placed in operation in November, 1926, when Queen Marie of Rumania threw the switch that added its power to the generating units supplying New York City.

The first generator, with a capacity of 60,000 kilowatts, or 80,000 horsepower, was hailed as the most powerful single unit machine in the world. There are now two of these in operation. But even these, Mr. Williams said, will soon be overshadowed by this station's next machine which is now being manufactured by the General Electric Company.

This third generator will have a capacity of 160,000 kilowatts, or more than 200,000 horse-power. It will be nearly three times as large as the largest single unit generator in existence now, according to electrical engineers. It will weight more than 2,000,000 pounds, with some single parts as heavy as 500,000 pounds each.

"The combined capacity of all power plants in Greater New York already is more than 3,000,000 horsepower," Mr. Williams said. "New York is the super-power city of the world, not only in terms of power generating capacity, but also in terms of power utilization."

The new station of the New York Edison Company, Mr. Williams added, is only expected to provide for the increase in demand for electricity until 1940, it being only a part of the company's arrangements to provide for the much larger growth in population and power consumption in subsequent years. The station will use 5000 tons of coal a day, he said, and will draw its water from the East River, borrowing 1,500,000 gallons each minute and returning it the next minute. A total of 2,160,000,000 gallons of water will be pumped in and out of the station every 24 hours.

WOMEN "BOSSES" IN POLITICS NEXT

Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt Is Advocating This Means for Equality

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Women "bosses" in politics are advocated by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the women's activities of the New York State Democratic Committee, as the only means of women asserting their authority in politics.

Mrs. Roosevelt, writing in the April number of the Red Book Magazine, questions whether women have achieved actual political equality with men despite the fact that they have been voters for 10 years. Contrarily, she holds, their trips to the polls and their political activities are mere gestures without real power. She says that with few exceptions women who have gone into politics, while being accorded most courteous treatment, are refused serious consideration by men leaders.

Declaring that she is opposed to a woman's party, Mrs. Roosevelt offers the following remedy:

"Our means is to elect, accept and back women political bosses; to organize the women, but within the parties, in districts, countries and states, just as men organize, and to pick efficient leaders—any two or three in the state—whom we will support and by whose decisions we will abide.

"With the power of unified women voters behind them, such women bosses would be in a position to talk in terms of 'business' with the men leaders."

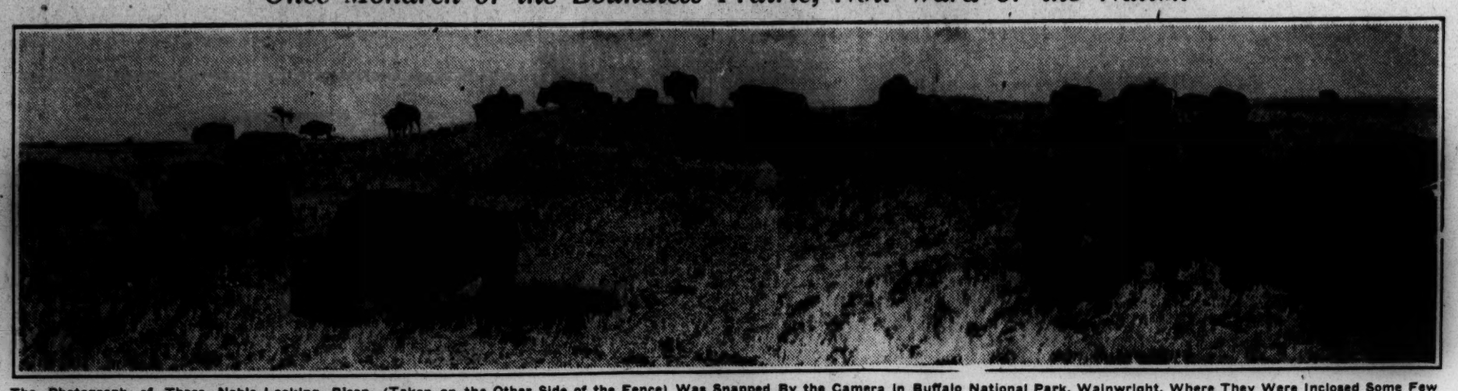
PAN-AMERICAN TRADE CONFERENCE IN APRIL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Trade relations between the United States and Latin-American countries, methods of export merchandising, import, credit, banking and advertising practices will be discussed at the fifteenth National Foreign Trade Convention, to be held at Houston, Tex., April 25, 26, and 27, according to announcement just made by O. K. Davis, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council.

"The chief theme of the convention will be our trade with Latin America and the presence of business delegations is already assured from more than 10 Latin-American countries," Mr. Davis said. "They will confer with American business executives who are expected as delegates from more than 30 states. In 1927 our total trade with Latin America was close to $2,000,000,000."

Once Monarch of the Boundless Prairie, Now Ward of the Nation



The Photograph of These Noble-Looking Bison (Taken on the Other Side of the Fence) Was Snapped By the Camera In Buffalo National Park, Wainwright, Where They Were Inclosed Some Few Years Ago. They Are the Residue, Together With Their Sons and Daughters, of the Countless Thousands Which Roamed the Western Canadian Prairies Before the Railroads Spanned the Country From East to West. White and Indian Hunters Were Responsible for the Rapid Diminution in Their Numbers.

Canada Has Problem of What to Do With Its Buffalo Herd

Interesting Story of the Rise and Fall of the American Bison Which Was Saved From Extinction by Private Effort

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—The American bison has not only been saved from extermination, but is increasing in such numbers as to embarrass its savior, the Canadian Government, which is wondering just what to do with its bulky wards.

The story of the fall and rise of the buffalo is a fascinating one. Indeed, it includes a large part of the history of this continent, from away back in 1530 when Alvar Nunes Cabeza, a Spanish explorer, was shipwrecked near the mouth of the Mississippi and came on the animal in the course of his wanderings through Texas, and a hundred years later when Samuel Argoll, an English navigator, found "a great store of cattle as big as kine" near the head of the Potomac, down to the recent exodus of the overflow from Buffalo National Park in Alberta to Wood Buffalo Park in the Northwest Territories.

Buffalo Loomed Large

Up to 50 years ago news of the buffalo loomed large in every letter and diary of western travelers. Indeed, scout, explorer and settler depended to a great extent upon this accommodating animal for their food and clothing and heat. The supply seemed inexhaustible. Unlike any other quadrupeds that have ever lived, writes W. T. Hornaday, the American naturalist, "they lived and moved in great multitudes like armies on review," and when they were marching everything even to railway trains needs must get out of their path. Col. R. I. Dodge gives a graphic description of a great herd through which he passed while driving from old Fort Zara to Fort Larned in Arkansas in 1871.

This herd was not less than 25 miles wide and 50 miles deep, and it took five days in passing a given point. It was so compact that viewed from an eminence, the ground was completely blotted out. It was estimated at 4,000,000 head, and this was only one of many herds. No wonder that they seemed as innumerable and as inevitable as the sands of the desert. But suddenly, almost overnight, they were gone!

Civilization Drives Them Out

The march of civilization drove them out of the East, but it was man's stupidity and greed, that exterminated them in the West. The invention of the breech-loading rifle, aided by organized mass hunting and unsportsmanlike methods of destruction, soon accomplished the deed. Robes were the chief incentive for the hunters. The business was a lucrative one at $3 or $4 per skin. In 1875 the buffalo were still numerous. In 1880 they had begun to disappear. By 1885 they were gone. Outside of a small herd that had wandered into the inaccessible country about Great Slave Lake there was probably not one wild animal left on the American continent.

Now man's care and foresight interfered just in time to prevent such another tragedy as that which befell the dodo and the passenger pigeon. About 1873 James McKay of Manitoba collected a few young buffalo, which he sold to Sir Donald Smith, later Lord Strathcona, and to Colonel Bedson of Stony Mountain. The latter's eventually were disposed of to Buffalo Jones of Omaha, and the former's were presented to the Dominion Government and put on exhibition in the national park at Banff. But most important of all was the little herd of five calves captured by Walking Coyote, a Pend d'Oreille Indian, and presented as a propitiary gift to his tribe. These were placed with the St. Ignatius Mission until, in 1884, when they had multiplied to 13, they were sold to C. A. Allard and Michel Pablo, who were ranching on the reservation and thought that it might prove a good speculation.

Canada Buys Herd

Pablo kept his herd on the Flathead reservation until, 20 years ago, the United States Government decided to throw it open for settlement. His range being gone, he offered to sell his charges to the Government and was rebuffed. He then appealed to Alexander Ayotte, Canadian immigration agent at Missoula, Mont., and the Canadian Government, then led by Sir Wilfred Laurier, agreed to purchase the entire herd at $250 per head.

Pablo and 75 cowboys had a difficult and exciting task ahead of them in rounding up the herd of more than 800 animals and entraining them at Ravalli. After 52 hours of travel on a special train the emigrants arrived at Wainwright, Alberta.

Big Increase in Herd

Since then the herd has increased from the original 716 to over 8000, and about as many in addition have been killed or transferred to the Wood Buffalo reserve. But this reserve too is limited and nearly 2000 calves are born annually at Wainwright. The problem now is to dispose of the surplus. If experiments prove that they will thrive in that vast unpeopled territory north of the central provinces, then the solution is found, and eventually perhaps the buffalo will bear as important a part in the development of the North as they did of the West. In the meantime it is once again possible to buy "robes" and to dine on buffalo steak; sure sign that he has weathered all his vicissitudes and has come back to stay!

TOLEDO ACTIVE IN EMPLOYMENT

51 Plants Report That Total Is Larger Than Year Ago in Same Period

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOLEDO, O—Employment in Toledo has reached the highest point since accurate statistics have been kept, it was indicated in a report first made public showing 51 large plants having 34,568 workers on their payrolls. This is 10 per cent above the peak of last year.

For several weeks the gain has been nearly 1000 a week with a net increase of 755 registered the past week. Most of the gain has been the result of tremendous production schedules put into force in automotive plants.

Willys-Overland Company produced 24,017 cars in February, and set a new high record for that month in the history of the company, and made a gain of 44 per cent over February, last year. The Chevrolet Ohio Motor Company, making all transmissions for Chevrolet and Pontiac, has been turning out more than 5000 sets a day at a new record rate.

Glass plants, iron and steel plants, oil refineries and other industries show normal employment. Building trades are well employed. Malleable iron plants are subnormal. Dollar volume of total business has been running about 20 per cent ahead of last year, according to weekly reports of bank debits.

ST. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

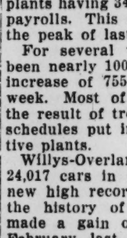
QUEBEC—Opening navigation on the lower St. Lawrence the steamer Sable I. leaves Quebec on March 5 for the island of Anticosti and ports on the north shore of the Gulf. The winter along the St. Lawrence has been comparatively mild, and the ice in the Gulf is reported to be light. Government ice-breakers are expected to tackle earlier than usual the task of smashing a channel from Quebec to Montreal.

SEEK TO BAN USURER FROM USE OF MAILS

NEW YORK (AP)—The federal mail fraud statute is to be tried as a weapon against usurious money lenders, Charles A. Tuttle, United States Attorney, announced. The federal grand jury will be asked to institute an inquiry into the activities of "loan sharks," who, he said, "have circularized from other states prospective patrons in New York State, and have subjected borrowers to extortion through threatening letters."

Since many of these lenders cannot operate under New York State laws, he said, he hopes to curb their activities by barring from the mails their circulars and threatening letters.

Sail, ho!



Now—the agility in traffic and the steering ease that other cars will try to have—*by 1929.*

It's the REO 1929 FLYING CLOUD

Plesiosaurus Dug From Quarry Finds Way to British Museum

Epoch of Sea Lizard Estimated Over 100,000,000 Years Ago—To Be Exhibited Near "Ichthyosaurus" of Same Period From Same Region

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The "red triangle" or three-eyed plesiosaurus which was dug up recently in a quarry at Harbury, Warwickshire, and brought to the natural history section of the British Museum at South Kensington, will be placed on public exhibition probably by April 1. Experts have been engaged since its arrival in removing ridges of rock from the 16-foot fossil in order to restore the skeleton to its original condition, employing a pneumatic electric drill for that purpose.

The task of articulating the 16-foot prehistoric lizard, with its long neck and four paddle limbs, has been supervised by Prof W. E. Swinton of the museum's department of geology. He estimates its age at between 100,000,000 and 200,000,000 years. When pieced together the find will be placed on display beside the skeleton of an ichthyosaurus which was discovered in the same locality of Warwickshire 30 years ago.

"The plesiosaurus," said Professor Swinton in an interview, "belonged to the lizard family and lived on fish. It has a long neck, short tail and four paddles. This specimen, which was lying on its stomach, was found in a deposit of lower Lias clay. It may have existed when England was at the botton of the sea or when that particular spot formed a seashore upon which the creature crawled out for a sun bath. The ichthyosaurus lived about the same period, so it is possible the two beasts met in life.

"It is rare to find a specimen of the plesiosaurus with the head attached; generally the head is missing when such fossils are unearthed. One theory is that roving dinosaurs, who were carnivorous but rather stupid hunters, used to prey upon these marine lizards and ofted detached and lost the heads. The plesiosaurus's head is triangular and has a third eye on top of the skull. When this specimen was found, the head was stained red and it was so well preserved that all its teeth were found intact."

AN EXPOSITION OF MODERN FRENCH DECORATIVE ART

Brilliant ensembles designed by the foremost decorators of modern France constitute an exhibit of particular importance in the Exposition of Modern French Decorative Art now being presented by Lord & Taylor.

Grouped in individual alcoves as the essential elements of nine room-interiors, they completely avoid the bizarre effects of spectacular extremists and focus attention upon the serious efforts of the two important schools in France today . . . that of the rationalists, as evidenced in the work of Pierre Chareau and Francis Jourdain, and that of the traditionalists, as expressed by Ruhlmann and Süe et Mare.

Characterized by a simple richness in color, by a rigid economy of line, and by an exquisite craftsmanship, the nine ensembles are compelling not only the critical study of sophisticated observers but the admiration of the general public as well.

The Nine Ensembles

by French Decorators

- Elements of a dining room by E. J. Ruhlmann
- An ensemble exhibiting the art of Jean Dunand
- A boudoir designed by Vera Choukhaeff
- A woman's bedroom designed by Süe et Mare
- A study designed by Pierre Chareau
- An ensemble by Madame Cuttoli of Myrbor
- A man's bedroom designed by Francis Jourdain
- Corner of a living room designed by Süe et Mare
- Corner of living room designed by D. I. M.

In connection with the Exposition, Lord & Taylor is exhibiting five rooms designed by its Decorating Staff and announces that a permanent Department of Modern Decoration is at the service of its customers.

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Fifth Avenue New York

COLLEGES SHOW DECLINE IN USE OF INTOXICANTS

Student Council's Traveling Secretaries Report on Territory Covered

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—College students are recovering from the stage where it was thought to be smart or a great adventure to drink intoxicants, the Student Council of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association reported at its mid-year meeting here. Members expressed the opinion that there is less drinking today in colleges and universities than there was before the prohibition amendment was adopted.

The council met to consider the results so far of the four-year educational program initiated at its first meeting in March, 1927, and to hear reports from the student secretaries who are visiting 500 colleges in the United States. Plans were made to enlarge and continue these educational methods.

The council is made up of students from representative eastern, central and southern states, and field secretaries themselves not more than two years out of college, says Lofton S Wesley, executive secretary of the association.

"Being young men and women who have gone through college since the adoption of prohibition, they are a part of the new generation of students, who do not fully understand what it is all about. Many are critical of present conditions, eager to know the truth and to size up the progress or failings of American prohibition by scientific methods.

"Already, we have visited and spoken in assembly chapel, college classes and forums in more than 300 leading colleges and the four secretaries now in the field, from Massachusetts to Kansas, will make the number 500 by the end of the year in June. This will be the greatest number of colleges visited in one year in more than 25 years of activity by the association."

The president of the council is C. Irving Carpenter, Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.; secretary, Miss Helen Roher, American University, Washington, D. C. Other members, George A. Jeffers, Furman University, Greenfield, S. C.; Frederick E. Luchs, Franklin and Marshall, Lancaster, Pa.; Miss Helen Honsinger, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Helen M. Pinkerton, Muskingum College, New Concord, O.; George A. Douglas, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Miss Margaret W. Schutz, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and E. W. Simmons, Washington and Lee, Lexington, Va.

Prohibition Is Commended for Aid in Moral Reform

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Prohibition is the greatest individual agency in American life outside of the church for moral reform and the improvement of political life, according to Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, of Brooklyn, in an address just delivered before members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

He quoted statistics to show that the "real history of prohibition has been clouded by propaganda," and disputed the assertion by wets that national prohibition owed its enactment to the fact that the American armies were overseas when the amendment was passed.

"One year before we entered the World War, 65 per cent of the population were under voluntary prohibition in their respective states or communities," Dr. Durkee stated.

Dry Party Planks Sought

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Citizens' Committee on One Thousand will send speakers to 50 cities throughout the United States within the next few weeks, in an effort to further their present objective of bringing about the adoption of a strong plank for law enforcement in the platform of both major parties in the forthcoming presidential election.

BRITISH PROTEST AGAINST HUNTING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A meeting, which not many years ago would have been considered futile, was held recently to protest against the continuance of cruel sports. Public opinion has already been roused against the hunting of stags on Exmoor. At the meeting in question held under the auspices of the League for the Prohibition of Cruel Sports, many instances were given of the great cruelty involved in stag and hind hunting which is carried on, not only under the much abused name of "sports," but also under the pretext of keeping down the numbers of the deer on Exmoor.

Speakers made it quite clear that they did not wish to imply that there was any difference in cruelty whether the animal hunted was a stag, hind, fox, otter, hare or rabbit. But it was resolved to concentrate first on the abolition of stag hunting, as public opinion was already partially aroused against it; when that point had been won, the others would follow.

Colorful Majorca, Happy Island, Whose People Sing at Their Work

Orange Mountain Peaks, Pink-Roofed Villages, a Deep Blue Sea Form Peerless Setting for Charming Simplicity of Children and Grown-Ups

By PAUL EDMONDS

WHEN visiting Majorca no one can fail to be struck by the happy and contented look of the inhabitants and their general air of well-being and prosperity. A careworn face is an exception. Even the old people have smooth features. While as for the children—always an infallible index of social conditions—nowhere will you find them healthier, happier, or better cared for. They are pretty, too, with their well shaped heads, dark eyes and hair, and clear olive skins; while they are, in common with their parents, so well behaved and polite that an artist can work out of doors without being constantly bothered by hordes of inquisitive onlookers.

Although the island still retains much of its primitive and pleasing simplicity, it is gradually becoming sophisticated, especially at Palma, the capital, where the gentle art of exploiting the visitor is undeniably making headway. Certain places there are, however, which can never be spoiled. One of these is Deya. This fascinating village, which lies on a spur of wooded hill surrounded by high mountains, is reached from Palma either by automobile or by taking the train to Soller (another very beautiful place) and continuing thence by the diligence, or "camion," which connects with the train.

Color and Peace

At the apex of the spur up which the village straggles is the church. From near by one can see all round. To the east rises an amphitheater of mountains topped by rugged crags of orange limestone. To the west is the sea, usually a deep blue. To south and north are rocky slopes covered with olive and pine through which the road winds from Soller to Valldemosa. Beneath one's feet the hill, with its olive terraces and orange groves, runs steeply downward to the bottom of the valley where a little stream winds along on its way to the sea at Deya Port. It is very still and peaceful. Now and then one may hear a cart in the road, vague sounds from the village, the laughter of children at play in the Plaza. Otherwise there is only the gentle tinkle of the sheep bells or the sound of the breeze in the olives.

A short distance below the church there is a delightful little pension with a garden whence one can look down upon the pink roofs of the village and across the valley to the mountains. Most visitors will choose to stay here. But, desiring local color, I myself preferred the accommodation offered me by the driver of the diligence, who gave me a pleasant room with a tiled floor and a comfortable bed. The house was approached by a flight of rough stone steps which led to a courtyard paved with "crazy" pavement. In the middle grew an enormous olive with a twisted trunk. Above rose a terraced garden golden with lemons and oranges. On one side of the courtyard was the kitchen, separate, as is customary, from the house proper. This stood over the garage which sheltered the diligence when it was not in use. The bedrooms opened into the hall, or living-room, in which I was given meals consisting of such local dishes as mixed vegetables en casserole, fish and salad, lamb cutlets with broad beans, quince jelly (membrillo), and oranges fresh from the garden with stalk and leaf still adhering.

Happy Cheerfulness

The household comprised the father, whose main occupation was the diligence; the mother, a buxom, good-looking young woman quite equal to the demands of the house and family; Pedro, a boy of seven or eight; and two little girls of five and three respectively. In addition there were two greyhounds, a cat, and a canary. The children, when not at school, were usually dancing and singing; and the mother always sang at her work. In fact, an atmosphere of happy cheerfulness pervaded the house and made it a very pleasant place to be in.

In spite of the language difficulty I soon got on good terms with the children, who liked to play about while I was at dinner, and were always ready for a game of ball with an orange out of the garden. Pedro, the little boy, was shyer than his sister, and it was not until one afternoon when we were coming back from Soller in the diligence that he unbent. Sitting on the opposite seat was another boy with a basket from whose lid protruded a tail-like object, green with yellow spots. This he waggled to and fro, thereby much stimulating Pedro's curiosity. There were three American women and a man in the diligence, and before this company the boy would not open his basket. All he condescended to do was to tell Pedro, in a stage whisper which I easily overheard, that the mysterious object was a "caiman." But at last, seizing a moment when no one seemed to be looking, he opened the lid of the basket a few inches and showed us a wooden crocodile. Pedro wriggled with excitement. He and I alone in the diligence knew what the boy's basket contained. This was thrilling; but when the boy left the diligence, and Pedro and I, looking out of the back window, saw him take out the crocodile and run it along the ground with its tail wagging and its jaws opening and shutting, Pedro's eyes shone with delight, and he looked at me with the air of one who shares an overwhelming secret. From that moment we were friends.

In the island, which is 1350 square miles in extent and 70 miles across at its widest point, many other places than Deya have claims to beauty and interest. There is Pollensa with its famous calvary; there is the monastery of Lluch where every visitor may claim the privilege of three nights' free lodging; there are the caves of Arta; there is Alcudia with its ancient citadel; and there is Felanitx with its windmills. The visitor, however, who has not unlimited time at his disposal, or who does not care to rush from place to place, cannot do better than make Deya his headquarters, for there is no more beautiful nor more typical spot in all the "Happy Island" than this.



Drawing by Paul Edmonds

The Port of Soller, Majorca.



An Old Windmill, Majorca.

SCHOOLS STRESS TEMPERANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

must be impressed with the detrimental effect of alcohol and tobacco. In Atlantic City such instruction is a regular part of the course in physiology.

Henry F. Miller, principal of the Senior High School, said the modern textbooks in hygiene and physiology do not stress the injurious results of alcohol and tobacco as much as the old.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — The schools of Schenectady are complying in every particular with the state requirement that children be instructed against the use of alcohol and tobacco, according to A. J. Stoddard, superintendent of schools.

"We are teaching in accordance with the state law, which provides that we shall instruct children as to the injurious effects of alcohol and tobacco," he said. "Such instruction is being given in all grades."

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—Utica public schools are enforcing to the letter a provision in the education law which provides for instruction of students on the effect of alcohol, according to the superintendent of schools, John A. Decamp.

"We teach all our children the effect of alcohol exactly as required by law. We use only textbooks which include this subject. I believe you cannot buy or sell a physiology book that does not contain the effect of alcohol between its covers."

MASSACHUSETTS GAINS IN NUMBER EMPLOYED

Another encouraging note has been introduced into the employment situation by the monthly report on employment and earnings for February by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries. The report shows 2766 more persons were at work in manufacturing establishments in the State than in the previous month, or an increase of 1.3 per cent.

Aggregate weekly earnings increased in even greater proportion than employment, for the total pay rolls for a representative week were $5,441,104, or 2.4 per cent more than for a corresponding week in January. Shoe factories added 6 per cent to their numbers employed. Changes in the cotton goods industry added nearly one-fourth more workers with increased earnings in the factories at Fall River. In Gardner, Lynn, Peabody, and Springfield more than 95 per cent of those employed were in plants working full time.

PERTH TO ADELAIDE AIR SERVICE MOOTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—Maj. N. Brearley, manager of West Australia Airways, Ltd., has just completed the first flight across the continent from Perth to Adelaide and back. No records were attempted, the object being to prove the possibility of establishing an air service between these capitals, and the cruising capacity of the machines.

An average speed of 100 miles an hour was maintained. On the journey to Adelaide, Major Brearley carried one passenger and covered 1500 miles in less than 17 hours' flying time. On the return journey the final stretch of 650 miles was accomplished in 3 hours 40 minutes, thus making his total flying time 15 hours 25 minutes.

BRITAIN MAKES SEVERE TEST OF VARIOUS HEMPS

Two Grades of Sisal Are Compared With Manila After Months of Exposure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Protracted and searching investigation has been going on for over a year under the auspices of the Imperial Institute to determine the effect of sea-water on the strength and durability of sisal hemp as compared with manila hemp. Two qualities of East African sisal were taken, and the tests were to determine the points in which sisal has been alleged to be inferior to manila hemp: that its strength deteriorates more rapidly on exposure to seawater; that it swells more when wet and will not run satisfactorily in the blocks; that it sinks more rapidly.

Three-inch hawser ropes of about 300 feet in length of each of the sisal grades and of the manila were provided. These had been stored for some months under similar conditions. Careful measurements showed that the No. 3 sisal was of finer fiber than No. 1 and both were more regular in quality than the manila rope. Measurements were also taken of the ropes when dry and wet. The ropes were packed in crates and placed on the lower deck of Southend Pier, where they were immersed by the tides twice daily. Portions of each rope were withdrawn after four, six, nine and twelve months and their breaking strains measured.

The results have shown that at each stage No. 1 sisal had suffered less deterioration than the manila, and this in turn was superior to sisal No. 2. Both sisal ropes were found to swell more than the manila; the figures of percentage increase in girth after four months' exposure to the action of sea-water being, No. 1, 9.26; No. 2, 6.21; manila, 3.60. As far as sinking is concerned, the manila was far superior to either of the sisal ropes.

A further series of tests is being carried out as the cheapness of sisal and its strength might outweigh any other disadvantages.

DENMARK EXCHANGES GIFTS WITH ITALY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Denmark and Italy have for centuries entertained feelings of the friendliest nature to one another, and for a number of decades Danish artists and authors have pilgrimaged to the Eternal City in great numbers. The two capitals have now exchanged gifts, Rome being first in the field with an antique column, erected on the newly named Dante Square in Copenhagen.

The municipality of this latter city has now responded by sending Rome a bronze replica of Thorvaldsen's famous and striking work, "Jason with the Golden Fleece." It has been erected in Rome, where Thorwaldsen livd nearly all his artist life on the Piazza Thorvaldsen. It has the inscription in Danish and Italian: "To the city of Rome, where the artistic genius of Bertel Thorvaldsen was called to life, from the city of Copenhagen." Official communications have been exchanged between the Danish legation in Rome and the Governor of this city.

OVERIJSEL TO HOLD CONGRESS FOR YOUTH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—There is to be held at Eerde, in the Province of Overijsel, Hol., from Aug. 17 to Aug. 26, this year, a World Youth Peace Congress. In the summer of 1925 a number of youth organizations in America and Europe, already engaged in work for international peace, decided to co-operate in the building up of a World Federation of Youth for Peace.

The British Federation of Youth undertook the work of organization, and is now engaged in the task of raising the £1500 estimated as the cost of the forthcoming congress. Its aim is to bring together delegates from youth organizations all over the world, so that they may get to know and understand one another and discuss the various present-day world peace problems—economic, political, educational, religious and moral and racial—especially in relation to youth.

New View of 1860 in Lincoln Letters

Documents Now Disclosed Show Efforts to Maintain Union After Election

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Four hitherto unpublished letters by Abraham Lincoln have just been made public by Emmanuel Hertz, collector of Lincolniana.

One of the letters, written Dec. 21, 1860, to A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, casts an interesting light on the period immediately following Lincoln's election to the Presidency.

Because little of his correspondence for that period had been found, it was believed that he was not publicly active. The letter to Governor Curtin, however, indicates his continuing activity to maintain the Union.

The other documents include a legal opinion, a short letter to his wife, and a receipt given to a client.

Mr. Hertz, in making public the letters, urged other collectors to release the texts of letters or documents by the Emancipator because of the world-wide interest in whatever tends to add to the knowledge of Lincoln's character and policies.

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EAST AFRICAN STATES DEBATE CONFEDERATION

Commission Seeks to Remove Obstacles to Union of Interests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

By MARC T. GREENE

PORT SAID—German "penetration" in Tanganyika Territory is said to be proceeding at a rate which will within a definite time swing the balance of the unofficial population of the territory to the German side and thus render plausible an application to the League of Nations for a transfer of the mandate. Before the war German colonization in Africa was quite different to colonization as understood by the British. That is to say, German nationals were not encouraged to emigrate in numbers, but great companies were formed to exploit colonial resources for the benefit of rapidly growing home industries.

The loss of the colonies altered all this, but prominent British colonists in Africa profess to be convinced that Germany's original plans are little changed now that a new policy is necessary. These plans were conceived and embarked upon only after long and deep consideration and with the utmost attention to every detail, and British East Africans believe that alterations have merely been made in the manner of putting them into execution.

Problem of Federation

The question of federation between Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya is just now the one of outstanding interest in the three territories, and the Hilton Young Commission, which is now studying the situation, has had many views for and against to consider. And although the settlers are generally agreed that in federation lies the only economic safeguard for Britain as to the whole of East Africa, yet no one in Tanganyika will enter a federation in which Kenya shall dominate. In Nyasaland it is felt that the time is not yet at hand to join either with the northern territories or with the Rhodesias, but a reunion of Nyasaland and Northeastern Rhodesia is favored as being geographically and economically logical.

The East African National Indian Congress is strongly hostile to the Kenya Government and has recently passed, through delegates from Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar, resolutions to this effect and demanding material extensions of their present privileges.

Remarkable Development

The remarkable development in the three dependencies during the past few years calls attention especially to the seriousness of the situation and the necessity of providing without delay a secure future for the vast district involved. Transportation facilities alone have been developed to an extent which makes it possible to reach Uganda from England in less than three weeks and at a reduction in cost of £70 over three years ago. Hundreds of miles of roads have been built and six-wheel motors are now traversing many of them. Uganda has great possibilities as to copper, tin, coal, oil and gold, and the use of oil will greatly improve transportation facilities as well as foster agricultural development. It has recently been shown, too, that rubber may be grown successfully at as high as a 4000-foot level. The Uganda cotton crop, moreover, averages at least 150,000 bales yearly of 400 pounds each.

Finally it is pointed out that to all intents and purposes Kenya and Uganda have been federated for the past quarter of a century, although the arrangement has been simply an economic one. This "working agreement" has included six services—posts, customs, currency, telegraphs, commercial law and foreign policy—in all of which Kenya and Uganda have been in accord for a long time.

DOG RACES HELD TO AID BETTING

British Campaign to Suppress Greyhound Running as a Snare for Youth

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A sustained effort is being made in England to combat greyhound racing, a sport recently introduced and widely taken up, which is charged with encouraging gambling.

"These greyhound racing tracks," said the Lord Mayor of Manchester, at a recent protest meeting in London, "are nothing less than gambling machines. Originating in America, they were unable to operate successfully under their antibetting laws and they therefore came to England. Beginning in a small way they have grown stronger and stronger. Speculators and others have been attracted by the profits that have been made and are to be made. The flotation of these companies is purely for the purpose of commercial gain to the promoters. In many cases the diversion of such gains will mean deprivation of necessaries and comforts of life on the part of those who come within the net spread by the promoters."

The Bishop of Lichfield said, "There is ample evidence that the greyhound racing tracks offer opportunities for gambling in its most insidious form, and that many of our young people are being caught in its dangerous snare. Therefore we are here to press for such restrictions as may free our country from a new and growing evil. We are not out to spoil honest sport. But betting and gambling are not sport. They are the worst foes of sportsmanship.

"Nor do we say that greyhound racing is of necessity a bad sport. It is free from cruelty and it shows the beauty and skill of a splendid animal. If greyhound racing can be carried out without the gambling we have nothing to say against it, but the facts must be faced. The evidence goes to show that the sport counts for little; it is a mere excuse for betting and gambling."

HUGE ELECTRICITY SCHEME FOR BRITAIN

Plans Made to Eliminate 104 Local Power Stations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The £12,000,000 scheme for the reorganization of electrical generation and supply in southeast England has been finally issued by the Central Electricity Board. Essentially the same scheme, in its main outlines, as was passed on to the board by the electricity commissioners last autumn, it contains several modifications.

New features are the omission of Chiswick from the list of five new generating stations originally proposed, and the increase in the number of selected generating stations from 13 to 31, though this increase, as the board explains in its memorandum, is more apparent than real. Fulham, Maidstone, and Bedford are, however, actual additions to the "selected" stations.

The 31 "selected" stations will eventually do the work of the 135 public supply generating stations within the area of 8800 square miles which stretches from Peterborough to the south coast through 13 counties. This means the closing down sooner or later of 104 local stations. These cannot, however, be shut down unless current can be supplied cheaper than they can generate it.

"Time to Change Hats!" Meant a Good Deal to Grandpa



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VIENNA HAT STORE OF THE LAST CENTURY

The Importance of the Hat to Woman Has Long Been Conceded and Allowed For. Most People, However, Will Find It Hard to Realize How Important a Function It Was For Our Grandfathers to "Change Hats." In Those Days a Man Was Measured For a Hat as He Is Now Measured For a Suit of Clothes, and the Hat Could Be Finished in the Purchaser's Presence, With as Many Fittings as Desired. The Old Cut Above Depicts Real Anxiety on the Purchasers' Part Lest Their Individual Manly Attractions Be Not Displayed to Best Advantage, as It Reveals Also Their Indecision in So Weighty a Matter. Following the Exposure of This Masculine Foible, Who Will Dare to Criticize as Excessive the Feminine Care in Adjustment of a Bonnet, Even Though Nowadays Any Old Hat Is "Good Enough"?

Titular Dame of Sark Decrees Tithes Are to Be Paid in Kind

Daughter of Former Seigneur Holds People of Island Should Be Able to Support Themselves—Aviators and Big Guns a New Feature

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—To the dismay of the inhabitants of the Island of Sark, it has been discovered that a long-forgotten law exists which gives Dame Beaumont the right to say in what manner the tithes due to her are to be paid. Dame Beaumont (Mrs. Dudley Beaumont) is a daughter of the former Seigneur of Sark, which position she now holds with the official title of "Dame of Sark." It is only the second time in history that a woman has held this position. And Dame Beaumont has recently decreed that such payments are to be made in kind. Not that she wants bags of wheat and barley and rye to be deposited at her gate, but simply because she considers it of the greatest importance that Sark—three miles long, 1½ miles wide, and about 100 miles south of Plymouth—should be able to support its population of 600.

Until recent years Sark has been able to do this, but now the farmers are finding it more profitable to rear the beautiful Channel Island stock than to grow crops. If the necessity for Sark to be self-contained is admitted, then undoubtedly, Dame Beaumont's action must be regarded as a stroke of genius. It is a decree that will send the harassed legislators of other countries to their old statute books, eager to see whether they too have the power to change agricultural policy by so simple a means.

Sark has known the terrors of invasion. In the Napoleonic wars the Emperor's fleet drew nearer and nearer, and it was only the fact that Napoleon's scouts reported that the whole of Sark's coast was being patroled by soldiery that made the commander of that portion of the fleet give the order to retreat. He did not know that, being the time of the harvest, all the men of Sark were busy in the fields and that the scarlet-clad figures seen marching to and fro along the coastline were the women of Sark clad in red flannelette!

Before aviation or long-range guns, Sark had a security which she does not now possess. Less than 30 miles away is the French coast, and during the last war the sound of the guns came clearly, month after month. The coast is rocky, but this is a disadvantage rather than otherwise, for in the winter it is often extremely difficult for a boat to get into La Creux Harbor—another reason for the "Grow Your Own Food" campaign in which Dame Beaumont is taking so forcible a hand.

SHANSI DISILLUSIONED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEKING—Several thousand residents of Shansi Province have petitioned their governor, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, to withdraw again from the civil wars of China, and resume his old position as a neutral. The petition points out that since Governor Yen drew his province into the civil wars a year ago, the plight of the people has become steadily worse. It suggests that during 14 years of peace, Shansi became the "Model Province" of China, and urges the governor to make peace with Chang Tso-lin, and again devote his attention to constructive work within the province.

UNIFIED CARTING FOR BEET MEN

New System Will Help British Growers to Economize in Transport

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORWICH, Eng.—A simplified transport system, designed to put the sugar beet industry of the eastern countries on a satisfactory basis, will soon come into operation, its purpose being to undertake the carriage of all beets from farm to factory.

The cost of transport has been one of the chief expenses in connection with the industry. This has prevented many farmers from entering into a contract, for a journey even of four or five miles to a station will hold up horse and manual labor when they are most needed—that is, in the autumn.

The new system provides a controlling center for each factory, with a normal working radius of about 25 miles from it. The farmers' part will be limited to dumping his beets in an accessible place on, or near, the field. The loading will be done entirely by the company.

Arrangements are to be made with the factories to deduct carriage from the beet account at an agreed rate. Growers who are at present less favorably situated geographically for rail facilities will have just the same chance as those who are better placed.

Dante's Modest Tomb at Ravenna to Be Replaced by Stately Edifice

Present Structure Thought Unworthy of Italy's National Poet—Signor Mussolini Approves Plans of Costly New Monument

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—When the Podestà of Ravenna submitted his yearly report to Signor Mussolini, the latter asked abruptly: "And what are you doing about Dante's Tomb?"

There are only a few miles from Predappio, the Duce's native village, to Ravenna, where stands the unsightly chapel of the poet of the "Divine Comedy." And Mussolini, as a boy and as a man, often visited the shrine of Italy's greatest poet, deploring its insignificance and neglect. Up till 1865 Dante's tomb was really a cenotaph, owing to precautions taken by the Franciscan monks lest Pope Leo X should have exercised his authority to have the poet's tomb transferred to Rome.

World Deprived of Monument

The zeal of the monks has perhaps deprived the world of a monument which Leo X, at the height of the "Rinascimento," himself a Florentine and a liberal patron of art and artists, would have erected to Dante in Rome.

The fact remains that Dante's present tomb is small and execrable from an artistic and architectural point of view.

A monument to Dante would be a great and ambitious feat that few artists would care to attempt; moreover, the Fascist régime is decidedly opposed to the endless multiplication of monuments.

Worthy Edifice Proposed

Prof. Gustavo Giovannoni, the well-known architect to whom the Government has intrusted the solution of this difficult problem, is of opinion that the site of Dante's tomb should remain the same as it has been since the year 1321, but that the present tomb should be demolished and replaced by a more worthy and stately edifice. A number of derelict houses obstructing the access to the tomb will have to be sacrificed. An avenue flanked by cypresses and marble arcades will lead up to the tomb. Professor Giovannoni's plan has met with Signor Mussolini's full approval, and is expected to be shortly taken in hand.

The carrying out of this extensive program will certainly require considerable funds, but, as Roberto Papini, the philosopher and writer, says, there are 40,000,000 Italians to whom Dante's name is sacred and who would gladly subscribe the necessary amount to the memory of the great poet.

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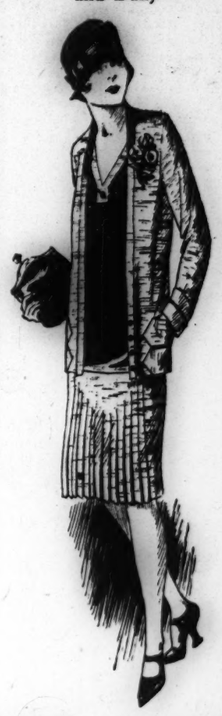
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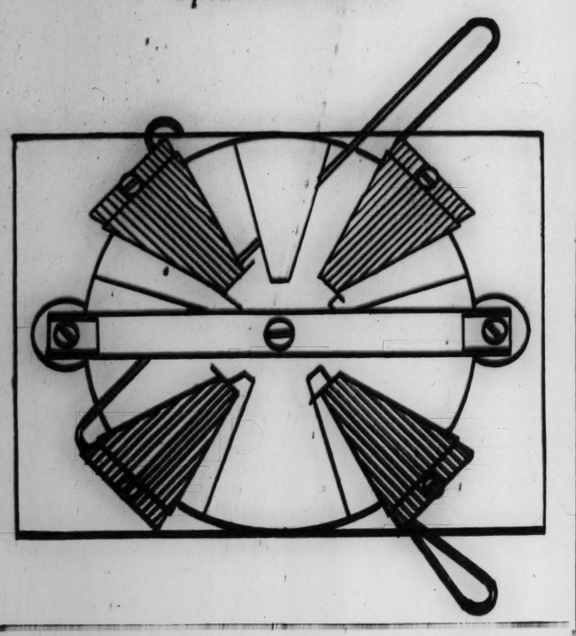
RADIO

Details of Static Motor Make Construction Possible

Little Device Designed by C. Francis Jenkins Operates From Antenna-Ground System

The static-operated motor of C. Francis Jenkins of Washington, D. C., which was introduced by this newspaper in its issue of January 21, looks and behaves somewhat like a spiderweb tuning coil. This laboratory plaything is provided with stator and rotor elements. The rotating unit may be made of a thin piece of mica or similar material, supported

Spiderweb Motor



on pivots and the whole well balanced.

The mica-disk rotor has five armature sections of tin foil, overlapping the edges of the disk and spacing evenly between the five pivotal points. Embracing this disk are four electric field poles, also placed at equal intervals, each metallically connected with a field pole diametrically opposite. Mounted on each of these field poles is a thin brush, forming contact with the five armature sections as they pass thereunder. Since there are five armature sections and only four field poles, at least one of these brushes is constantly in touch with an armature section.

If one pair of opposite field poles is positively charged with electricity or static from the air and the other pair is negatively charged, one of the armature sections receives a charge of like sign with the field pole enveloping it. This particular armature section, therefore, is immediately repelled—moving away from this field pole and toward the next field pole, to which it is attracted for a similar reason.

As this fleeing armature section passes under the brush of the field pole to which it is attracted, the charge of electricity is given up for one of unlike sign and is, in turn, repelled by the pole. A duplicate of this process is found at each of the other field poles, and, as a consequence, a continuous rotation of the movable element of this static motor is maintained—at a relatively high speed, too, when there are heavy crashes of static.

As a means of increasing the torque or force of rotation, a battery of armature plates is mounted on a single shaft, and all the like armature sections, in a row (parallel to the shaft), are connected together. Only one set of brushes is required. The latter are arranged to form contact with the armature sections only immediately after each has passed the median or intermediate end of each field pole.

This miniature motor, now the plaything of radio amateurs and experimenters, always turns in the same direction. Its behavior is analogous to that first lesson in electricity, namely, when a strip of rubber comes into close contact with a piece of cat's fur, static or frictional electricity is conveyed to the latter. Furthermore, Mr. Jenkins, in accordance with the idea that the force of electric attraction and repulsion is proportionate to the capacities of the opposed surfaces, is contemplating the construction of a motor of considerable size which he trusts will be actuated solely by static.

This instance, as picturesque as it may be, is not the only one in which static, the bane of radio reception, is being converted from a malediction into a benediction. The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture has established a station near Portland, Ore., devoted exclusively to the harnessing of static as a barometer to the moisture-content of the forests and, in turn, a means of forecasting a forest-fire hazard. The Bureau of Aeronautics of the United States Navy Department is now in the process of equipping a group of naval air stations where static may be studied and utilized as a means of forecasting storms.

The experiments of Mr. Jenkins with the static motor, however, have scratched the surface for a fertile field of investigation by the approximately 17,000 amateurs and other experimenters. Mr. Jenkins was one of the first natural scientists in this country to direct the attention of amateurs to the possibilities of sending photographs, maps and sketches, by radio. About three years ago he built model machines for this purpose and some of them are now in use by amateurs.

Radio Program Notes

AN ORIENTAL tapestry of some of the world's finest descriptive and impressionistic music will be woven on the air by the Seiberling Singers in their next program which will be radiocast on Tuesday evening, March 13, from 8 to 8:30 o'clock, eastern standard time, through 30 associated stations of the Red Network.

The program:

Persian Market ..... Ketelby
Orchestra and voices
Moonlight on the Ganges ..... Myers
Male quartet
Where My Caravan Has Rested ..... Lohr
James Melton, tenor
Veil Dance ..... Goldmark
Orchestra
Orientale ..... Cui
Male quartet
In a Tea Garden ..... Langey
Orchestra
Chinese Lullaby ..... Robert Hood Bowers
James Melton, tenor
Japanese Sunset ..... Deppen
Orchestra and voices

❖ ❖ ❖

Frederic Fradkin, the concert violinist, will be the principal attraction of a program of melodious classic music, which will be given by the Eveready Hour Tuesday evening, March 13, over WEAF and associated stations, beginning at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time.

The Eveready Orchestra will be increased to 35 pieces for the performance, with Nathaniel Shilkret again conducting.

Mr. Fradkin, born at Troy, N. Y., of Russian-American parentage, has had a notable career as concert master. Franco, Lichtenberg, Lefort and Ysaye were among his teachers. He has been concert master at Monte Carlo and Vienna and was concert master of the Russian Symphony Orchestra and the Draghilev Ballet in New York, and of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, successively. He has toured extensively in this country and abroad.

The program:

Barber of Seville, Overture ..... Rossini
Orchestra
Waltzes from "Eugen Onegin" ..... Tchaikovsky
Orchestra
Romanza ..... Granados
Orchestra
Rondo Capriccioso ..... Saint-Saëns
Frederic Fradkin
Chanson Bohemienne ..... Pold
Frederic Fradkin
Spanish Caprice ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Orchestra
Piece a la Habanera ..... Ravel
Orchestra
Puck ..... Grieg
Orchestra
Wienerisch ..... Godowsky
Orchestra
Preludium ..... Jarnefelt
Orchestra
Finale from Fourth Symphony ..... Tschaikovsky
Orchestra

❖ ❖ ❖

The Stromberg-Carlson Quintet, a vocal ensemble, will be featured during the Stromberg-Carlson Hour which will be radiocast through stations associated with the Blue Network, Tuesday evening, March 13, at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time (7 o'clock central standard time). The program:

Tin Ear ..... Bros. Wall
Selections from "The Madcap Duchess" ..... Herbert
Mary Ann ..... Silver
Stromberg-Carlson Quintet
La Comedienne ..... Homer
Happy-Go-Lucky ..... Berger
Serenade ..... D'Ambrosio
Violin solo, Nascha Fidelman
Romance ..... Massenet
L'Amoureuse Serenade ..... Filipucci
Southern Skies ..... McLeod
Stromberg-Carlson Quintet
Whole World is Waiting for Dreams to Come True ..... Brown-MacArthur
Menuet ..... Drdla
May Days ..... Spangler-MacArthur
L'auserie ..... Mailly
Dance Group
In the Sing-Song Sycamore
When Love Comes Stealing Through
What Do You Say?

The Stromberg-Carlson Hour will be heard through WJZ, WBZ, WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WJR, KYW, KWK, and WREN.

❖ ❖ ❖

A series of non-technical talks on "Fundamentals of the Law," by a number of the most prominent lawyers in the country will be radiocast each week through stations associated with the NBC Blue Network, on Tuesday evenings at 7:30 o'clock, eastern standard time.

These radiocast talks, which began March 6, and are being arranged for by the Bar Association of the City of New York, will be readily understandable by the general public. The object, according to members of the Bar Association, with whom the National Broadcasting Company is co-operating, is to promote a better understanding of those basic principles upon which law and government rest and which should be known to every American.

The speakers will include such national figures as Charles E. Hughes, John W. Davis, George W. Wickersham, James M. Beck, Henry W. Taft, William D. Guthrie, Louis Marshall, Paul D. Cravath, Frederick E. Crane and Charles H. Tuttle.

All of these talks are designed to be as interesting as they will be instructive, and in selecting the speakers themselves their ability to hold audiences has been taken into consideration.

Stations through which these talks will be heard include WJZ, KYW, KWK, and WHAM.

Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBET, BOSTON, Mass. (1040kc-288m)

6:55 p. m.—Hallelujah Art.
7 News; finance.
7:15 Larry Lamplough and Gene Barnes.
7:30 WBET Troupers.
8 Sport radiocast.
9 "At the Auto Show with Aunt Emma."
9:30 "Omar, the Tentmaker, and his boy Amateo."
10 Continuation of sport radiocast.

WBZ and WBZA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (900kc-333m)

5:15 p. m.—Fritz Leiber presenting Shakespearean readings.
5:43 Time and weather.
5:45 Hotel Weldon Ensemble.
6 M. A. C. Radio Forum.
6:15 Hotel Weldon Ensemble.
6:30 News.
6:35 Hotel Weldon Ensemble.
7 Bert Lowe and his orchestra.
7:30 WJZ, Roxy and his Gang.
9 WJZ, Riverside Orchestra.
9:30 Alemite Drum Corps.
10 WJZ, Longines time.
10:01 News.
10:03 Star Trio; Harry Starr, pianist; Judith Herter, violinist; Millie Dexter, cellist.
10:30 Ernie Andrews and his orchestra.
11:00 Time and weather.

Tomorrow

11 a. m.—Ruth Francis.
11:05 Harmony Sisters.
11:20 News.
11:30 Marcia Hay.
11:40 Paul Gray, "Acts and Actors."
12:10 p. m.—Services from Trinity Church, Boston.
12:40 "Aunt Sammy."
12:55 Dr. Charles Sheard of the Mayo Foundation.
1 Hotel Statler Ensemble.
1:25 Time and weather.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (550kc-461m)

4 p. m.—News.
4:10 Dok's Junior Sinfonians.
4:25 Popular selections by Irving Crocker.
4:35 Dok's Junior Sinfonians.
4:50 Popular selections by Jack Fay.
5 Ted and his Gang.
5:50 Householders' guide.
6 The Juvenile Smilers.
6:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:55 Time; temperature.
6:56 Nancy Howe.
7 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
7:25 News; weather.
7:30 "Compulsory automobile insurance."
7:35 Lady of the Ivories.
7:40 Civil Service talk.
7:50 Newspaper talk, Willard de Lue.
8 Marion Bacon Trio.
8:30 The Shepard Six.
9 WOR, MacFadden program.
9:30 WOR, Don Voorhees' Concert Band.
10 WOR, concert program.
10:30 WOR, the Buccaneers.
11 News.
11:05 To be announced.

Tomorrow

7:45 a. m.—Morning Watch.
8 News.
8:10 Boston Information Service.
9:30 The Polar Bears.
10:30 WNAC Women's Club.
11 Petite Symphonic.
11:30 WNAC Women's Club.
11:58 Time signals and weather.
12:01 p. m.—News.
12:05 Shepard luncheon concert.
12:15 Service from King's Chapel.
1 Luncheon concert.
1:10 Nancy Howe.
1:15 Hotel Bellevue; Advertising Club luncheon.
2 News.
2:05 Boston Information Service.
3:30 "Dandies of Yesterday."

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (590kc-508m)

4 p. m.—News.
4:10 Highway bulletin.
4:11 Talk, Laura Woodbury.
5:35 Positions wanted.
5:45 Stock market, business news.
6 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria music.
6:35 News.
6:45 Big Brother Club; J. R. Lunt.
7:30 Chelmsford Old Time Minstrels.
8 "Mr. and Mrs." at the Auto Show.
8:30 WEAF, A. & P. Gypsies; Signor Celia, harpist.
9:30 WEAF, Howard time; General Motors Family Party; Maria Kurenko, soprano.
10:30 WEAF, Fisk Time-to-Retire Boys.
11 "Cruising the Air."
11:05 Henry Kalis and his orchestra.
11:35 News.
11:40 Radio forecast and weather.
11:45 Henry Kalis and his orchestra.

Tomorrow

8 a. m.—E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.
8:15 WEAF, Parnassus Trio.
9:00 Music; Cheerio.
10 Anne Bradford's Half Hour.
10:30 Caroline Cabot.
11 WEEI Friendly Maids.
11:15 WEAF, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 Friendly Maids.
11:58 Time signals and news.
12:15 p. m.—Service from B. F. Keith's Theater.
12:55 Produce market.
1 Friendly Maids.
2:15 Triante Kefalas, tenor.
2:30 Edison Light Hour.
3:30 Gretchen McMullen's cooking school.

WBSO, Wellesley, Mass. (780kc-384m)

4 p. m.—Good cheer service.
12 Midnight Ministry.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (820kc—366m)

8 p. m.—From WEAF.
10:30 From WEAF.
11 News.
11:10 From WEAF.

WJAR, Providence, R. I. (620kc—484m)

8 p. m.—From WEAF.
8:30 Talk.
8:35 Ivy Whitehead, soprano; Christine Gladbic, pianist.
9 From WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (560kc—535m)

8 p. m.—From WEAF.
8:30 Piano Capers.
9 Manning-Bowman concert.
9:30 Country Bouquet.
10:30 Club Worlds Orchestra.
11 Time news; weather.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (900kc—333m)

8 to 10 p. m.—From WEAF.
10 p. m.—From WEAF.
11:30 La Fayette Frolics.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (790kc—380m)

8 to 10 p. m.—From WEAF.
10:30 From WEAF.
11:30 J. Gordon Baldwin, organist, with soloist.
12 Shea's Buffalo Symphony Orchestra.

WBSO, Wellesley, Mass. (780kc-384m)

8 p. m.—Good cheer service.
12 Midnight Ministry.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (820kc-366m)

8 to 11 p. m.—From WEAF.
11 News.
11:10 From WEAF.

WJAR, Providence, R. I. (620kc-484m)

7 p. m.—Weymouth Post 79 American Legion Band.
8 Rhode Island Historian.
8:30 to 11 From WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (560kc-535m)

8 p. m.—New Departure Band.
8:30 to 11:30 From WEAF.
11:30 Organ recital, Walter Dawley.
12 News; weather.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (900kc-333m)

9:30 to 11 p. m.—From WEAF.
11 Van Surdam's Statler Orchestra.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (790kc-380m)

7:30 p. m. — WGY, orchestra and soloist.
8:30 to 11 From WEAF.

WHAZ, Troy, N. Y. (980kc-306m)

8 p. m.—Studio concert.
8:30 Educational address.
8:45 John J. Fogarty, baritone, and assisting artists.
9:30 S.S. Leviathan Pied Pipers.
10 Time; news.
10:05 Pied Pipers and Doodle Doo Harmony Boys.
11 Campus Serenaders.

WJZ, New York (660kc—454m)

7:30 p. m.—Roxy and His Gang.
9 Riverside Orchestra.
10 Longines time.
11 Slumber music.

WEAF, New York (610kc—492m)

8 p. m.—Great Moments; Roger Williams.
8:30 Howard time; A. & P. Gypsies.
9:30 General Motors family party.
10:30 Fisk Time-to-Retire Boys.
11 Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WOR, Newark (710kc—422m).

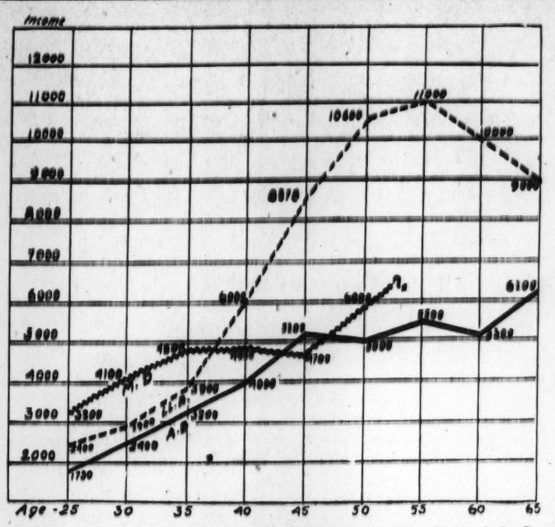
7:56 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, current events.
8:25 Krueger's Lieders.
9 MacFadden program.
9:30 Don Voorhees Concert Band.
10 Concert program.
11 News; weather.
11:05 Roseland Orchestra.
11:30 Witching Hour.

BOSTON SEEKS LEGION MEET

Possibilities of bringing the National American Legion Convention to Boston in 1930, to coincide with the celebration of the Massachusetts Bay tercentenary, are to be considered by American Legion officials here, it is learned. Plans to enter the convention at San Aontonio, Tex., next fall with a "Boston-in-1930" campaign, are being formulated.

The Relation of Education and Income

A series of daily articles based on a study of the cash value of education.



Median Income Curve of Lawyers and Physicians With That of A. B. Graduates For Comparison.

VII. The Money Value of Professional Degrees

By EVERETT W. LORD
Dean, College of Business Administration, Boston University
(Copyright, 1928, by Everett W. Lord)

WHILE a much more extended study would be needed to give fully authoritative figures of the earnings of lawyers, physicians, dentists and engineers, the number of returns submitted in the Alpha Kappa Psi study of occupational incomes is sufficient to provide some basis of comparison. These returns include 141 lawyers, holding the degree of LL.B.; 54 engineers with a degree in engineering; 58 doctors of medicine and 25 dentists. These numbers are not large enough to present a perfect cross section of professional incomes; but they are probably typical of their respective professions.

In the LL.B. group there is a wide range; the young lawyer who earns considerably less than a factory hand is found there, and in the same age group—that of men under 25—is one who reports an income of $48,000 for the year 1926. Perhaps that was an exceptional year for that young man; perhaps he is an exceptional man; certainly the amount of his income is exceptional, being surpassed by only one other lawyer, a man of 52, who received, that same year, $48,641.

Interesting Figures

These high figures are interesting but they are too far above the normal to be given much consideration. They have no effect on the figures given as "Median incomes," since those figures represent the earnings of the average man, the one in the middle of each group with the same number of incomes above and below his. These median figures, and the highest and lowest, are given in the following table:

LAWYERS

Age group	No. returns	Median income	Highest income	Lowest income
Under 25	12	$2,400	$43,000	$700
25-29	17	2,900	25,000	1,150
30-34	26	3,900	15,000	950
35-39	24	6,000	21,000	1,200
40-44	17	8,578	30,000	1,350
45-49	15	10,600	26,000	2,000
50-54	11	11,000	43,641	1,800
55-59	9	10,000	16,500	3,500
60-64	8	9,000	14,000	2,200
65-69	2	....	16,000	3,500

If these figures are accepted it is clear that the lawyer's income increases with considerable regularity, and continues to mount for a longer period than does that of men in most other occupations; and it seems that comparatively large incomes are more frequent. But the actual number of moderate and of meager incomes, even of the older men, is impressive. For a fair picture of the situation study the two groups, 40 to 44 and 45 to 50, where must be found the largest proportion of m of experience and ability, in the height of their professional powers.

Figures by Groups

The figures reported by these groups are:

LAWYERS, 40 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE

	High	Median	Low
1.	$50,000	9. $8,578	10. $6,500
2.	18,000		11. 6,000
3.	14,000		12. 4,500
4.	12,500		13. 3,500
5.	12,000		14. 3,000
6.	10,000		15. 2,500
7.	10,000		16. 2,000
8.	9,000		17. 1,350

Total of 17 incomes $152,261
Average income 8,957

LAWYERS, 45 TO 49 YEARS OF AGE

	High	Median	Low
1.	$26,000	8. $10,600	9. $7,500
2.	20,000		10. 6,000
3.	15,000		11. 4,850
4.	14,250		12. 3,500
5.	12,500		13. 2,800
6.	12,000		14. 2,500
7.	12,000		15. 2,000

Total of 15 incomes $151,500
Average income 10,100

The returns from 58 doctors of medicine are:

PHYSICIANS

Age	No.	Median	Highest	Lowest

Group	Returns	Income	Income	Income
Under 25	1	....	$1,000	$1,750
25-29	11	$5,200	8,000	2,500
30-34	7	4,600	8,000	2,000
35-39	5	4,800	15,000	2,000
40-44	4	4,750	10,000	2,000
45-49	5	6,000	15,000	2,500
50-54	5	....	10,000	2,000
55-59	3	....	9,500	4,500
60-64	2	....	9,500	4,500

None of these physicians reports as high an income as do several of the lawyers, but, on the other hand, none of them reports so little as do some lawyers. There is evidence of the meager returns of the first few years, although it should be remembered that few men gain a degree in medicine before the age of 26. Of the 58 listed above, 9—about one-sixth of the whole number—report an income over $10,000 a year; and exactly the same number, 9, report incomes of less than $3000 a year.

Dentists' Average $4200

With reports from only 25 dentists, tabular divisions, or generalizations of any kind, are impracticable. The figures are not greatly different from those given by physicians, except that the proportion of low incomes is much smaller. The highest is $13,400 and the median, of all ages, is $4200.

Of 54 graduates with degrees in civil, electric, and other branches of engineering, 11 report incomes of $3000 or less; and 21 incomes of $5000 or more. The highest income is $18,000 reported by a man with the degree of bachelor of civil engineering, but employed as manager of a large manufacturing company. Only one other reports as much as $10,000.

MAINE REAL ESTATE ATTRACTS OUTSIDERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—A steady rise of investments by non-residents in Maine real estate is the outstanding feature of figures compiled by Judge Edgar C. Smith, Secretary of State, and member of the Maine development commission, on records of the state assessor.

Based on assessed valuation, the holdings of non-residents have increased $5,282,921 in the last 12 months. In the same period, realty owned by residents of the state has shown a valuation rise of $8,408,069. Thus, in the same 12 months the amount of investment by outside purchasers has increased nearly $3,000,000 over that of Maine residents.



The Messenger Boy

Cambridge, Mass.

RECENTLY, at Harvard Square, the attention of passers-by was drawn to a man who was tapping the bricks of the sidewalk with the end of his cane, evidently searching for the curbstone.

Why one should hesitate to let his "light so shine before men" is passing strange, but sometimes one does. While maturer onlookers hesitated, a boy with the initials "A. D. T." on his cap drew up to the curb, balanced his bicycle safely, and gently taking the man by the arm conducted him through the traffic to the subway station on the opposite side of the square.

He quickly returned, mounted the wheel and was off, apparently wholly unaware that anyone had noted the kindly act.

DIRECT SHIP LINE TO SPAIN PLANNED

New York Service to Be Inaugurated This Summer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Beginning early this summer a direct passenger and mail steamship service between New York and Spain will be inaugurated by the Spanish Royal Mail Line, according to Mme. Maria Haider Bey, manager of the Paris offices of the line, who has just come here from conferences with company officials in Madrid.

New York has been only a port of call for some ships of the Spanish line, its finest vessels being maintained on direct routes between Spain and South America with New York eliminated.

Two, or possibly three, capital ships will be used to build up the direct United States-Spain service, said Mme. Bey, the only woman steamship executive in charge of a major department.

She added that this service is being planned upon the request of the King of Spain for the purpose of stimulating trade and friendly relations between Spain and the United States and in preparation for the Ibero-American exposition to be held in Seville during 1929.

CAMPAIGN OPENED BY BOSTON Y. W. C. A.

Seek $750,000 for Completion of New Building

Completion of the new building of the Young Women's Christian Association in Boston is the goal of a general canvass beginning this week to raise $750,000. The campaign, with its motto of "Let's finish it now," will be watched with interest from many parts of the United States since it was in Boston the first Y. W. C. A. in America is said to have been formed in 1866, and it was here in 1887 the association began, as part of its work for women travelers, to meet girls on arriving steamers, thus beginning the present world-wide service to immigrants.

"The Y. W. C. A.'s rapidly developing work, done in poor quarters and with poor facilities, deserves the opportunity to render still greater service to the city with a modern community center for women," is one of the statements on which the appeal for support is based. Executives point out that in contrast to the present crowded rented quarters, the new building is designed to offer a genuine home for hundreds of girls and business women, and a center for educational classes, clubs, recreation, information and room registry service, and other activities which will be opened to every girl and woman in the city, whether a member of the Y. W. C. A. or not.

The building has been partially erected with the proceeds of the opening phase of the campaign, begun in 1926, from which approximately $800,000 was received beyond the costs of maintenance of the association work. The present budget includes approximately $120,000 for maintenance of the association during 1928. The new building, located at the corner of Stuart and Clarendon Streets, is planned to be 14 stories high, and to include five residence floors, three assembly and recreation halls, library, sitting rooms, clubrooms and kitchenettes, a chapel and a swimming pool and gymnasium.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON
MAJESTIC Now Playing
America's Inimitable Star
WILL HODGE
in "Straight Thru the Door"
A Robert Mystery Comedy
Popular Price $1.50. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

HOLLIS STREET THEATRE
AMERICAN OPERA COMPANY
Tonight —FAUST
Tomorrow Night —BUTTERFLY
—Popular Prices—

NEW YORK CITY
PLAYHOUSE 48th St., East of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat.
"THE Queen's Husband"
with ROLAND YOUNG
"Immensely engaging play."—Woollcott, World.
"MUSICAL COMEDY AT ITS BEST."—World.
Philip Goodman's Musical Sensation!
MARY EATON & OSCAR SHAW in the 5 O'CLOCK GIRL
Part Kelton, Louis John Bartels, Shaw & Lee
46th ST. THEA. Pop. Mat. WED., SAT.

WILLIAM FOX presents
FOUR SONS
The film is entertaining, at the same time it is a powerful argument against the tragedy and futility of war. Such pictures do more to teach the real meaning of war than all the speeches made against it by the orators of the world. Now playing at the GAIETY Theatre, 46th Street and Broadway, New York, and at the FOX-LOCUST Theatre, Philadelphia. Both showing daily at 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

Chanin's W. 46th St THEATRE. Evgs. 8:25 Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:25
THE COLLEGIATE MUSICAL COMEDY
"Good News"
"Speed . . . action . . . youth. A joyful musical comedy."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

DETROIT, MICH.
CASS THEATRE. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Last Week
WINTHROP AMES' GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA COMPANY
"IOLANTHE," "MIKADO"
"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
WEEK MARCH 19: ALVIN, PITTSBURGH

WASHINGTON, D. C.
BELASCO ONE WEEK
MATS. WED. & SAT.
WINTHROP AMES Presents
GEORGE ARLISS
in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"
NEXT WEEK—PHILADELPHIA

MOTION PICTURES


The mighty drama of the war in the air, made by men who were war-fliers, and a thrilling love-story that might have happened in your own neighborhood!
31st Week
CRITERION Theatre, New York
15th Week
ALDINE Theatre, Philadelphia
12th Week
TREMONT Theatre, Boston

Nearing Port

Now—the luxurious interiors that some other car may imitate —in 1929.
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QUALITY FURNITURE AT LOW PRICES
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Correct Fall Modes for Madam and Mademoiselle

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Fine Footwear and Hosiery
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FINE QUALITY
French Suede Gloves
occupy a sphere all their own, for Spring's dressy occasions
Washable. In the Smart, Light Tones
Two-Button, $3.75 pr.
Slip-ons, $3.75 and $4.50

Twenty-Sixth Annual Boston Automobile Show Is Now in Full Swing

LEATHER KEEPS PACE WITH NEW STYLES IN CARS

Used From the First in Motor Development, It Reaches High Place

Leather will take its place in the Boston Automobile Show as one of the pioneer factors in motor car making which has kept up with the rapid pace of improvement and beautification which characterized the automobile, according to William O. Conway, leather stylist of New York, who is in charge of the exhibit of the American Leather Producers, Inc.

In this display tanners of the United States have joined to show what contributions to style, luxury and service are made in the 1928 motor output by leather. Many striking effects in leather designed to meet the newest vogue will be displayed.

Leather is one of the chief surviving factors from the earliest development of the motor industry. Cars made in 1901, and still operating, frequently carry their original upholstery. But it is a different feature from that which greets the eye today. Originally put on as a form of padding in small biscuit blocks and invariably in somber black, today it appears in luxurious cushion forms or tubular sections in every color of the rainbow, and not only in the original cowhide grain but as lizard, pig, rhino, elephant, shark, and in the constantly popular Spanish, morocco and crushed effects.

The fashionists have seen to it that the tints of leather conform to style trend; the subtle, pastel shades that are so popular in women's clothes are duplicated in the satin finishes, and luxurious metal illumination is added to the deep buffs to match up with the tendency for lavishly fitted interiors. And these are the same leathers, differently treated, which are frequently used for covering entire bodies and for car luggage.

Many cars now combine two leathers for the interior; a shade harmonizing with the body color will be used for the seats and another color exactly matched to the outside trim lines will be used for pipings on the seats and coach carpet. A third shade is sometimes used for the ceil and walls of the coach. In others, two leathers of the same color will be combined; one in a plain seal finish for the seats and the other in an elaborate brocade or moire effect for the wall panels.

The most significant departure from the previous styles shown in the exhibits and salons so far this year is the tendency of the important custom body makers to bring forward the luxurious transformable sedan. This form of all around service model has the equivalent of deep leather chairs brought into the coach and for further comfort the seats are constructed in Pullman style so as to be adjustable to the shape and whim of the passenger. Hitherto unknown luxury is employed throughout these productions. Several European examples of this coach work on American chassis will serve as models for standard jobs by the higher class manufacturers.

PEERLESS CAR HEAD SEES EUROPE EAGER

Wide Market for American Motors There, He Says

"Do I think there is a big market abroad for American cars? A market greater than any of us really can conceive at present? I certainly do," says Leon German, vice-president of the Peerless Motor Car Corporation.

"I was amazed at the opportunities revealed during my recent trip throughout Europe. I never imagined that Europeans could manifest such keen interest in cars made in America. Because, when we first started building automobiles here we all looked to Europe for our style trend, and for engineering direction.

"That day is clearly past, and now America sets the pace, not in volume, but in sales aggressiveness. Vast organizations are being built up by American manufacturers of automobiles to sell and serve American-built cars abroad. All statistics prove how great the opportunity is.

"At the Peerless plant our records show that our export business has increased 300 per cent in the last year. And my feeling is that we are just getting under way. We have gone into many countries new to us, extending our distribution throughout Europe, the Orient, South Africa and most of the Central and South American countries.

"I prophesy that American manufacturers will export at least 25 per cent more cars in 1928 than they did in 1927. Economic conditions in Great Britain are good and getting better. This will compensate for the handicap in France where America must go up against a very high tariff. Germany holds the best economic situation of any continental country and offers a growing market. Moreover, German buyers show a decided preference for American goods over those of British or French manufacture.

"The Australian market is tremendous. We hardly realize, over here, how great it is. And, of course, our Canadian friends across the border will continue to take increasing numbers of American-made cars.

Has the Power of 3000 Horses



Underwood

The Triplex, Reputed to Be the Most Powerful Automobile in the World, Was Tried Out Unsuccessfully in the International Speed Trials at Ormond-Daytona Beach, Fla., in February. It was Built and Driven by J. M. White, Philadelphia Sportsman. The Car Weighs Four Tons, and Has Three Liberty Motors, With 12 Cylinders Each.

INDIANA TRUCK BRANCH DOUBLES FLOOR SPACE

E. Ray Williams, manager of the Indiana Truck Corporation of Massachusetts, direct factory branch of the Indiana Truck Corporation of Indiana, manufacturers of Indiana trucks for 19 years, announces they have taken over, in addition to their building at 54 Carleton Street, Kendall Square, Cambridge, the building at 62 Carleton Street, thereby doubling their floor space.

The new building will be used exclusively for the display of new and used trucks. The old building will be used for service station and parts department. The Indiana Truck Corporation is building one of the most complete lines of motor trucks in the world, ranging in sizes from one to seven tons and using both four and six-cylinder motors in all models.

CARS NOW BUILT WITH AN EYE TO WOMEN'S TASTES

Manufacturers Realize That Number of Women Drivers Is Bound to Grow

There are more women driving cars today than ever before in the history of the automobile industry. This number will increase with the years. For this reason the motor vehicles at the Boston Show have been designed with the woman buyer constantly in view.

Even in the Ford the bodies have been styled along custom lines, and the smartness of the lines of any model from the Chevrolet to the Locomobile attracts the eye of the visitor. It matters not whether the car is priced at $500 or $5000, the body lines are most appealing. No more do we see the car built for utility and not for looks. The American manufacturer knows that design will sell his cars to women buyers where just an automobile will not get a hearing.

At the Boston Show the number of refinements in all the cars is most noticeable. The upholstery is selected with just as much care as if each model was a custom job. Soft colors predominate, and fabrics have been imported from all over the world to suit the fancy of the most particular feminine taste. The Orient especially has contributed some very unusual colorings and fabrics, while Continental textile experts have been busy for months designing for American manufacturers. The result is pleasing.

New Decorations Appear

Many cars have been lacquered in three and four tones to get an effect which will stamp them as individual. Nickel, copper, brass, aluminum and other metals have been employed as body trimmings, both inside and outside. Even the radiators show the result of many months color planning. This year attractive color design is expected to sell more cars than any other one feature.

Radiators have decorations this year which appeal directly to the women. From all over the world artists have contributed radiator designs which are the last word in unusual modeling. From the winged figure of Victory to the simple Egyptian scer, the pages of history have been searched very thoroughly to get a motif for artistic radiator cap decorations. Thousands of dollars have been spent on art work by manufacturers to get just exactly the right atmosphere for this purpose.

Inside the car foot-rests have been made a part of the permanent fixtures instead of just simply an accessory. Some are upholstered to match the seats while others are made of brass and copper to tone with the metal trimmings in other parts of the car. This shows how closely the makers have watched every detail that will influence a sale.

Trimmings for Women

Flower stands, lap robes, notebooks and engagement pads are just a few of the refinements which the woman buyer will note very closely. In other years many of these trimmings were listed as extras, but with a close market it has been found necessary to include them without extra comment.

On many of the cars disc wheels are part of the regular equipment, but to meet the fancy of the buyer, wooden and wire wheels in various designs can be obtained with no delay. Some of the wheel designs are very interesting, having Egyptian, Roman, Spanish, Italian, French and Oriental artistry woven into the motif. They harmonize very acceptably with the soft colors of the year.

Where balloon tires seem to complete the picture they have been used, but for smartness some cars with custom bodies have adopted a narrow tire which has just as much air space but does not seem to spread out quite as much as the regular sizes.

Altogether, the cars at the Boston Show are style models, and smartness of design down to the last detail has been followed through in sequence.

CHASSIS MADE RIGID TO MAKE RIDING EASY

In an effort to give all the riding comfort possible some of the manufacturers have stiffened the frames by making the construction more rigid and increasing the cross members of the chassis.

On the Dodge Victory Six the side channels are of exceptional length with narrow flanges. The frame widens out in front of rear wheels following the body lines. This makes an exceptionally serviceable vehicle under all conditions. On the Kissel the side rails are arched just enough so as to be straight when carrying a full load. The Chrysler also employs the curved construction.

THREE SYSTEMS USED TO KEEP THE OIL PURE

Crankcase ventilation on the new models is interesting. Three methods are employed. On the Chrysler 62-72, Oakland and Chevrolet the ventilation is induced by leading a pipe from the upper portion of the crankcase into the air stream under the crankcase, thus giving an ejector effect. Other cars have a pipe connected from the crankcase to the inlet system of the engine. The Franklin uses the air pressure system.

Motor Vehicles Use 12.63 Barrels of Gasoline Each During Past Year

1927 Saw Reduction of Stored Fuel—Price Level Lower Than for Years—Consumption Increasing Annually

By Boston News Bureau

NEW YORK—Average tank wagon price of gasoline in 30 representative cities is 14.291 cents a gallon, 0.766 cent above low at end of last year. It is 1.537 cents below average March 1, 1927, 2.404 cents below last year's high, and 5.017 cents below 1926 high of 19.308 cents.

Registration of 23,579,002 motor vehicles in 1927 was 5.9 per cent greater than in 1926. This gain occurred despite the fact that Ford plants were out of production the greater part of 1927. Indications point to a larger increase in registrations this year.

Domestic gasoline consumption in 1927 totaled 297,928,000 barrels, average of 12.63 for each vehicle registered last year. Consumption in 1926 of 261,813,000 barrels was an average of 11.75 barrels for 22,273,643 vehicles registered that year.

Based on estimated total registration this year of 25,000,000 vehicles and calculating requirements at 12.5 barrels for each vehicle, domestic gasoline consumption this year will approximate 312,500,000 barrels.

Although domestic gasoline production last year reached the record of 330,667,000 barrels and imports brought total new supply to 335,670,000 barrels, domestic and export consumption of 341,370,000 resulted in reducing gasoline storage. Government figures show a reduction of 7,700,000 barrels in gasoline stocks during 1927.

Gasoline stocks at end of January totaled 36,112,000 barrels, against 46,058,000 the same date last year.

With demand and registrations of motor vehicles increasing, recent advances in wholesale and tank wagon markets appear to foreshadow better price levels for gasoline this year.

Following table compares present tank wagon prices of Standard Oil companies in 30 cities with a year ago. Prices do not incude state or city taxes. Total taxes, in cents a gallon, are shown in parentheses after each state:

	March 3 1928	March 1 1927
Atlanta(4)*	14.0	16.0
Baltimore(4)	16.0	18.0
Birmingham(4)	13.0	18.0
Boston	17.0	21.0
Butte(3)	19.5	19.0
Chicago	a14.0	16.0
Cleveland(3)	14.0	19.0
Dallas(3)	10.0	13.0
Des Moines(3)	14.5	13.0
Denver(3)	13.0	18.0
Detroit(3)	14.8	15.8
Houston(3)	10.0	13.0
Indianapolis(3)	14.2	15.2
Kansas City(3)	†14.9	14.0
Louisville(5)	13.0	15.0
Los Angeles(3)	††14.5	13.5
Memphis(3)	14.0	14.0
Milwaukee(2)	14.1	15.1
Minneapolis(2)	15.2	14.2
Newark(2)	b16.0	18.0
New Orleans(3)	‡12.5	13.5
New York	17.0	21.0
Omaha(2)	13.25	14.25
Philadelphia(3)	b15.0	18.0
St. Louis(2½)	‡13.6	15.1
St. Paul(3)	15.2	14.2
San Francisco(3)	††15.0	14.0
Seattle(2)	15.5	14.0
Tulsa(3)	10.0	14.0
Wilmington(3)	16.0	18.0
Average	14.291	15.828

*One-half cent inspection tax eliminated Sept. 1, 1927.
†City tax one cent, balance state tax.
‡City tax one-half cent, balance state tax.
aTwo-cent tax declared unconstitutional Feb. 24, 1928.
††Increased to three cents July 29, 1927.
bEffective July 1, 1927.

POWER ADDED TO CARS BY VARIOUS METHODS

In the higher-priced models at the Boston Automobile Show the engine power has been increased in various ways. The first method employed is by increasing piston displacement; second by increasing compression rates; and, on the eight-cylinder engines, by adoption of dual carbureters and dual manifolds.

Lincoln this year rates 110 horsepower. Stutz and Chrysler range from 80 to 112, while cars equipped with eight-cylinder Lycoming engines are listed at 115. The four-cylinder jobs have been increased by increasing engine speed and volumetric efficiency.

Spot of First Wright Flight to Become National Memorial

Gift of 275 Acres at Kitty Hawk Gives Fresh Impetus to Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Kitty Hawk, the desolate spot on the Carolina coast which was the scene on Dec. 17, 1903, of Orville Wright's pioneer flight in a motor-driven heavier-than-air machine, is to be converted into a national area commemorative of that achievement.

A recent donation of 275 acres of land and the promise of the cooperation of the United States Government and the State of North Carolina indicate that work will begin soon.

Development of the area is in the hands of the Kill Devil Hill Memorial Association which was formed following the visit of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to report on the action of Congress, which had passed a bill authorizing the erection there of a monument in commemoration of the first airplane flight. The Secretaries of War, Commerce and the Navy were appointed a commission to carry out the purposes of the bill.

The association's program includes the building of a bridge across Currituck Sound between the mainland and Kitty Hawk to Kill Devil Hill—to make the monument and airport at the latter place accessible to all America by motor.

It is hoped also to provide an airport and suitable accommodations at Kill Devil Hill for aviators, and aerial tourists, and to hold annually, and occasionally, as desirable, appropriate exercises commemorating the feat of the Wrights and keeping forever alive the fact of America's place in aeronautical history.

The association has obtained the support of a number of national figures to act as an advisory counsel for the organization, who have given assurance of doing their share in making Kill Devil Hill everything that is proposed.

North Carolina has agreed to construct as many miles of hard-surfaced road as may be necessary to make the spot accessible from all directions to accommodate automobiles from all sections of the country. The actual construction of these roads will begin as soon as the memorial association decides.

According to W. O. Saunders of Elizabeth City, who heads the organization, it is the purpose of the memorial association to construct an airport from a landing field more than a mile long. The land has been donated by Allen R. Hueth and Charles M. Baker of Asbury Park, N. J., and Frank Stick, of Interlaken, N. J.

It is proposed to have the memorial far advanced by Dec. 17, 1928, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Wrights' flight.

CITIES CALLED HUGE FACTORIES

Urban Areas No Longer Dependent on Country, Report Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Modern cities have assumed a "new economic character," according to a study just completed by the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs. The large centers of population have really become gigantic manufacturing plants, thus upsetting the old theory that urban districts were sustained by the production of the rural localities, it was found.

The report comprises the first volume of the complete study to be issued under the regional survey.

Volume I is the work of Dr. Robert Murray Haig, in consultation with Dr. Roswell C. McCrea, both of Columbia University.

"There has been a startling reversal of the old idea that a city is a parasite growth sustained by the country districts," the announcement declares. "The city has asserted its right to be considered as a piece of 'productive machinery.'"

Every unnecessary worker employed on a farm or in a mine is an economic waste, the announcement continues.

On this basis, it is added, the "need of planning for greater cities becomes apparent."

UNIVERSITY SINGERS TO ENTERTAIN ALASKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Culminating the work of more than one year, 16 men from the University of Washington Glee Club will soon travel northward to entertain the residents of three Alaska cities, Ketchikan, Juneau and Petersburg.

Prof. Charles W. Lawrence, accompanied by the singers and Lindsay MacHarrie, assistant graduate manager, will start March 19 and will be gone two weeks.



Now—the brakes that safety demands may force other cars to adopt —in 1929.

It's the REO 1929 FLYING CLOUD

STUDEBAKER
The Great Independent
Announces a new
President Straight Eight
100 horsepower
$1985
See this luxurious new Studebaker at the Show!

ELCAR 8s-6s
$1295 to $2565
Freight, tax and special equipment extra

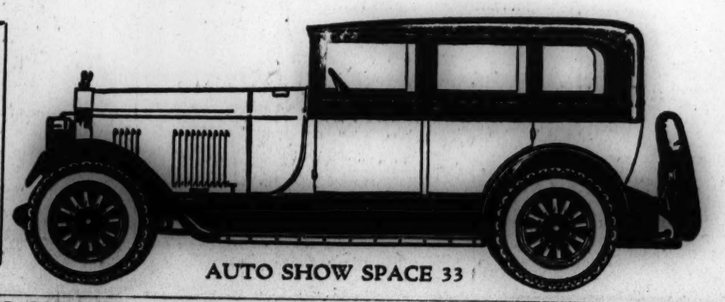

MEET ME AT THE AUTO SHOW
Frank A. Goodwin

Travel Air ELCAR WITH THE Shock-less Chassis
Standard Models

A car you'll be proud to own. A beauty and smartness that speaks quality and distinction. The body is ELCAR-built. The motor has exceptional power. The prices are amazingly low. The famous *Shock-less Chassis* with its 12 comfort features, gives this Eight an easy-riding quality unapproached by any other car similarly priced. Let us demonstrate. You will not be obligated in the least. Call or phone.

ELCAR OF NEW ENGLAND, INC.
910 Commonwealth Ave., Boston
TEL. REGENT 6680

20 Travel Air ELCAR Models
Eights and Sixes
Standard and Princess Models
$1295 and up
F. O. B. Elkhart Indiana


AUTO SHOW SPACE 33

ELCAR MOTOR COMPANY Builders of Fine Vehicles Since 1873 ELKHART, INDIANA

PIERCE ARROW



YOUR THINKING, TOO!

It is the way people THINK about Pierce-Arrow that contributes to this car's great individuality

THE new Pierce-Arrow, for example, is a car of unusual grace and style. It has a distinguished social background. But you think of Pierce-Arrow as something fine as well as fashionable—something genuine as well as beautiful.

It is intentionally *not* a car for competition, in the customary sense. No limits are set on the fineness of its detail.

It is *emphatically* a car for those who, having a taste for fine things, have learned that it is not an extravagance to gratify that taste.

Twelve custom-built models in the Continental fashion and colorings.

From $2900, at Buffalo.

* * *

You may purchase a Pierce-Arrow out of income if you prefer. A simplified financing plan makes this a most practical procedure. Your present car accepted at cash up to the full amount of its appraisal valuation.

THE PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Buffalo, N. Y.

Complete Line of Trucks and Accessories Have Share of Attention at Boston Show

Boston Show Crowds Adept at Noting Fine Car Points

Study Engine as Well as Lines and Color—Buying Is Active—Attendance Large

The attendance at the Boston Automobile Show is exceeding all expectations. It is estimated that over 40,000 visits from all over the United States passed through the gates at Mechanics' Building on the opening day. Dealers report that many orders for cars were booked and that the week holds more promise than at any time in the history of the industry.

Around each exhibit were many interested men and women who watched each mechanical feature very closely. Down in the basement the repair shop attracted many engineers who came there for business. This part of the show is closed to the general public until after 1 p. m. each day, the rest of the time being reserved for automotive experts who can thus give each detail their closest attention without disturbance.

Never before have construction changes in the different motor vehicles on display been so obvious. At first glance it is seen that both body designers and artist-engineers have had a large part in the show. The European influence is most apparent in the lower-priced models. Incidentally, prices have reached a new low level, and even the Ford has no longer a monopoly in the low-price market.

The influence of the radiator shell lines is distinctly characteristic of the Hispano-Suiza, the custom-built Spanish car which is always the last word in design. Introduced into America by the LaSalle, other cars have been quick to adopt this continental idea. Even the very low-priced vehicles have brought out bodies which are small editions of the big Spanish automobile.

It is noticeable that the wheel base of almost every car in the show has been increased. Even the higher-priced jobs have small editions which can turn around in the city streets with no trouble. Chrysler has just brought out a series selling around $600 which can take its place in any company without apology.

Prospects Must Study Values

This year the number of convertible models is interesting. The phaeton, which by dropping the curtains can be made into a touring car, or with a few motions can take the place of the family sedan, is drawing favorable comment. The convertible coupe also has its share of attention.

A new note is apparent at the show this year among both dealers and visitors. No longer can the hood be left down, not even for a minute. Some of those inspecting the models have been driving for over 20 years and they must be shown real value in order to awaken interest.

The real features of the show are coincidental locks used on the Buick, Pontiac, Stutz, Essex, Studebaker, and Erskine; deep narrow radiator shells on the Marmon, Chevrolet, Cadillac, Dodge, Packard, and Pontiac; form-fitting or saddle-spring seats on the Buick, Chrysler, Essex, Falcon-Knight, Hupmobile, Marmon, Oldsmobile, and Moon; adjustable pedals on the Marmon, Kissel, and Franklin; and the adjustable front seats on the Chrysler, Buick, Erskine, and Falcon-Knight. The one-piece fender, the use of chromium plating for exposed parts and the new cowl lamps are also spots of attention.

The percentage of different colors employed shows that green is used on about 29 per cent of the cars in the show; blue on 23 per cent, gray on 12 per cent, brown and tan on 11 per cent, black on 9 per cent, red on 9 per cent, and yellows and cream on 7 percent. Many manufacturers have color charts on display so that the buyer can choose the colors which make the most appeal.

The salon influence is noticeable on some of the cars. Instead of full upholstering inside the rear compartment, the slats are left bare so that the full beauty of the wood can be displayed to the best advantage. The Flying Cloud of Reo, some of the du Pont models and a few of the higher priced jobs have followed this trend of construction.

For some years Weymann bodies have been used in European cars. The lightness of their construction and the unity of chassis and body has caught the fancy of drivers who want something different. This year the Dodge Victory Six is specializing in a unified body and chassis which work entirely without friction at joining parts because the entire car is built after the Weymann idea in one block. Manufacturers and car owners are watching the Dodge very closely to determine if this method of integral construction is going to prove acceptable.

Another car which shows the European influence is the Gardner coupe which has the entrance door built down to the running board without interference. This is purely a continental idea which has been used in France and Spain for some years. The Elcar has a sun visor which is governed by an adjustable windshield behind the windshield.

For years chromium plating has been used on parts subject to the hardest kind of wear, which were exposed to all conditions of driving, such as radiator shells and lamps. Two of the cars this year are using in on vital connections, the Franklin on piston pins and the Chrysler 80 on knuckle pins and pump shafts.

NEW STEERING WHEELS MADE OF STEEL TUBE

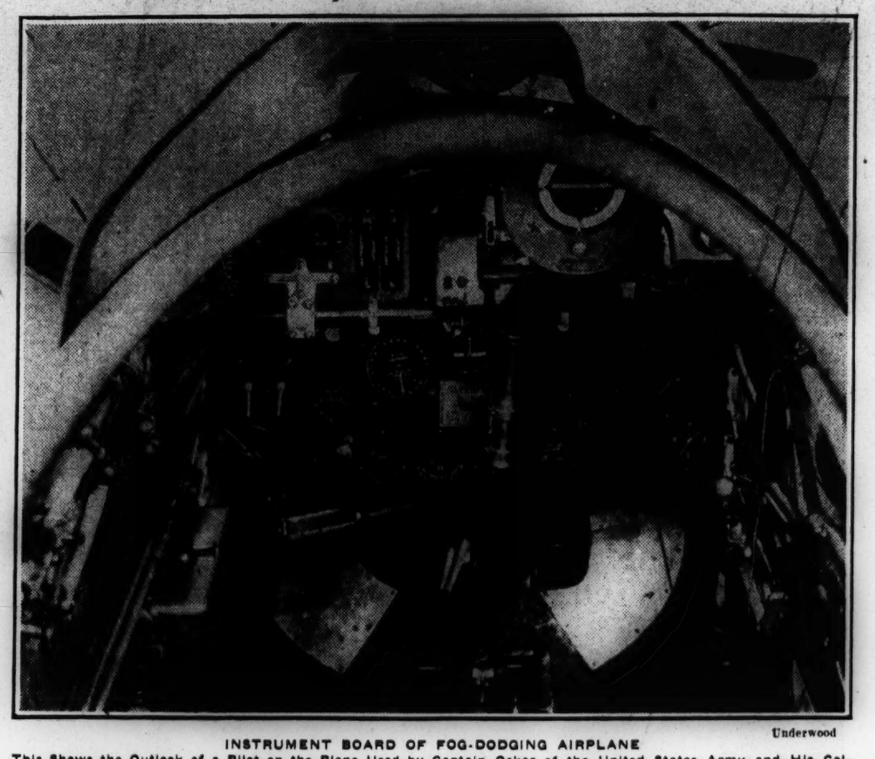
This year the steering posts have been made adjustable to suit the individual driver. Instead of the old-fashioned wooden driving wheels, the new cars are showing them made with a flexible steel core, surrounded by molded rubber. The flexibility reduces tension while driving. Some wheels have the rim grooved or scalloped to give a firm driving grip. They are practically unbreakable.

SHORT-STROKE MOTOR GAINS

The short-stroke motor which has been used in Europe for years is seen on some American cars for 1928. By this method the piston chamber is cleaned out thoroughly and all the power possible is obtained. With the small cars coming into the market more every year the small engine, it is admitted, must take its place in the scheme of construction.

STUDEBAKER COMMANDER
World's Champion Car
$1495
f. o. b. factory
25,000 miles in less than 23,000 minutes—nothing else on earth ever ran so far so fast
At the Show!

This Is an Airplane and Not an Automobile



Underwood

INSTRUMENT BOARD OF FOG-DODGING AIRPLANE

This Shows the Outlook of a Pilot on the Plane Used by Captain Ocker of the United States Army and His Collaborator, Dr. Myers, in Their New System of Flying Through Fog and Darkness, and Believed to Mark the Way to Safety in Transoceanic and Transcontinental Aerial Voyages. Most of the Instruments Are Too Technical in Their Uses to Be of General Interest. There is, of Course, the Oil Gauge, the Altitude Gauge, Thermometer, Clock, Ignition and so on, and, at the Upper Right of the Picture, Marked With an X, Is a German Turn and Bank Indicator, While the Little Black Circle Just at the Left of the Stick Is an American Turn and Bank Indicator.

GERMAN CLAIMS GAIN MORE TIME

Secretary Kellogg Moves to Extend Period for Their Submission

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Following the announcement of President Coolidge that he had signed the Alien Property Bill, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, took immediate steps to carry out its terms, and will begin negotiations with Germany immediately for the purpose of extending to July 1, 1928, the period during which claims may be submitted to the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany.

Under the original agreement between the two countries no claims could be submitted after Jan. 15, 1923, but since that time between 5000 and 6000 claims have been presented to the State Department. Most of these, State Department officials said, are by Americans who lost money speculating on the mark and now want to recover their losses. These will not be considered valid.

The State Department will begin immediately also to certify to the Treasury Department for payment all the claims passed upon so far by the commission. Sixteen valid claims now remain before the commission for consideration.

'MOVIE' CENSORSHIP IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia is now enforcing a system of motion picture censorship more strict than that in effect in any other Canadian province, A. M. Manson, Attorney-General, informed the Provincial Legislature. Hundreds of films brought to the Province are rejected altogether, he stated, while others are drastically changed to conform with the censorship requirements.

This strict practice, he added, was probably one of the reasons why other provinces would not join British Columbia in forming a single board of censorship for the western half of the Dominion. While most of the films shown in British Columbia are made in the United States, Mr. Manson said the number of British pictures was increasing and, he hoped, would continue to increase.

HIGH TRIBUTE PAID TO YOUTH

Canons of Good Taste Set by Elders Will Be Observed, Prof. Barnes Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A high tribute was paid to modern youth by Prof. Earl Barnes of Philadelphia in a lecture just delivered at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Professor Barnes declared that youth is extremely sensitive to conventions and can be led in the right direction "by establishing canons of good taste."

"Youth is probably cleaner, straighter, and living better and more decently today than when I was a boy," he said. "There are fewer criminals in our penitentiaries now than in 1910. Government statistics show about a 20 per cent decrease in juvenile delinquency in the past 18 years."

Professor Barnes declared that "youth is a curious mixture of conservative and radical tendencies" and is, in some degree at least led by its elders.

"We have entirely too much money," he continued. "It is too easy for youth to get all the money it needs anywhere. We have become used to exorbitant prices. This state of things leads to materialism and false ideals.

"We can lead young people in the right direction by establishing canons of good taste. Morals are largely dependent upon standards of good taste."

New England Plays Lively Part in Modern Automobile Industry

Makes Fine Tools, Bearings, Upholstery Material and Other Cloth, as Well as Many Other Fittings of Motorcars

The casual visitor to the automobile show in Mechanics Building seldom realizes the part that New England plays in the automobile industry. We are so accustomed to think of the Middle West as being the home of motor vehicles that the eastern states have no place in the picture.

While it is true that a few makes of cars and trucks are constructed from start to finish in the northeastern group of states, much of the material used in the manufacture of automobiles comes from New England. Since the beginning of the industry refinements and engine parts have been the result of Yankee workmanship.

J. H. MacAlman, president of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association, a recognized authority on the motor vehicle situation says:

"Manufacture of motor vehicles requires precision and many of the finest machines and tools that are used in great numbers in the immense factories at Detroit and elsewhere are made in the shops of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. When an automobile manufacturer has a problem to solve it is customary for him to come to New England where the fine tools are made to conduct his experiments, or to obtain the machines with which to make experiments.

Reaching Out For New Things

"The industry is constantly reaching out for new things or for improvements in standard practice, and it is to the research engineers of New England institutions of learning that it frequently turns for help. New methods and new machines are developed in these institutions that are of incalculable benefit to the manufacturer; they show him the way to make some part better or lead to new processes that bring about economics in manufacture or improved methods.

"There is a constant flow of materials of all sorts from New England factories to the automobile manufacturing plants. Massachusetts, in addition to being the home of the highest priced car manufactured in America, sends great quantities of bodies to the motorcar centers. Some of the finest bodies that are used on high-class cars are designed and built in Massachusetts workshops, and there are also produced here many standard type bodies.

"The Bay State also supplies much electric equipment, builds many tires and provides motor parts such as crank and cam shafts, connecting rods, bearings and the like. Great quantities of felt that is used to eliminate noise from the modern motorcar comes from Massachusetts, also materials for the roofs of closed cars and upholstery goods.

Other States Contribute

"Connecticut also is the source of a large amount of automobile material, especially such things as interior hardware, locks and clocks. Some of the finest bearings used in cars and trucks come from Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Wiring and wire conduits, gauges of all sorts, brass and copper parts, clocks, speedometers, radiators and shock absorbers that are used in large quantities are New England products. In addition this is the market where the manufacturers of automobiles and automobile bodies come for such things as rivets, screws, tacks, nails and bolts.

"Many a motorist riding through Maine or New Hampshire does not realize that the luxurious upholstery and even the springs of the cushions were fabricated in that part of the country.

"Mills in New England cities make some of the finest materials that are used for upholstering cars, they also make the textile materials that go into the tops and the cotton fabric that is a vital part of the tires. Carpeting that is used in many cars is New England woven, brake lining and leather goods of all sorts including leather upholstery materials are bought in this section in quantities by the manufacturers of complete cars.

"There are many other items in the equipment of factories and in the production of vehicles that owe their origin to the skill and ingenuity of New England workmen and manufacturers. The list is as long as the number of different parts in the complete vehicle.

"All these makers benefit by the prosperity of the industry as a whole and so when it is announced that the manufacturers plan to build between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 cars this year, it means that a large increase in business is assured to industrial establishments scattered throughout New England.

"This section has always been one of the best markets for cars and trucks and there is every reason to believe that it will continue to be so during the present year. New England has about 1,500,000 motor vehicles and during 1928 the wearing out of a percentage of this number, together with a normal increase, should provide the dealers in this territory with an excellent quota of business."

Old Tires Now Used to Shoe the Greeks

Peasant in Rubber Tcharik With Turned-Up Toe Adds More Mileage to Them

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Old automobile tires are now exported to Greece where they are manufactured by hand into the native tcharik, or overshoe and give further mileage to their users.

The modern tcharik points up at the toe, is bound by cloth thongs, and at first glance is much the same as the peasants of Macedonia and Thrace wore in the time of Thucidides, but closer examination reveals the serial number of an American or Continental tire.

The "inner-tubes" of these tires in their new environment are the thick stockings of Greek villagers who dress about the same now as they did in ancient times. The old hide tcharik lasted not more than two months whereas the new type may last a year without a puncture. They sell for 40 to 50 drachmas in Greece, the drachma being worth about 11-3 cents in United States currency. One casing yields three pairs of the footwear.

"MONARCHICAL" POMP BANNED IN MEXICO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Because Mexico is a modern Republic, and since the watchwords of democracy are equality and simplicity, President Calles has signed a decree abolishing much of the splendor and pomp—described as befitting only a monarchy—that has for the last half century characterized the Mexican Government's dealing with foreign diplomatic corps. Incidentally the Government is saving money.

Total elimination of public receptions for newly arrived diplomatic representatives, except in the cases of ambassadors, is found in the decree. Representatives of the Foreign Office will no longer be given special trains or special cars in which to travel to the border to meet incoming envoys under the terms. Large official banquets and receptions are likewise banned.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Miss Frances Keyser, New York City.
Miss Clara L. H. Brenton, London, Canada.
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. MacMarten, Springfield, Mass.

ENGINEERS AWARD MEDAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRAIL, B. C.—S. G. Blaylock, general manager of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, will be the recipient in 1928 of the James Douglas Medal, awarded annually by the American Institute of Mining Engineers for distinguished achievement in nonferrous metallurgy. The selection was made by the medal committee, headed by W. H. Bassett.

NEW "GAS" FEED APPEARS

Last year the A. C. diaphragm-type fuel pump was introduced with varying success. At the show this week we find this pump used by the Studebaker eight, Oakland, Pontiac, and the new Graham-Paige. Along the same lines Stutz has an Autopulse electric pump.

The Only Light Car
offering all these Quality Features



Only Whippet has all these features:
Full force-feed lubrication
Silent timing chain
Light-weight, single plate clutch
Gasoline tank at rear
Metal, oil-tight universal joints
Big 4-wheel brakes
Long, semi-elliptic springs
Heavy, rigid tapered frame
Alemite chassis lubrication
Low-swung, full-vision bodies
Adjustable steering post
Balloon tires
Snubbers

$535
5-passenger COACH

Prices Reduced to the Lowest Level in Our History!

It is important to remember in considering the sensational Whippet price reductions, that the *quality* of these cars is now finer than ever before.

The perfected Whippet is smarter, more colorful, with added grace of line, and new items of equipment. Full-crown fenders, cadet visor, window reveals and other refinements give it the style appeal of the most modern fine cars.

Everywhere owners report their complete satisfaction with its spirited performance, its remarkable economy, its comfort and its easy handling.

4-DOOR SEDAN $585 Reduction $140

	New Low prices	Reductions
Touring	$455	$170
Coach	535	90
Roadster (2-pass.)	485	
Roadster (with rumble seat)	525	170
Coupe	535	90
Cabriolet Coupe	545	200
Chassis	355	90

All prices f. o. b. factory, Willys-Overland, Inc., Toledo, Ohio
ORDER NOW FOR EARLY DELIVERY

The Perfected Whippet

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc., Toledo, Ohio
WILLYS-OVERLAND SALES CO., Ltd., Toronto, Canada
See Your Local Overland or Willys-Knight Dealer

OAKLAND
ALL-AMERICAN SIX
PONTIAC
THE SUCCESSFUL SIX
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

With Fisher Bodies—Powerful Engines—Speed when you need it. ¶ Your intelligent comparison before buying is solicited.

[Please see our display at the show, Booths 100, 101]

The OAKLAND MOTOR COMPANY of N. E.
655-657 Beacon Street
Also 937-939 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

Sail ho!



Now—new distinctive lines, sweepingly simple lines, that some other car may equal—*in 1929*.

It's the REO 1929 FLYING CLOUD

The NEW
Gardner 95

115 horsepower gives superlative performance. Distinction in appearance, graceful in every line, color combinations that appeal to the elect.

See Our Exhibit at the Boston Auto Show

GARDNER
EIGHT IN LINE

Frank P. Anthony Co.
5 and 7 Brighton Avenue, Boston

STUDEBAKER DICTATOR
$1195
f. o. b. factory
Maintained better than mile a minute speed for 24 hours—A championship record for cars priced below $1400
See The Dictator at the Show!

Most Colorful Exhibition of Motor Vehicles That Has Ever Been Seen in Boston

EUROPEAN TYPE CARS FOLLOWED CLOSELY IN 1928

Short Wheel Base, Low-Hung Bodies Predominate—No End to Refinements

The European type motor vehicle has been more extensively accepted by American manufacturers for their cars this year. The first automobile to adopt the foreign small car model was the Whippet, which came out last year. This job had a short wheel base, was built low so as to absorb road shock, and was very compact from every angle. American buyers took quite readily to this car, as it seemed to fill a gap between the Ford and the higher-priced vehicles.

This year we find not only the Whippet, but also the Erskine, Moon, Gardner and Marmon featuring European engines and bodies. The Gardner has an eight-in-line engine which accelerates very easily and seems to have more power than their old plant. The Marmon is using an overhead valve eight-cylinder engine which has distinct foreign tendencies. Other cars are following in line, and before the season closes we can look for many cars on the road which will be built on English or French lines.

The Renault and other European models have come over here to get the American market, but their prices are prohibitive. One car is priced at $2500 and can be duplicated by any American manufacturer for less than one-third that amount. The cars that come over are models of precision and speed, but the price factor keeps them out of the market except for special jobs.

Range in Four-Cylinder Class

At the Boston show the range of prices in the four-cylinder class runs from $380 on the Ford to $1596 for the Stearns-Knight. This takes in the various models from the touring car to the cabriolet. In the six-cylinder class the Star is listed at $725 for the cheapest model, while the Locomobile runs up to $7460. Formerly the Locomobile exhibited show models were listed at from $12,000 to $25,000. The eight-cylinder class is priced from $1695 to $6650, which takes in more cars of this type than ever before in the history of the industry.

There are approximately eight four-cylinder models on the market this year, which are notable for excellent performance. Six of these cars are priced below $800, and before the year closes this number will be augmented by many more.

One of 60 six-cylinder jobs showing this year, no less than 46 are priced below $2000. It is also noticeable that 9 out of 19 eight-cylinder cars are also below the $2000 marking. This would seem to prove the contention that when any car is priced above $2000 these days, it goes into the luxury or special job class.

The great feature that the American buyer demands is smooth, silent performance. Some of the engines operate with the precision of a high-grade Swiss watch, but the bodies and chassis do not always coordinate. This year many of the manufacturers are using a rubber or rubber compound to take the jar off the body entirely. This is set in between the chasis and the body, at every point where a possible chance for vibration exists. The Kissel took up rubber as a silencer a few years ago, and the success of this car has convinced the rest of the manufacturers that this method of silencing is practical.

European Ventures Watched

Europe is the great experimental station that American manufacturers watch closely. A few years ago they brought out gasoline filters with the consequent increase in mileage to the gallon. Today at the Boston Show, we find that almost all the cars have gasoline filters, oil ventilating systems to keep the water out of the oil, balloon tires, low set bodies, smaller engines with more power and body styles which are distinctly streamline.

One of the most interesting features of the 1928 cars is the low compression engine which is powered much higher than the one of previous years with more horsepower. Traffic conditions have compelled American manufacturers to shorten their bodies and increase the power of their engines to suit the smaller space under the hood.

At the Boston show we find the wheelbase of the four-cylinder models has a range of from 100 to 130 inches. The sixes have lengths from 107 to 142 inches. While the eights begin at 116 inches and hit the top line at 146 inches. These figures show a tendency toward European design and it is possible that American cars will go below 100 inches in some models next year.

It is interesting to note that in the four-cylinder class semi-floating rear axles have an almost universal use, while out of 52 six-cylinder models 49 use semi-floating axles and only three use full-floating designs. Again, of 16 eight-cylinder jobs 13 have adopted the semi-floating idea, while three have full-floating axles. None of the four-cylinder vehicles uses a three-quarter floating axle. There are eight six-cylinder models which find this type axle satisfactory and two eight-cylinder cars at the show exhibit emphasize this part.

Better Braking Power

Four-wheel brakes have been almost universally adopted. American manufacturers were very doubtful about this method of braking a few years ago, but when the equalization problem was settled to their satisfaction, their use was a natural consequence. France, England and Germany have been responsible for the four-wheel brake designs which have come over here for improvement. Today the American four-wheel brake is superior to any in the market

The three-speed gear box is used by almost every American manufacturer from the lowest-priced job up to the Locomobile. The latter has put in practice a four-speed gear box which is modeled after the most approved European design. In Europe four speeds is the answer to demand by the car owners.

The L-head variety of engine predominates at the Boston show. In the four-cylinder class seven models have L-head engines, one uses the valve-in-head type and one the Knight sleeve valve. In the six-cylinder class 44 show the L-head, one the valve-in-head and one the Knight sleeve-valve. Among the eights we find 16 with the L-head engine, three with the valve-in-head and one using the Knight sleeve.

The cars at the Boston show have gone through the acid test of showing at all the big American shows, and it is very safe to say that all of them will prove their worth more and more as the week draws to a close. Especially is this true of the small, low-priced jobs which are catering to those drivers who formerly would buy nothing but the Ford. It will be interesting to note the progress these small cars make in the face of the Ford market.

Rover Rides in His Own Side Car



Underwood

Los Angeles, Calif., Passed an Ordinance Prohibiting Automobilists From Allowing Dogs to Ride Unprotected on Running Boards. So a Side Car With a Stylish Top Was Devised. In the Photograph Are R. F. McClellan and Henry Wright, Members of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, Who Passed the Ordinance, and Miss Marcelline Day.

FORDS REPORTED MAKING PRIVATE DIRIGIBLE TEST

Edsel Ford Tells Newspaper He and Father Studying Their Possibilities

ATLANTA (AP)—Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company interviewed by the Atlanta Journal, said that the Fords as a private experiment, are investigating metal dirigibles and their possible use for ocean passenger service in the belief that planes would not be feasible for that purpose. He was quoted as saying his company never intended the "flivver" plane for mass production. Two seaters of safe and stable construction are intended primarily as training planes.

"Unless people know how to fly," the Journal quoted Mr. Ford, "it is useless to talk of mass production. Until a large number of persons do know how to fly, they will require pilots and consequently, larger planes."

The Journal said Mr. Ford was reluctant to discuss the dirigible project, prefacing all his references with adequate qualification as if his information came from experts.

It was Mr. Ford's own opinion, however, the Journal said, that transatlantic air passenger service was now practicable. But the Ford chief explained, the Journal continued, that experiments were not being conducted by the company, but by the Fords themselves, and were directed chiefly toward a metal craft, larger than those now in use, and a ship which in no case would catch fire in the air.

"I am told," Mr. Ford was quoted, "that the efficiency of dirigibles is increased as their size is increased, while exactly the opposite holds true of airplanes."

ACCESSORIES DECORATIVE

All Colors of Rainbow in "Extras" on Display at Motor Show

The accessories at the show are more decorative in design than in other years. In all the colors of the rainbow we find spare tire containers, clamp locks, driving lights, de luxe car wings, vanity sets, cowl bands and mirrors, new radiator caps and bumpers. Especially brilliant are the bumpers which come in one, two and three colors, and where the owner specifies, the monogram of the driver appears wherever desired.

Up in the balcony we find a new shock absorber built on the vacuum system, a new windshield wiper with five ply blades, a Zerometer for checking alcohol in cooling systems and new fender guards in two and three bar styles.

There is also on exhibition a new safety brake which is built on the vacuum idea for four-wheel brakes. Both vacuum cylinder and piston inside move the cylinder, being connected to the linkages through to the front brakes. The force of the brake application for the front wheel brakes is definitely limited by vacuum in inlet manifold. The rear wheel application force can be increased considerably beyond this by continued pedal pressure. This idea has been successful in England.

In line with the regular readjustment and downward trend of prices on the motor vehicles themselves, accessories of all kinds have been marked to the lowest point in years.

NEW COOLING SYSTEM

The radiator and cooling system on the Pontiac and the Oakland is of the cross blower type. This is so built that it minimizes the loss of alcohol while driving in winter.

Lacquer Finish for Motorcars Provides Wide Variety of Color

Makes Boston Show Thing of Beauty—Old Blacks and Blues Give Way to Mauve, Alice Blue and Other Combinations

Twenty-six years ago Governor Fuller exhibited a motorcar and motorcycle at the first annual Boston Automobile Show. This year he is showing a full line of cars in the Packard display space. J. H. MacAlman has also shown cars since the early days of the industry.

There were 52 exhibitors the first year, half of them selling automobiles. At that time Oldsmobiles were offered at $750, while Fords ranged from $800 for the runabout to $900 for the touring car. Next to the car of today these vehicles of that early time were dull and uninteresting.

The old-time automobile was painted and varnished in deep black, blue or brown. It took at least three weeks for the paint job to dry in the shop, and there was no assurance that color would keep its tone for any length of time. Year by year the manufacturers have tried to gather courage to use bright colors, but until recently the maroons, greens, reds, and yellows were quite too loud to suit even the most extreme taste.

Shortly after 1920, which is always looked back to with pleasure by the automobile manufacturers as the one big bright spot in the industry, the lacquer finish for motor vehicles was discovered. It was easy to apply, dried in three or four hours against three or four weeks with paint and varnish, and it took the most delicate pastel colors with no effort. The result of consequent improvements through the years has made possible the lovely effects which we see in the latest models for 1928.

A close examination of the chassis at the show will reveal the care with which each part has been finished. Where possible, different kinds of lacquer have been used to preserve the metal connections. Even though some of the minor spots are seldom seen it has been found practical to keep them lacquered to prevent the weather from weakening the structural composition.

Some time has been required to bring the use of lacquer to its greatest development but, judging by the cars the manufacturers are showing this year, they have overcome all obstacles. Among the several hundred passenger vehicles exhibited by nearly twoscore dealers in Mechanics Building and also among the high quality cars shown at the salon, there is probably not one finished in paint and varnish, different kinds of lacquer being employed nowadays for the most expensive as well as the lowest priced cars.

Two great steps forward have been the development of an infinite variety of colors and a finish that is as smooth and glossy as varnish.

Although the colorings of the cars in the Boston show appeal first to the eye, they have a practical value in that they make it possible for the purchaser to suit his individual whim and at the same time obtain durability. This means a good deal to purchasers. Even the lowest-priced cars are offered with a choice of three or four different colors and the higher-priced vehicles are finished to suit the ideas of every buyer. One manufacturer this year is finishing no two cars alike in its entire output; another offers the customer any color or combination of colors he may desire.

Along with the adoption of wide variety in colors has come a blending of hues that makes the motorcar of 1928 a highly attractive vehicle. An examination of the cars in the show will reveal a strong tendency among the manufacturers to combine two tones of the same color in the exterior finish, while there are also many examples of harmonious combinations of hues that are distinct contrasts. These are the two-tone effects and are seen in grays, greens, blues, browns, reds and other colors. The predominating color appears to be gray but the exhibits reveal almost every imaginable tone It is the most cheerful display of its kind that has ever been staged in Boston.

British Government Pension List a Perennial Source of Contention

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Governmental economy is a very live issue in British public life this year, and many leading people, both in and out of Parliament, are devoting strenuous efforts to convince cabinet ministers that spending habits must be reduced in the interests of enhanced Treasury credit. Such an agitation is, of course, not new, but that it remains almost precisely as it was a century ago throws a good deal of illumination on the ability of politicians to resist change.

The London Times makes a practice of reprinting every day a paragraph from its issue of the same date 100 years ago. Within the past few days the paragraph below was selected for reproduction, and its interest to modern readers depends largely on comparison with the immense size of the pension list of today:

"If we report truly of the state of opinion among the practical and observant men of business in the city, we must say that, notwithstanding the fair promise held out by Ministers, the expectations of retrenchment in the public expenditure are of a very qualified nature. There seems, to their apprehension, an innate corruption in the system, that, in whatever hands, has the power of resisting all the efforts of the pruning knife. A favorite illustration among them is the history of the Pension and Annuity List, or 'dead-weight,' since the peace of 1815. At that time it cost the country £5,000,000 annually, and it costs as much now. In discussing how much it ought to have been reduced if left fairly to the course of nature, a case in point has been quoted today relative to what occurred at the Bank of England in 1822. The directors, at that time, desiring to effect a material reduction of their establishment of clerks, gave the option to a very large number of them of retiring on annuities, which was accepted by about 250. Of these nearly one-fifth have ceased to exist. Had the Pension List, therefore, been incumbered with no new charge, but left to the claimants on it produced by the war it ought not to have amounted at this moment to more than £8,000,000."

ALUMINUM PISTONS USED

For 14 years aluminum has been employed in automobiles. Today over 70 per cent of all the cars on the market are equipped with aluminum pistons. The Hupp, Franklin and new Continental eight-cylinder engines have adopted aluminum alloy connecting rods with great success.

DUAL VALVE SPRINGS USED

The Franklin, Jordan and Packard cars are using dual valve springs to prevent breakage at vital points. Vibration dampers to absorb road shocks are used on the majority of the sixes and eights, although the harmonic balancer has been taken out of one General Motors model.

STRONGER MOTOR SUSPENSION

A decade ago four-point engine mountings were tried and discarded This year we find them in use again as they stiffen the frame of the cars at the forward end. On closed cars operating at high speed these mountings are especially practical.

COOLING SYSTEM CHANGE

On some American cars for this year the cooling system employs a water jacket which extends all around the valve seats. Formerly there was a common wall between inlet and exhaust valves. In England the Sunbeam has proven the practicability of this method of cooling.

At the Show!

The New American Edition of STUDEBAKER'S ERSKINE SIX

Body Larger—power greater—price lower

$795 f. o. b. factory

Sail ho!



Now—the brakes that safety demands may force other cars to adopt—in 1929.

It's the REO 1929 FLYING CLOUD

NEW

Oldsmobile Six

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

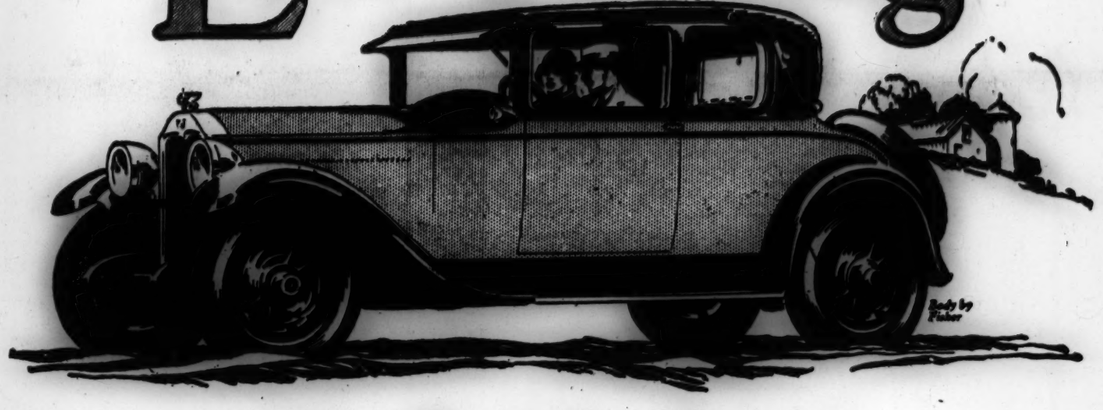
THE FINE CAR OF LOW PRICE

So swift, so smooth, so quiet, so comfortable, so easy to drive and so good looking is this NEW OLDSMOBILE that you will agree with the man who inspected it and said, *"You can buy a bigger car, but not a better one."*

At the Automobile Show—Spaces 139, 145, 146

BOSTON OLDSMOBILE COMPANY
940 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

Low-swung



...yet Buick clears the ruts *and* gives head-room as well

Buick offers you far more than fleet, low, dashing lines . . . It provides all of the distinction of smart low-swung bodies by Fisher with the additional advantages of generous head-room and road-clearance.

This remarkable combination of modish, graceful beauty—maximum head-room—and ability to clear the ruts—is the direct result of the Buick double-drop frame.

This brilliant advancement, pioneered by Buick months ago, places Buick far ahead in beauty, safety and all-around roadability.

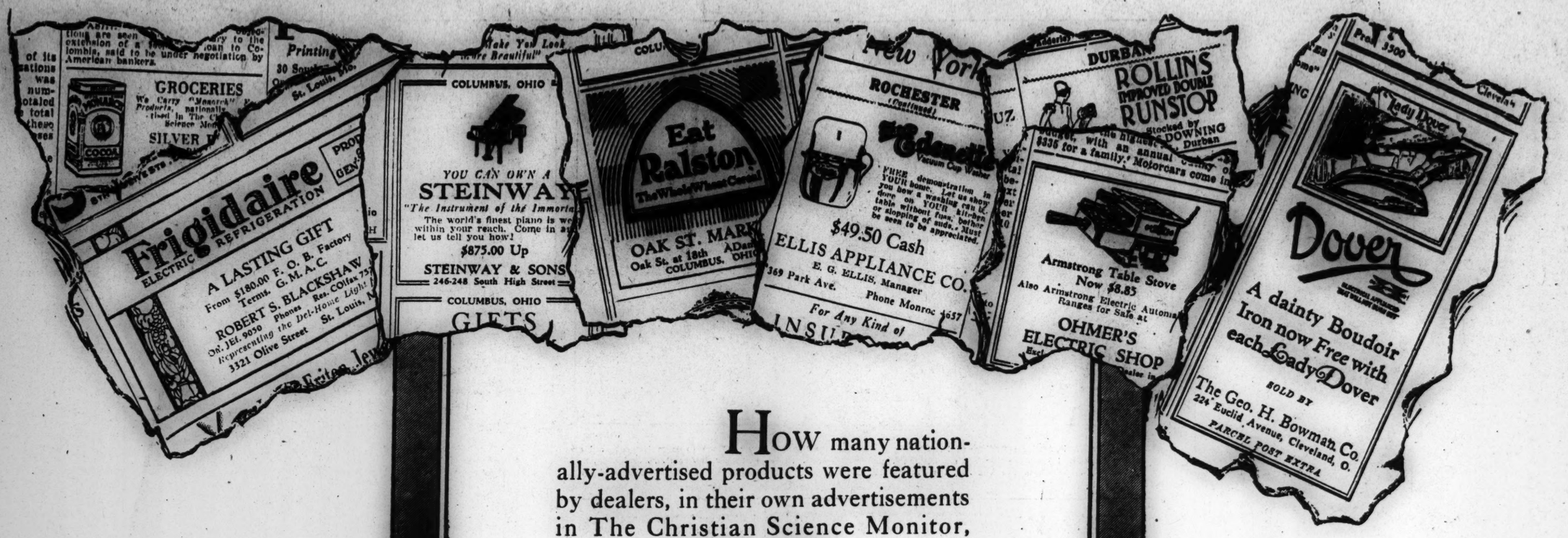
SEDANS $1195 to $1995 COUPES $1195 to $1850
SPORT MODELS $1195 to $1525

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan, government tax to be added. The G. M. A. C. finance plan, the most desirable, is available.

BUICK

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY
Division of General Motors Corporation
FLINT, MICHIGAN

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT...BUICK WILL BUILD THEM



How many nationally-advertised products were featured by dealers, in their own advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, during 1927?

1,894

How many local merchants participated in this "tie-in" cooperation?

7,080

What was the total number of dealer "tie-in" advertisements published ?

60,221

Those manufacturers who *themselves advertise* in the Monitor reap the *greatest benefit* from this form of dealer cooperation, for *their* goods receive the *merchandising effort* of the Monitor's *460 advertising representatives*, in as many cities, and the *active support* of the Monitor's readers.

Are your goods being *placed on the shelves of dealers*, and then *moved off those shelves* by national advertising in The Christian Science Monitor?

Additional information concerning this unique form of merchandising cooperation, and its advantages to the national advertiser, may be had from any office listed below.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"World-Wide Dealer Tie-In for Manufacturers"

BOSTON
107 Falmouth Street
Back Bay 4330

NEW YORK
270 Madison Avenue
Caledonia 2706

PHILADELPHIA
904 Fox Building
Rittenhouse 9186

CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building
Wabash 7182

CLEVELAND
1658 Union Trust Building
Cherry 7699

DETROIT
1442 Book Building
Cadillac 5035

KANSAS CITY
705 Commerce Building
Victor 3702

ST. LOUIS
1793 Railway Exchange Building
Garfield 0559

SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market Street
Sutter 7240

LOS ANGELES
437 Van Nuys Building
Trinity 2004

SEATTLE
350 Skinner Building
Main 3904

LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace
Gerrard 5422

PARIS
3, Avenue de l'Opera
Gutenberg 42.71

BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden
Merkur 9178

MIAMI
Security Building
Miami 3-9545

FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta
Tel. 23.406

Art News and Comment

Modern French Decorative Art

By RALPH FLINT

New York

IN THE Lord & Taylor exhibition of modern French decorative art is presented a roster of the leading lights in the new movement. This exhibition should be studied in a mood of serious investigation to determine the who's who and the what's what of the whole affair. To many this exhibition will present little else than a fine looking agglomeration of strange furnishings that argue a far from cozy finish to the home, and it is indeed true that the average modernistic interior does result in a severity and formality of style that is out of range of most people's tastes.

But apart from the general appeal of the new modes in the aggregate, no one can deny the fine accomplishments of these many artists in the way of superb technique and individuality of treatment and design. The fabrics by Rodier and Bianchini Ferier, the glass of Marinot, Lalique and Decorchemont, the lacquer work by Jean Dunand, the rugs by Leger and Lurcat, the furniture by Ruhlmann, Sue and Mare, Chareau and Jourdain, to name the best, all these accomplishments in the decorative arts are sufficient in themselves to establish the new mode as an assured success. The materials used in practically every instance are of the finest, and they are handled with a definite regard for their intrinsic qualities.

Ornament per se plays a very small part in the modernistic ensemble, the craftsman working to bring out his highest concept of structural line and mass, and the designer of ensembles striving ever toward an irreproachable, inevitable harmony that eschews the irrelevant and archaic. Francis Jourdain, designer of the "Man's Bedroom," one of the most original and interesting of the imported interiors in this exhibition, states in the catalogue that "to live amidst the remains of the past indicates a lack of understanding as well as a misconception of its teachings."

It bodes no good for the art of our own day, which is a period quite unlike any other recorded in history, to have to continually fall back upon the work of previous epochs, no matter how fine, for unless our own particular progressions are reflected in the line and color and forms of our artists we shall go down in history as a derivative, ineffectual century, which seems to be hardly the case.

Such fine things as the lacquered screens and inlaid bronze vessels of Dunand, the various cracked, bubbled glasses of Marinot—superb in their orotund simplicity—Rodier's light silk-and-cotton draperies and heavy silk-and-linen hangings all marked with modernistic angularities and progressions, the silk damasks of Bianchini Ferier in richest patternings after designs by such artists as Dufy and Martin, the rugs designed in truly revolutionary style by the leading modernistic painters, gay, ingratiating, startlingly original pieces that they are—all these and many more indicate the vast seriousness and splendid accomplishments of those engaged in shaping the new movement.

The paintings are of small account in this exhibition, and there is practically none of the fine ironwork such as Edgar Brandt has contributed to the movement; neither are the lighting fixtures elaborated as in so many of the most important rooms in Paris. But with these exceptions the exhibition offers the student of the new modes a comprehensive showing of the best work of the movement. Next year, if the present exhibition arouses sufficient public interest, Lord & Taylor purpose to hold a similar showing of modernistic decoration, but of wholly American origin. Judging from the general interest all over the town, the all-American modernistic marathon for 1929 is an assured fixture.

IN SAN MARINO, CALIFORNIA



Front of the Henry E. Huntington Library.

Huntington Library Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

THE first display of literary treasures shown in the Henry E. Huntington Library, following its recent opening, ranges from the earliest days of printing to work of the finest modern print shops.

Contrasting with the Ellesmere Chaucer, a manuscript dating from about 1400, is a Chaucer from the Kelmscott Press in 1896. The latter came from the press of William Morris. The Ellesmere Chaucer is one of the texts of the Canterbury Tales and formerly belonged to the Earl of Ellesmere. The Gutenbrg Bibi, 1450-55, supposd to b th first book producd in Europe from movable types, is exhibited with the masterpiece fro mthe Doves Press, 1903-1905. Ancient English history is dwelt upon in a letter signed by Henry VIII. Dated 1513, it was written to the Earl of Huntingdon. The letter is signed with the royal stamp signature and gives the information that the King is going to invade France and asks for archers and horsemen.

A manuscript in Latin, dated 1270, gives details of an assignment of property by John de Meux. Lady Isabel de Meux's seal, shows her full length figure and on her wrist a hawk. Sealed with the great seal of Edward III, of England, is a manuscript license that was issued to one Walter de Perle in 1377. It deals with the alienation of lands to the convent of Christ Church and is contained in its original silk bag.

A manuscript map of Brill and Dorton, in Buckinghamshire, Eng., prepared before 1600, declineates the topography of these two English localities and reveals the fact that some of the buildings shown are still in existence in the English county.

Latin manuscripts written in France, Spain and Italy about the middle of the fifteenth century have religious themes. An Arabic manuscript of the Koran, dated 1750, is done on bombycine paper, made from the wool of the cotton plant. An Armenian manuscript of the four Gospels dates to 1560. It was written for a monastery in Caesarea, Cappadocia. It contains a miniature representing St. John writing his Gospel. A Greek manuscript of the four Gospels, written about 1150, is believed to have been written in Constantinople.

Prepared in the Netherlands or Germany about 1470 was a work entitled "Biblia Pauperum"—Bible of the Poor—consisting of scenes from the life of Christ. "The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," dates to 1475. It was printed at Bruges by Caxton & Mansion.

Dante's "Commedia Divina," from Florence in 1481, contains copper plate illustrations after Botticelli, probably by Baldini. In Verona in 1481 was prepared the library's copy of Æsop's "Fabulae," with its text in Latin and Italian and adorned with woodcuts. Musical compositions of Elizabethan composers are shown in manuscript. "The First Booke of Songs or Ayres of 4 Parts, 1605," was arranged by Francis Pilkington.

Of distinctive first editions is the English Bible known as the "Authorzed Version" or the "King James Bible," printed in 1611. A first folio of Shakespeare, dated 1623, is shown and the first issue of the first edition of Milton's "Paradise Lost." An autograph letter, dated 1631, from Sir Thomas Temple to his agent, Harry Rose, has especial interest to Shakespearean students. In the letter, Rose is asked to go to the house of Mr. Hall, physician at Stratford-upon-Avon, and obtain some buds and shoots of last year's vines. Dr. John Hall married Susanna, Shakespeare's eldest daughter.

An autograph letter by Robert Burns and a manuscript poem, "Behold, my love, how green the groves," are shown. William Blake's "Songs of Innocence and of Experience" is here in a first edition; Shelley's "Adonais," dated at Pisa, 1821, is another rare first edition. Edgar Allan Poe's manuscript of "Annabel Lee," written about 1849, is included.

Duveen Exhibit in West of England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Plymouth, Eng.

WELL-PLANNED and persistent efforts of Sir Joseph Duveen to rouse public interest in art are bearing all sort of strange fruit in divers places. Viscountess Astor has just opened an exhibition of contemporary British paintings and sculpture at the Plymouth Museum and Art Gallery, this being a continuation of the series of British Artists' Exhibitions inaugurated by Sir Joseph Duveen.

Plymouth has its own art associations. Within five miles of its City Hall Joshua Reynolds was born in 1723, in this city he spent the early years of his youth and manhood, and here working for naval officers and the nobility of the district he laid the foundations of his future greatness in portraiture.

Only today has Plymouth realized what a great opportunity it lost five years ago in failing to celebrate the bicentenary of Sir Joshua's birth by an adequate loan exhibition of his paintings. A favorite topic of conversation this afternoon has been the Gainsborough Bicentenary Exhibition held at Ipswich last autumn, and more than one prominent resident has said with regret, "If Ipswich could so honor Gainsborough, why did Plymouth omit to honor Reynolds?" It is realised what a tremendous asset to any town, is its association with a great artist, and even now there is talk that some effort may yet be made to show the world that Plymouth has not forgotten its connection with Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Meanwhile the immediate attention of Plymouth art lovers is being given to living artists, and since the chief aim of the Duveen exhibitions is to bring recognition to unknown artists of talent, it is a source of much gratification to the locality to find that one of the most conspicuous pictures in the exhibition is the work of a local artist. Mr. Lionel Ellis, a young painter who received his training at the Plymouth School of Art, shows a half-length study of a young woman, "Jeanne," which has won much praise for its firm drawing and subtle modeling, and the fine quality of its reticent but "old masterly" color. It is a most promising début, revealing both an intelligent grasp of the fundamentals of fine craftsmanship and an acute and sympathetic understanding of human character.

Alexander A. McGlashan, another young artist who first attracted attention at Belfast by his decorative and well painted still-life there, scores another success at Plymouth with his large group "Mother and Child," which is distinguished by tender feeling as well as fine craftsmanship in the grouping, drawing and rich coloring of this telling composition. These two works alone are sufficient to prove that the Duveen exhibitions are succeeding in bringing to light genuine new talent.

Generally speaking the collection is one of the best that has yet appeared in this series, and it is significant that the "scheme is now being supported by several artists of high reputation as well as by the lesser-known painters and sculptors. For instance, the present exhibition contains two exquisite landscapes by Lucien Pissarro, while Ethel Walker, Charles Cundall, John Nash, C. R. W. Nevinson, Mark Gertler and Ethelbert White are other painters of proved capacity whose contributions strengthen the collective effect of the exhibition.

A special feature of the Plymouth exhibition is the excellenoe of the sculpture exhibits. These range from the classical grace and polish of Allan Howe's delicately sensitive "Torso" in white marble, to the audacious but successfully "expressionist" wood carving, "Child and Cat" by Elizabeth Muntz, a remarkable statuette in which the natural lines of the tree stem are skillfully used to bring out the essential character of the forms in a rhythmical design. A vigorous group of "Diana" with her hounds in glazed earthenware by S. Nicholson Babb, F. R. B. S., full of energetic movement yet so harmoniously composed as to be restful to the eye, a most winning "Baby's Head" by E Whitney-Smith, Lady Scott's bronze statuette of "Bernard Shaw" and an expressive little figure of "Winter" by Phillis Clay are other notable things in the sculpture section. The water colors and prints also maintain a high standard of merit.

F. R.

A Japanese Paints California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

CHIURA OBATA, an artist born in Japan, who has been a citizen of the United States for 20 years and who has been painting for 30 years, has now concluded that he may exhibit his work. From the East-West Galleries, where his pictures are now to be seen, the show will tour the small towns of California, where Obata is popular among the residents of the Japanese colonies. After that he will exhibit in Honolulu, Japan and the eastern United States.

Obata believes that no country can be recorded in an æsthetic and decorative painting until the artist has lived in it for many years. He follows the Chinese precedent which trains the artist to concentrate on the inner impulses of nature and disregard the physical aspects almost entirely. The Oriental manner, of painting from memory after the actual "seeing" of nature, logically follows. All this tells the ultra-modernist that perhaps the Oriental painters are the wisest abstractionists and expressionists to study.

Obata's present showing is chosen from about 5000 paintings. He estimates his "annual output" at 600 sketches and drawings. He repeats the words of his childhood master, Tanryo Murata, of the old school in Tokyo, who said, "An artist has nothing to say until he has painted 10,000 pictures." Obata, now 42, painted his ten-thousandth sketch long ago and the demands for a public showing of his works is added to his own interest in "What will the Californians and the Japanese Californians say about California as seen through the eyes of a Japanese artist?"

The art heritage of this intellectual sportsman and poet in paint began not only with his lessons at 6 years of age, but in the interest his artist father and grandfather took in his training. Chiura is a pen name, a customary thing for artists as well as writers in Japan. Obata's pen name translated is "Thousand Bays," for he was born in an island region.

In Obata's every form of painting, technical mastery of the brush is combined with that visual memory for subtleties which every true artist seems to enjoy. Years after he has visited a scene, whether it is a spectacular or a minor mood of nature, Obata can reassemble it in its essence. He retains the sequence of effect so that his subject matter would tend toward the too accurate were it not that his superb sense of decoration saves it. His decorative lines and economical range of color keep his statements within pleasurable realms of picture metaphor.

He admires some of the French modernists, yet he cannot follow them as long as the conventions and methods of his ancestors are so proudly imbedded in his talents. His æsthetic discretion is so inborn that his renderings of California are transposed to the rhythms and arrangements of Oriental spacings, with no loss to either the glories of California out of doors nor to the dignity of Obata's Oriental viewpoint.

The encompassing eye of the artist and the selective eye of the Japanese is expressed in the unity of his arrangements. He is unflustered by the bigness of the High Sierra's giant cliffs of the Yosemite Valley, Obata perceives them as great moments that he has experienced and humbly records them as souvenirs which mean much to himself first. Those who will chance to see it later, come upon these shapes, masses and textures which are California's with a freshened response. It is the same old story of "Art making us see nature anew."

In both water-color and ink sketches Obata is consistently Oriental. He stretches thinnest silk instead of canvas over frames and panels of all dimensions. His pigments are ground semi-precious stones and shells. He controls large washes of water color and saturates the silk with a water-color dye that has been proved permanent by the long test of centuries. Another angle of the Japanese study of the brush stroke is told by Obata, when he says, "While painting the Japanese artist must take deep breath. If he does not breathe properly his brush stroke will not be right in expression."

His portraits, flowers and animals are true in the Japanese concept, too. While those who love pictures of actual subjects can have no quarrel with his landscape decorations and almost abstract gold and silver screens. His great flair lies in the Japanese simplicity of formula which reduces nature to her decorative denominator. This persists in every phase of Obata's work in his analysis of that which he loves in California.

G. H.

Art Notes

New Galleries in the Modern Museum, Madrid, devoted to modern Spanish sculpture and painting, have recently been opened. Much interest is being manifested in Spain in a traveling exhibition of lithographs of New York skyscrapers by Vernon Howe Bailey.

At the Detroit Museum of Art there is current a noteworthy loan exhibition of paintings by Titian.

The Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts announces its eighteenth annual exhibition, which will be held in the Morgan Gallery of the Morgan Memorial at Hartford, Conn., from March 17 to April 1, 1928, inclusive.

Announcement has been made by the department of fine arts of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, that two paintings which were exhibited in the twenty-sixth international exhibition were purchased for the permanent collection through the Patrons Art Fund. The paintings are "Vicomtesse Henri de Janzé" by Ambrose McEvoy, English artist, and "Annie McGinley" by Rockwell Kent of the United States.

New York Art Shows

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

GASTON LACHAISE is at the Brummer Gallery with sculpture that ranges from the delicately precise and contained to the extra flamboyant and provocative. Like Nadelman he moves from one widely contrasting field of endeavor to another, but with hardly the same commanding ease. However, in an age of experimentalism that fosters trying one's hand at almost any form of art, it is not so difficult to reconcile his delicately chiseled, sensitively modeled marble head of Dr. J. B. Murphy with the two huge, somewhat grotesque over-size figures that mark his most expansive mood. One, in bronze, is a commanding object and well stylized, but the other, yet in plaster, is a tour de force that will doubtless try the temper of the average visitor. Several bronze portraits are on view, but Mr. Lachaise is only fairly successful with his sitters, bringing off the Marin head with more assurance than the Steiglitz or McBride likenesses.

Charles Rosen

Charles Rosen is exhibiting a group of canvases at the Rehn Galleries, his first one-man showing in this town in at least a decade. His landscapes have grown in power and sturdy design, and he has taken to the modern angling and patterning with enough discretion to serve the best interests of his individual talents. He backs his scenes with sturdy, determined ribbing, as in the case of the "Barn and Silos" and the "Round House," and tops them off with brisk brushwork and well accented color schemes. A lighter touch might bring his landscapes to higher production pitch, but even as they stand in their clearly reasoned, well compounded individuality, they make a notable showing. His figure drawings are quite as fine. Jan Matulka is showing a group of recent water colors at the same galleries, which show this decoratively inclined artist in even more colorful, commanding performance than before.

Jack London

Jack London is at the Montrose Galleries with an unusually handsome group of canvases, wherein he has kept his soft color modulations in line with his increasingly interesting handling of pattern. In his portrait of "John Anderson," Mr. London has caught the lively Cézannish note of the day by his clever economy of running line and forcefulness of silhouette. His penchant for still-life is well rewarded in the many fine canvases of this sort, which are distinctly buoyant with telling color harmonies and remarkably rich in tactile values.

George A. Traver

A memorial exhibition of paintings by George A. Traver is on view at the Art Center and shows this talented landscapist in the full play of his cheerfully keyed, broadly seen art. His use of the palette knife brought him an interesting technique that fitted well with the sunlit, woodland glades that he so often depicted. William H. Singer Jr. is showing a group of attractive canvases done in Norway at the Durand-Ruel Galleries. The Macbeth Galleries are holding their annual "Thirty Paintings by Thirty Artists" exhibition, with some unusually fine examples of American art by such men as Chase, Blakelock, Duveneck, Luks, Noble, Dewing and Ryder.

R. F.

Museum Duplicates

The action of the authorities of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York in breaking with the tradition that all accessions must be stowed away somewhere, whether or not they ever can be shown, is something to cause general rejoicing. With the storage places already filled, and new things pouring in daily, the Metropolitan officials decided to sell many of the duplicate objects in its collections. This will make it possible for many a younger museum of art in other cities to make its permanent exhibitions more nearly complete.

Art in Trade

THERE are many people who hesitate to enter art galleries and hold back at the threshold of exclusive decorating shops. But when the wares are assembled in a large department store under the title of Art-in-Trade show, they flock in hordes. Jordan Marsh Company, after much planning and expenditure of effort, is showing in Boston a display that is extensive and absorbing. Exhibits of all sorts, combining the major and minor arts, reflect the urge of modern craftsmanship. There are pictures in hundreds, rugs and furniture, metalwork, glass, pottery. Although French things predominate, there are contributions from other countries.

The directors are eager to show the influence of art upon everyday life, to emancipate it, as it were, from its incarceration in museums. But to many of us this is not a new idea, to none of us, in fact. The woman who matches up silks for a gown, or puts up a new salad is employing some art. What the tradesmen are anxious to do is to awaken an interest in new modes in design, in certain vagaries of the modern movement that have in a way revolutionized style. It is all very well to have period styles and reproductions of things of the past (and there are many such exhibits), but we should understand the time in which we live, and develop our own individualism.

And so we see rooms with furniture that is square and squat, livable, comfortable, not overornamented. An occasional cubistic motive on a cushion or a rug, an assymetrical curio rack and diffused illumination bring it up to date. Simplicity is encouraged, bulk is reduced. (Here is your chance, constructivists.) There are no dominating colors but freedom in use of many hues, with due subordination. It is a pleasant eclecticism, in which the instinct of the purchaser can be his guide. There always seems to be a certain barrenness in exhibits of completely decorated rooms, for homes revolve definitely around personalities. We turn to the separate exhibits where our imaginations can function more freely.

Metalwork is an outstanding feature. Lampshades, candelabra, fire screens are beautifully wrought; pleasing the tapering, tenuous lines after the stereotyped cubes. Paul Kiss has executed a part of a room with ornamented staircase, a unique table with glass top and metal base. The curly line and angular motives give vitality to the design into which are woven fantastic figures. A metal screen by Edgar Brandt also shows ingenuity in metal. Rugs of the new era and old contribute a resplendent display. Modern design has contributed effectively although the motives, larger and broader, lack the delicacy of the Oriental idea in rugs. In book making and illustration there is a fine display from France. The woodblock is used commonly for stylized illustration.

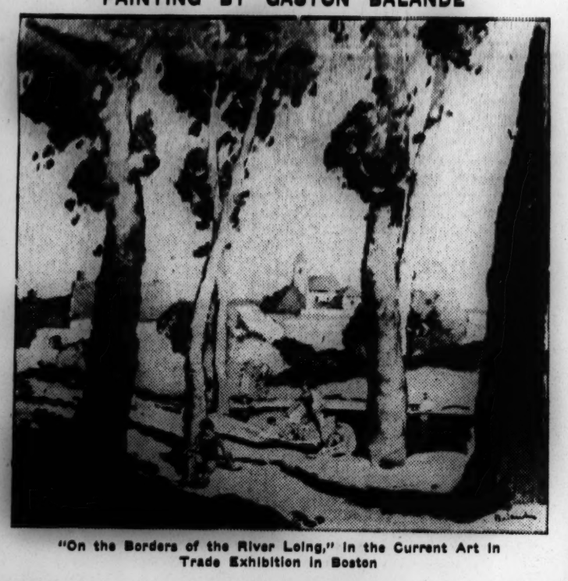
The display of pictures may be more interesting to the connoisseur than to the average visitor to an art-in-trade exhibit. For examples of neo-Renoirs, for derivations from Friesz, Picasso, Matisse, there was no need of importations from France. There are plenty such in America. Rather 10 or 5 good pictures—modern ones—than 200 that bewilder. For there is nothing more disturbing than the amateurish attempts of painters to be deeply æsthetic.

There is much good material in this show, mind you, but it must be patiently winnowed out of riotous surroundings and there are few people that will or can take the trouble. One found in the gallery that the function of the picture display defeated itself when some anxious persons, after earnest examination of the pictures, took refuge in the few sweetish sentimental ones that had been tucked in for good measure.

But one must visit the exhibit again and again. Those who have some appreciation for craftsmanship of the first order will find pleasure in exquisite potteries and glass and fabrics. A beautiful thing must be isolated and enjoyed for itself, and there are many objects in this aggregate that are a joy and satisfaction.

DOROTHY ADLOW

PAINTING BY GASTON BALANDE



"On the Borders of the River Loing," in the Current Art in Trade Exhibition in Boston

A Cranach for San Diego

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—An important "old master" painting has been purchased by the San Diego Fine Arts Society for its gallery in Balboa Park. The picture is the likeness of a Saxon courtier, painted in the sixteenth century by Lucas Cranach, the elder. The study represents a man of middle age, in surcoat of lighter and darker grays, and wearing a white ruffle about his neck and a black cap upon his head. His mustache curls and his reddish beard is trimmed off square. He stands against a background of emerald green, in which appears the sign of the painter, a winged serpent, with a ring in its mouth.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Milly-Molly-Mandy Has Her Photo Taken

By JOYCE L. BRISLEY

ONCE upon a time, when Milly-Molly-Mandy went down to the village with a list of things Mother wanted from the Grocer's, she saw something new in the middle of Mr. Smale the Grocer's shop window.

It was a board with some photographs of people pinned on, and underneath them was written that Mr. D. Hammett would be there to take tasteful and artistic photos for one week only at prices strictly moderate.

When Milly-Molly-Mandy went up the step into the shop (which always had such a smell of its own, a cardboardy, bacony sort of smell) she looked about, wondering where Mr. D. Hammett was and what his camera was like. And she guessed he must be in the little room at the back of the shop, for there was a notice on the door, and through the door (which was a bit open) she could see part of what looked like a sheet hung up, with gray bulrushes painted on it.

While Mr. Smale was taking her order (the raisins and baking powder she was to bring, as Mother was wanting them, but the other things were too heavy, so Mr. Smale was please to send them later) Milly-Molly-Mandy kept her eye on the door at the back of the shop. And presently it opened, and a young man with rather a pink face (he had just had his photo taken, hurried out of the shop; while another man with a small mustache and his hair parted in the middle said, "Good-morning to you sir," from the doorway.

Mr. D. Hammett

Milly-Molly-Mandy guessed this must be Mr. D. Hammett himself, but she did not stare at him.

Mr. D. Hammett said, "Good-morning, young lady. Wouldn't you like to have your photo taken?"

Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "No, thank you," but she took one of his handbills which he gave her. And while she was walking back along the white road with the hedges each side she read it all through. And she found the price for one person alone was one shilling each photograph, artistically mounted. (If you wanted a group it was more money.) Milly-Molly-Mandy had exactly one shilling in her money-box, which was very funny. She had counted it only yesterday, all in pennies.

When Milly-Molly-Mandy got home to the nice white cottage with the thatched roof, she was just going to give Mother the hand-bill, with the raisins and baking powder, but all of a sudden she thought she wouldn't, for she had an idea! It was a very exciting idea indeed! Milly-Molly-Mandy wondered whether she could ever do it—it was such an exciting idea!

And this is what the idea was: She would have her photo taken all by herself, without telling anybody, and give it to Mother for a surprise present!

That very afternoon Milly-Molly-Mandy slipped up to her little bedroom, and brushed her hair and put on her hat and pulled up her socks and washed her hands and face and got the pennies out of her money-box. And she was just creeping downstairs when Aunty called:

"Milly-Molly-Mandy! Uncle is driving me into the town to get some material. Do you want to come too?"

Milly-Molly-Mandy didn't like to say no, because they would wonder why, as she generally liked the chance of a drive in the pony-trap to see all the shops and things. So she had to put off going to the photographer's that day.

Next day Milly-Molly-Mandy tidied up again and swung on the gate for a little while before she went down to the village, so that nobody should wonder where or why she was going. But when she got to the village, whom should she meet but Miss Muggins's niece Jilly. And Miss Muggins's Jilly said, "Hullo, Milly-Molly-Mandy! Where're you going?"

Milly-Molly-Mandy didn't want to tell Miss Muggins's Jilly her secret, so they stood and talked for a bit. But Miss Muggins's Jilly didn't seem as if she would go, so at last Milly-Molly-Mandy had just to walk back home again, with her pennies still in her hand!

The next day Grandma wanted Milly-Molly-Mandy to get her some wool from Miss Muggins's shop, and Milly-Molly-Mandy thought she might perhaps manage to be photographed at the same time. So she tidied herself carefully and set off.

But as she passed the Mogg's cottage, little-friend-Susan popped her head over the wall and said, "Hullo, Milly-Molly-Mandy! Where're you going?—Wait for me!" So they went on together.

When Milly-Molly-Mandy had got the wool from Miss Muggins's shop, she said, "You'd better not wait for me, Susan—I think perhaps I'm going to the Grocer's next."

But little-friend-Susan said, "Oh, I don't mind waiting. You won't be long, will you?"

Milly-Molly-Mandy thought a moment. After all, little-friend-Susan was a "best friend." So she said in a whisper, "Susan, if you won't say a single tiny word, I'll tell you a great secret—I'm going to get my photo taken for Mother! But you're not to say a single tiny word, Susan."

A Solemn Promise

Little-friend-Susan solemnly promised not to say a single tiny word about it, and then she waited patiently while Milly-Molly-Mandy went into Mr. Smale the Grocer's shop, holding her pennies very tight.

Mr. D. Hammett said he was fortunately disengaged at that moment, so he took her straight into the back room where the bulrush sheet was hanging. Milly-Molly-Mandy gave him her handful of pennies lest she should drop them in the middle of the photographing.

And then Mr. D. Hammett stood her by a little table in front of the bulrush sheet, and he took some flowers out of a vase and gave them to her to hold. (Milly-Molly-Mandy didn't much like it because the stalks were wet!)

Then Mr. D. Hammett put a black cloth over his head and moved his camera's long legs about. And then he said, "Do you think you could manage a smile—just a very little one?" But Milly-Molly-Mandy felt as if she didn't know a bit how to smile—it all felt so solemn and queer. So Mr. D. Hammett took the photo as she was.

And then he took the flowers from her hand and said that the photo would be ready on the morrow, if she would kindly call for it, and



"Why! If it isn't a Picture of My Little Milly-Molly-Mandy Looking as Solemn as a Little Owl!"

bowed her out. And Milly-Molly-Mandy felt very glad that little-friend-Susan was outside waiting for her.

After breakfast next day Milly-Molly-Mandy said to Mother, "Muvver, would you like something nice to happen today?"

And Mother said, "I always like something nice to happen, Milly-Molly-Mandy!"

Then Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "I think—I'm not sure, but I think something extra nice is going to happen today!" And Mother was very pleased.

When Milly-Molly-Mandy went down to the village it was too early, and the photo wasn't finished yet, but Mr. D. Hammett said it would be ready that afternoon.

At dinner time Mother said, "Milly-Molly-Mandy, hasn't the nice thing happened? I'm getting so excited."

And Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "It's very nearly happened. I wonder if you're going to like it!" Mother was quite sure that she was; and Father and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunty were all very curious.

That afternoon Mr. D. Hammett had the photo ready for her, wrapped in paper, and Milly-Molly-Mandy ran nearly all the way home with it. (She stopped a minute at the Mogg's cottage to show it to little-friend-Susan, who thought it was lovely).

She ran straight into the kitchen and put it in Mother's lap, on the darning-bag, and stood holding herself in tight.

Mother said, "Oh, Milly-Molly-Mandy! I do believe the nice thing has really happened!" She opened the paper very slowly and carefully, and took out the photograph, stuck on a beautiful card with crinkled edges. And when Mother looked at the photograph she said: "Why! If it isn't a picture of my little Milly-Molly-Mandy, looking as solemn as a little owl!"

And Mother and Milly-Molly-Mandy laughed and hugged each other, while Father and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunty all looked at the photograph in turn. But then Mother wanted it back, and she put it on the mantelpiece where they could all see it. It was a lovely surprise present, she said.



"Do You Think You Could Manage a Smile—Just a Very Little One?"

Word Puzzle

Fill the blanks, two by two with words pronounced in the same way but having different meanings:

1. I will ..... out the bread for we are in ..... of it.
2. She was told to ....., her pets in the ..... of the yard.
3. One would ..... the world greatly if one were a true .....
4. I ..... that he had an awkward .....
5. To ..... ships on the ..... is an act of war.
6. It is usually a ..... that delivers the .....
7. Of ..... lawn is not as ..... as gingham.
8. She stood in the ..... and watched us ..... the trunk into the house.
9. His voyage led ..... through the .....
10. Fresh ..... is something we are all ..... to.
11. It would be quite a ..... to turn one's ..... backward.
12. It began to ..... just as he pulled ..... at the door.

Jean's Music Lessons

Moonlight Music

By FANNIE R. BUCHANAN

"HOW many looked out-of-doors last night when the moonlight was over everything?" Miss Carol had just come in for the music hour.

"It looked all white," Shorty Smith said.

"Kind of grayish-white," Mary Kelly corrected.

"And kind of misty," Billy Bates added.

"Silvery," Miss Carol suggested Then she read a poem about moonlight. She read it very slowly and quietly. Her voice helped the class to understand the words.

Slowly, quietly, Lady Moon,
Sails the sky in a silver balloon;
Sails, while softly she drops down
Silver to cover field and town,
Silver boats for silver seas;
Silver leaves for silver trees;
A shy young rabbit with silver ears
Forgets by to hide his fears a-
A bird asleep beside his nest
Has a silver bill and a silver breast.
A silver road, without a sound,
Follows along over silver ground,
Wherever the balloon and the Lady sail,
They leave below them a silver trail.

Billy Bates raised his hand, "It was just like that last night, I was awake and the sidewalk in front of our house was silver."

"After Mother put my light out," Jean remembered, "the moon came in at the window and made the rug and the chair silver."

Miss Carol nodded, "The beautiful moon of last night brought your lesson for today. It reminded me of some moonlight music you will want to know."

"How can music be silver?" Shorty asked.

Miss Carol smiled. "You may decide when you hear the music."

"Is it named 'Moonlight Music'?" Anne Hall wanted to know.

"Yes," said Miss Carol. "Yes, it is, although not in just those words. Beethoven, who composed this music, called it a sonata, which means a certain kind of music without words. Then somehow, nobody seems to be exactly sure how, the word 'moonlight' was added to the word 'sonata,' so that now it is always spoken of as Beethoven's 'Moonlight Sonata,' which means 'Moonlight Music'."

"That's like Mendelssohn's 'Spring Song,' Jean remarked, "it named itself."

The Story of a Name

"Quite so," Miss Carol agreed, "but there are several stories about how this word moonlight was given to Beethoven's music."

"Tell us the best story about it," Shorty demanded.

"You will have to decide which is best when you hear the music," Miss Carol told him. One friend of Beethoven's thought it to be musical memory of a moonlight evening on a quiet lake with a little boat drifting over the rippling water."

"A silver boat, I expect," Jean said.

"On silver water," Nelly added.

"I think I'll like that best," Billy pretended to row a boat.

"But the boat was just drifting, so you couldn't row," Paul shook his head at Billy, "The music has to be quiet."

"How can music be quiet?" Shorty objected again.

But Miss Carol went right on, "Another story tells that Beethoven composed the sonata after reading a poem about a little girl's prayer. And another that it was written to express his love for the beautiful lady to whom he dedicated the sonata.

Still another story is that Beethoven and a friend were walking one evening through a poor part of the city where they lived. As they passed a little cottage they heard music—someone playing one of Beethoven's Sonatas. They stopped to listen but just then the music broke off and a wistful voice said: "Oh, brother, if only I might once hear Beethoven play." "Sister, dear," a sad voice answered, "I wish that you might go to the concert, but we have not even enough money to pay our rent."

"At that, the great musician tapped on the door and entered, asking if he might play for the Fraulein. It was the humble home of a poor shoemaker and his blind sister who loved music so much that she had learned to play by ear any music she heard. Beethoven seated himself before their worn, old instrument and played as he would have done at a grand concert. The cobbler and his sister had never dreamed such music could come from their poor instrument. They were spellbound and dared not ask who their wonderful guest might be.

"Then Beethoven played the sonata which the girl had been playing as he passed the house, and the name Beethoven came in a whisper from the lips of the girl When he had finished and rose to go, the brother and sister caught his hands and covered them with kisses.

A Flood of Moonlight

"'One more, only one?' the girl begged. Beethoven seated himself again. The candle had burned low and the friend quietly drew aside the window curtain letting in a flood of moonlight. It touched the keys of the old harpsichord and made them silver; it made the poor room beautiful The fingers of the musician pressed the keys and music came, quietly, as though it were just a part of the silver light, and part of the stillness of the little room. It was the music of what is now called the 'Moonlight Sonata'."

"Beethoven rose and said a hasty good night, promising to come again and give the Fraulein some lessons. Then, the story concludes, he hurried to his home that he might write out the music while it was fresh in his mind."

When she had finished the story, Miss Carol turned to the phonograph but before she set it playing, she took up the book and again read the lines,

"Slowly, quietly Lady Moon,
Sails the sky in a silver balloon—"

Then, slowly and softly the music filled the classroom.

When it was finished, it was quiet Jimmy who spoke first. "I think all of the stories might be in that music," he said.

"Tell us how, Jimmy," Miss Carol smiled.

"Well, you see, while Beethoven was playing for the girl and her brother, he might have remembered the moonlight on that lake and put some of it into the music. Then he might have remembered the prayer and put some of it in, too. And then, after he went home and wrote the music, maybe he hoped that the beautiful lady would like it as well as the blind girl had, so he wrote her name on it and sent it to her."

Miss Carol nodded, but Billy Bates broke in, "There wasn't even a shadow on the lake. Once a little wind blew up and I reached for the oars, but in a minute the water was all quiet again."

"I heard that place in the music, too," Jean said, "but I thought it was where Beethoven was wishing with all his might that the little blind girl could see. And then he remembered that the music really did help her to see, and he played the rest of the music so sweetly and gently that it would suit her exactly."

"I think that the music was just like the poem you read," Mary Kelly said. "It began so slowly and quietly, and then it hurried a little where the rabbit was afraid, and then it went slowly and quietly again just like the silver trail."

"Why, I do believe it was," Shorty cried. "May we hear it again and see?" Miss Carol was writing the title upon the blackboard. "Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata." "There are other parts of this sonata," she explained, "but it is this first silver music that gives it the name." Again she read the poem and again the class listened to the music. When it was over, Miss Carol turned to Shorty, "How about it?" she asked. Shorty nodded. "It does," he answered.

Miss Carol handed him the chalk. "Will you write two words under the title, two words that describe the music?"

Shorty puckered his forehead. "There couldn't be silver music," he insisted, "but it does sound just as the out-of-doors looked last night.—"Oh, I know!" he exclaimed, as he went to the blackboard, and there under the title Miss Carol had written he wrote the words "Silvery Music."

Then all the class clapped, because they felt that those words just described the "Moonlight Sonata."

March Merry

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

March leapt out in cap and bells.
Fast down the hill he ran with a shout,
A jollier jester never than he,
With a hop and a skip and a one-two-three.

Rollicking, boisterous in his play,
He seized my hat and tossed it away,
And while I chased it I could see
The ice reflecting his rippling glee.

Then this laughable, joking sprite
Turned a somersault out of sight.
Away down the valley I heard his yell,
But all he left was a blue harebell.

PAULINE PEARL STRACHAN.

The Mail Bag

Do Not Miss the
Overseas Mail Bag
Watch the paper for this new feature

Zelzah, California

Dear Editor:

I read the Christian Science Monitor every time I get a chance. I like the stories on the Children's and Young Folks' pages best.

In the Dec. 22 issue of the Monitor there is a story called, "Marcelle, the Little Midinette." I think it is the cutest story that I ever read. I am very fond of reading.

I am 11 years of age and would like to correspond with a girl of my own age from anywhere.

I go to The Christian Science Sunday School in Owensmouth, Calif., about six miles from where I live.

We have a cat and a dog. We call the cat Socks and we have not named the dog for we have only had him one day. Mildred R.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

I love the Monitor very much, especially Snubs. In the February 27 Monitor I read a delightful story about Roald Amundsen, the explorer, and a little while ago I read a very nice article about our school, the Lyndale. Bradley S.

Rock Island, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I thought I would write to the Mail Bag and tell about our trip to Smith's Caves, Mt. Carroll, Illinois.

A number of families started early in the morning by motor and arrived about 9 o'clock.

After the cars were parked and the lunch baskets placed in a pavilion we were free to explore the park.

Part of the park lies in a valley through which runs a clear creek. We found forget-me-nots on the banks. There were overhanging cliffs, too, covered with foliage of different kinds. We saw many beautiful ferns.

One cave is like a long narrow passage. It is as cold as a refrigerator in that cave and very damp. There were planks to walk on and electric lights overhead.

The different stone ledges were named, also the grottoes. The Old Man, Sentinel and Leaning Tower are some of the names. Jean H.

San Francisco, California

Dear Editor:

My Grandma has just subscribed to the Monitor and I like to read the Mail Bag and Snubs, too, as I have a lovely shepherd dog myself. I would like to join the Mail Bag. I am nearly 11 years old and attend the Christian Science Sunday School every Sunday. Dorothea O.

Florence, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I like the Children's Page, also Waddles and Snubsy. I like the Sunset Stories and Percy Pig and Edward Elephant.

I would like to have somebody correspond with me. I am 8.

I go to Hill Institute Kindergarten and I'm going to school next year.

There is a lot of snow up here, and when I go out doors I'm going to make a snow man. It's a pretty cold spell just now up here in this land.

Love to the Editor and all the little children. David D.

Plainfield, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I am 8 years old and have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School since I was a little girl. I have three sisters and two brothers and we all enjoy the Children's Page very much.

I would like to write to some little girl in England who is about my own age. Beverly W.

Rochester, New York

Dear Editor:

We keep chickens and they are all tame. We can pick them right up, and each one has a name.

I love the Monitor very much. My Daddy came from Derbyshire, England, and if any reader of the Mail Bag over there wishes to write to me I shall be glad to answer them. I am 10 years old.

Some day we hope to visit Boston and go to The Mother Church.

Thelma C.

New Rochelle, New York

Dear Editor:

I love the Monitor. Among my specials are the Mail Bag, the Sunset Stories and Snubs. (Please tell Snubs I have an English sheep dog home who would like to see him.) Among the characters of the other stories I like Milly-Molly-Mandy best. I would like to have someone write to me. I do not mind where she lives. I am 12. Florence D.

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I am wondering what color Snubs' friend Sponge is. I have a cat called Sponge and he is yellow and white. When I play on the floor he likes to lie just as close as he can to me, and how he purrs!

I am 6 years old and I like Snubs, Sponge, Milly-Molly-Mandy and Mr. Scroggins.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School every Sunday.

Gladys K.

The following would like to receive letters:

Arthur D. (10), Franklin, Mass.
Kathryn H (9), West Allis, Wis.
Elsie L. (9), West Hartford, Conn.
Helen N. (9), Brooklyn, N. Y.
Janet C. (10), Los Angeles, Calif.
Helen C. (9), Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bessie P. (10), Flushing, L. I.
Ruth H. (10), Chicago, Illinois.

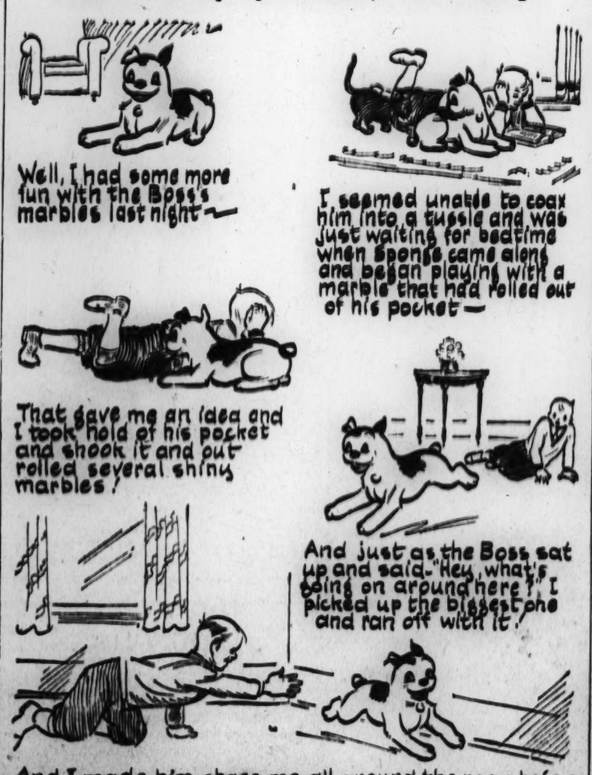
MAIL BAG

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2. If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. If you do not know the postage rates (in the case of foreign countries), make inquiries at your post office.

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The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



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THE HOME FORUM

The Uses of Poetry

MANY years ago a friend and tutor of mine put into my hands a fairly fat volume of poetry, at which my youthful eyes looked in dismay. "Read it all," he said, "you will never regret the time you spend on poetry. The poets, remember, give us the distilled essence of thought, and they make human living a lovely thing." Poetry was not my keenest interest in those days; and I thought he might have done better for me. But looking back, I recall with genuine joy how the reading of that book in some ways changed and charged the currents of my thought and enlarged its ambit. From then till now the love of poetry has steadily held me with its wonderful fascination. A day seems incomplete without a few minutes for a sonnet, and if the day is too crowded for the sonnet, nothing can interfere with certain glorious quatrains treasured in memory. And what a knack they have of rising suddenly into the midst of jostling, agitated moments, bringing their gifts of gold and balm.

So the other day when I met a young girl whose inquiring student face betokened traffic with the unseen, and an interest in our human story, I breathed out my love of poetry to her with a fond hope. Her face darkened like a bed of asters when a cloud comes between them and the sun. A curl of the lip revealed a touch of scorn too ancient in one so young. Her whole attitude made me mobilize my resources for quick action. "It is now or never," I thought! Hence when she said, "What earthly use is poetry!" I was ready.

"You might as well ask what earthly use anything is," I replied, feeling gently for a vantage point.

"Not at all!" she retorted tartly. "The uses of electricity are seen in all the wonderful things it gives us—like radio and the rest."

"Yes," I answered meekly, "but I wonder if you have ever stopped to think how electricity was discovered, and how its energy has been harnessed to these uses which you so easily see?"

She quoted Galvani and Edison to me with an air of finality. I asked her, "Have you heard of Faraday's discovery? How he rotated a copper core between the two ends of a magnet and proved that such an operation induced an electric current that flowed through a wire attached to the core?" She appeared interested, so I went on. "From that small beginning Faraday later invented the dynamo, which makes possible all these conveniences which you so value. You have seen an adding machine, and doubtless wondered at its accuracy and economy. But did you know that a great mathematician invented that?"

She lifted her face and smiled; and with fine frankness she confessed that mathematics was her driest subject at school; that it was possibly worse than poetry, because it was "required." "I'm dreadfully dull at mathematics," she said.

"Well," said I, "Pascal was a great mathematician, and he gave us not only reckoning machines, but the hydraulic press, the barometer, the low two-wheeled dray, and the omnibus. So you would not say there is no use in mathematics. And further, I must tell you about Réaumur of whom I have just been reading. It appears he spent much time studying wasps and their habits, an apparently useless occupation. But he found out that the wasp makes its tough and delicate nest out of bits of wood and vegetable substances; and inventors, following his clue, finally made paper from wood pulp. So you see the newspapers, magazines, and story books are the result of Réaumur's discovery. I think," I concluded, "you will find that all the great inventions were at first purely theoretical, and were only afterward found to be capable of practical application."

Feeling that this was perhaps becoming too profound, I said: "Who of us would wish the painter of pictures, the mathematician, the poet, to be occupied instead in practical pursuits? The poet's business is the pursuit of vision: he wants to lay hold of something elusive and give it a local habitation. All vision is very practical in its effects and results. Poetry has its uses.

"Tell me a few of poetry's uses," she said. "I'm sure I can never love it, but it will be a good thing to know it has place in the scheme of things."

Remembering, therefore, that I was speaking to one whose whole nature was out-reaching to apprehend the strange human tangle of our world, I went on.

"First of all I place its power to reveal the hidden beauty that lies at the heart of nearly everything. In other words, it lifts a veil from the face of commonplaceness and reveals loveliness. What is most clear to us as pilgrims in this world is that man cannot live by bread alone. His heart hungers for beauty. Human nature is such that externals do not content it. The thought of a man grows by what it feeds upon; and feeding for the most part upon external things, men become very literal-minded, their thought sharpened to the points of economic need and comfort. So some men repudiate the things which they cannot see with their physical eyes. Poetry, however, is what is seen with the eye of vision. Hence poetry gives perspective. Visible and tangible things tend to depress us; they must needs be made the vesture of a higher light and potency. You have held a sea shell to your ear, I presume. So have I. But it was Wordsworth who quickened my imagination concerning it, when he said,

E'en such a shell the universe itself
Is to the ear of faith.

"The poets keep us aware of great truths; they quicken our imagination; they keep alive our sense of wonder; they throw illumination into the dark corners of our thinking. I wonder how many times I have looked at common black crows without ever connecting them with our drama of existence. But one bright day I came upon these lines of a very modern poet:

O what a life is this I lead,
Far from the hum of human greed;
Where crows like merchants dressed
in black,
Go leisurely to work and back.

"You are also fond of color," I said. (For I had noticed the tastefulness of her attire.) "Well, poetry gives some glorious pictures, and develops greatly our enjoyment of line and color.

The blue-leaved fig trees swell with
laughter,
Gold fissures split the ripe fruits
after,
And, a gold-barred tiger, shade
Leaps in the darkness that they
made.

Next to the canvases of earth and sky I like the vignettes and cameos etched and carved in supple English speech!

"Then of course poetry lends music to speech, turns speech into song. I have found that people who rarely enjoy picture galleries will often become entranced by the pictures that words paint for them. And people who are insensible to the beauties of music will go into raptures over the melody of verse. Brightness of phrasing; the quick way with words that startles us with truthfulness of the image, while as yet our thought has hardly caught up; the condensed statement, which becomes a short cut to our imagination; the

Thoughts that voluntary move
Harmonious numbers;

all these, in sonorous lines, in subtle and significant rhythms, put form and color into many an ordinary day.

"These are some of the uses of poetry" (I finished), "and I hope you will come to love it."

"How and where can I begin?" she asked in accents as sweet and low as Afton Water.

"Oh, begin anywhere!" I replied. "The important thing is to give it time, to pay the price of appreciation. You do not need to be a scholar, a university student even, to begin with. Read poetry for sentiment, for emotion, for imagination. You will find it pleasurable. Then, when you do, read it carefully, closely, and—if you like—critically. Mark the unusual words, the rhythmic quality, the color and order; and let the haunting content move you to response. You will never regret a moment that you give to it. It will clothe

"the palpable and familiar
With golden exhalations of the
dawn."

So, we parted. J. M.

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Where Beethoven and Bach Agree and Differ

TRANSLATED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Johann Sebastian Bach's "Wohltemperiertes Klavier" and Ludwig v. Beethoven's "Klaviersonater" have been termed respectively the Old and the New Testament of piano playing. And it is asserted further that if all other music for the piano were destroyed, and only these two works were saved, enough would remain for a sufficient knowledge of the piano music of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

That some reason exists for such a conclusion there is no doubt. Bach's "Wohltemperiertes Klavier" and Beethoven's sonatas for the piano are two masterpieces that reach high above all contemporary music of this order, and for this instrument. A clear conception of the musical ideas and expressions of the period to which these masterpieces belong is furnished through them to future ages. The two works demonstrate the greatness of the men that brought them forth, showing in their composition, as it were, the character of the genius of their composers. In that respect they can be named side by side as musical evidences of an older and a newer period, as expressions of two musical epochs.

But otherwise the contrast between the two compositions is most striking. . . . As is well known, Bach's "Wohltemperiertes Klavier" appeared in two series, with an interval of some twenty years, and each of the series could just as well have been written as one continuous composition within a comparatively short period. As for Beethoven's piano sonatas, these are spread over his entire career, from childhood all through the period of maturity, and they bear the stamp of this progression.

From their beginning, in their more superficial aspects, the works of these composers differ. Where Bach's "Wohltemperiertes Klavier" gives evidence of two high spots in the production of a talented musician, Beethoven's piano sonatas tell of an individual's whole existence in all its changing forms; the experience of a genius, it is true, and to that degree beyond our full comprehension. But, after all, it is so close to human understanding, and we seem to be so much a part of the development and transformation, that we appear to be able to follow the master with ease through these very sonatas. And this is done with less difficulty because no two of the sonatas are alike in form or contents.

A Beethovian sonata is not only a beautiful and artistic piece of music, a joy and revelation to the one who listens to it, and a matter of education and progress to the one who plays it, but it is with few exceptions an independent and unique outcome of his genius which affords an insight into his whole experience. We are in our right to seek for just this intimate characteristic in his piano sonatas, for the piano was his favorite instrument, and the only one he mastered completely and to which he told his innermost secrets.

—From "Ludwig von Beethoven's Klaversonater," by WILLIAM BEHREND.

Snow in the City

Even before she got up Miss Samp knew that it had come—for there was a strange white glare through her narrow window, a crystal branch seeking the sky, the jangling sound of shovels against the pavement across the way. "Snow!" said Miss Samp—and bounced on her pillow with excitement.

She went out early to catch the 8:10 car, and stood on the front steps for a minute or two, bewildered and dazzled by the radiant morning. It was flawless—quite flawless, as far as her eyes could reach: floods of pale sunshine, saffron colored, a sharp clarity to the air, and a flaring blue sky stretched above everything. The Avenue sloped gently down, and all its trees and shrubs and hedges were drooping beneath great burdens of snow; each twig balanced its glittering load, delicately and beautifully, and even the tall, slim poplars, with their soaring branches, were half black and half silver. There were faint shadows here and there, mauve on white, and the bricks of the houses glowed richly red under fantastic roofs.

Miss Samp took a few steps, doing strange and undignified things with her feet so that a fine, cool mist of snow showered back over her; then she clutched up her skirts and ran to the next house, and slid to the one after that!

"Why—good morning," said Mrs. Hudgins—who also caught the 8:10. "Such a nuisance, isn't it!"

Miss Samp straightened her hat. "Is it?" she returned vaguely.

"The City, you know; it's such a nuisance for them to have to clear it all away!"

"Oh—yes. Of course." She tried to feel properly sorry for the City, but somehow her thoughts kept flying to the splendid trees and the amber sunshine on the lovely lawns and the sparrows prancing down the hedge at her side.

"But they have all sorts of new things now," Mrs. Hudgins observed, her voice fat with satisfaction. "They'll soon get rid of this."

"Oh!" murmured Miss Samp. "Not too soon!" and she took another slide, a very small and discreet one, and tried to look as if she had not done it on purpose.

When the car came back at 5:15 and stopped at the foot of the Avenue, everything was radiant with color. The sky glowed orange and lilac and red between the laced fingers of the trees; and the cold brilliance of the snow was warmed to a faint pink; and the poplars, standing so tall and aloof at the edge of the crystal gardens, seemed to burn with the beautiful fire of the sunset.

Miss Samp ate her supper next to the narrow window. She saw a blue mist fall about the earth, and the shadows deepen to purple; she saw a lamp come on across the way, and shower its pale light over an exquisite and intricate mass of shrubs; she saw the stars prick through a queer, plum-colored sky, and heard bells chittering pertly in the evening stillness. Never had the avenue been more lovely, never had dusk descended with such stealthy grace; leaves and grass and flowers were blotted out at night, but nothing could entirely cloud this world of snow.

Then Peter trotted past with his sleigh. He steadied it beneath the lamp and went sailing down the road, between the white trees and under the white stars. Over and over again he did it—and at last Miss Samp got up with a defiant gesture, and put on her sweater and her overshoes and an ancient woolen cap, and prowled through the hallway and down the stairs.

Outside she accosted Peter politely: "Please—may I ride on your sleigh with you?"

He looked dubious. "Will you fall off?"

"Certainly not!" said Miss Samp. "Why should I fall off?"

So they settled themselves on the sleigh and went racing through the snow. Fast and faster—with the sharp air in their faces and the silent houses spinning by!

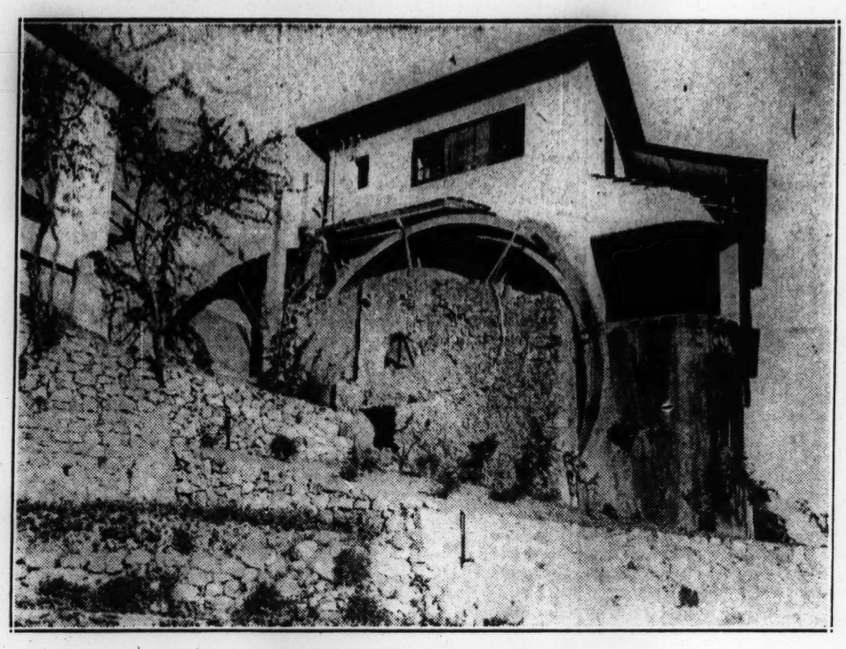
"Are you all right?" Peter shouted.

And "Of course I am!" Miss Samp shouted back.

Three—four—five times they did it, and once Peter fell out, and once they both fell out. Then they sat down on the curb to recover their breath. "It's a wonderful sleigh!" Peter said proudly; and "It's a beautiful sleigh!" Miss Samp agreed; and each of them picked up a handful of snow and ate it with relish.

Then Mrs. Hudgins appeared on the scene, mincing along with an air of extreme distaste. She stopped and stared, and her eyes looked round as pennies in the lamplight. "Why—good evening, Miss Samp—"

"Oh, good evening," said Miss Samp serenely—and picked up another handful of snow.



Old Olive Mill, Vallée de Gorbio

THE road to Gorbio, climbing up a smiling valley to the little village perched astride one of Agel's spurs, passes under the arch of the old mill. Time was when this was only a mule track which resounded to the tramp of Phœnicians, Romans and Saracens, but now, by a succession of zigzags, a carriage road runs adventurously right up to the rock village. Beyond are gaunt, gray cliffs with their heads in the clouds and their rugged sides softened by an Oriental carpet of creepers in gorgeous tones of tomato red, scarlet, salmon pink, tangerine and lemon yellow.

This charming road follows the course of a torrent hurrying its tempestuous way down to the sea, after giving freely of its waters to the little aqueducts which divide into endless branches to bring moisture to the orange and lemon trees, the gourds, peas and beans.

The old town still preserves its medieval aspect, with dark, narrow streets and houses linked together by arches, and it is not difficult to people its square with soldiers of many nations and tongues, resting beneath the generous shade of the elm tree which was planted two hundred and fifteen years ago. The ruined castle once belonged to the old family whose property extends down the valley to the Menton boundary. The tenure of this property depends upon the ringing of the chapel bell every evening at eight o'clock. If this fails the holding will be forfeited.

But progress is creeping up the valley, and pink-faced, red-tiled villas nestling in gardens of golden mimosa have replaced the olive groves, which have receded up the farther slopes. The old olive mill, which has crushed the purple berries for generations of peasants, who came chattering down the mule tracks with their mules laden with overflowing panniers, has yielded to this progress. Its wheel is now silent, and the heavy presses, huge stones and winches, though in their time-honored places, look like part of a stage setting. The large copper oil vats no longer occupy the hearth; a ruddy fire glows there. The vats play the part of wood-bins. The stone floor has been swept and cleaned and cobwebs no longer curtain the windows. Old furniture, prints and hangings have transformed the old mill into an attractive room, and the granary upstairs has shared in the same transformation. Even electric light and central heating have failed to rob the old mill of beauty and romance.

The Wave

(Hokusai's Picture)

What splendor in the upflung curve
That sprays pearl-froth upon the salt stung air!
What sublime intensity in the falling fluid form,
What glory crouches there!

What peace and stillness in Mount Fuji's noble form
Clear-glimpsed within that splendid wind-shaped arc!
It contradicts the writhing liveness of the wave
That makes one smell the sea and hear its voices—hark!

There, in a picture, is the facile wall of green inclosing one around.
The relentless crest hissing overhead and tossing its threatening hair,
A sense of being overwhelmed, submerged
In the irresistible coolness of water-beaten air.

It is a thing to make one's thoughts be filled with wonder—
This great crest leaping from the vastness of the sea,
Bravely beautiful as an eagle's pinions might be beautiful,
Stirring and glorious as the sound of a trumpet-call might be!

DOLORES CAIRNS.

„Ik Weet, Mijn Verlosser Leeft"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

DOOR alle eeuwen heen hebben de krachtige geloofsverklaringen, door Job geuit gedurende een tijdperk van zware beproevingen, voor de menschheid weerklonken met stellige verzekerdheid en bemoediging. Toen Job, gedurende zijn smart en lijden, in het nauw gedreven werd door allerlei verkeerde raadgevingen en kritiek van zoogenaamde vrienden, sprak hij over zijne schijnbaar eindelooze beproevingen en vroeg hij zijnen metgezellen geduld te hebben met hem; „want," zeide hij, „ik weet, mijn Verlosser leeft, en Hij zal de laatste over het stof opstaan." Welk eene besliste verklaring van Job's geloof! Hij wist, en twijfelde er niet aan, dat de Waarheid zijn Verlosser was, en dat de Waarheid, of Christus, ten laatste over het stof zou opstaan als de Heiland der menschheid.

Sinds Job's schoone geloofsverklaring neergeschreven werd, heeft zij duizenden gezegend, door het feit te verkondigen, dat van-God-verleend geloof stellig en onwrikbaar is. Dit beroep op God is nog welsprekender en van grooter invloed geworden doordat het laatste hoofdstuk van het boek Job de vrucht van zijn geloof openbaart in zijne volkomen physieke en mentale genezing.

Het is dit stellige geloof, dit weten van de waarheid zooals deze in Christian Science geopenbaard wordt, dat de basis is van het gebed, hetwelk de wondere werken van deze Wetenschap tenuitvoerbrengt. Mary Baker Eddy schrijft in „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (blz. 1), „Het gebed, dat den zondaar hervormt en den zieke geneest, is een onvoorwaardelijk geloof, dat alle dingen mogelijk zijn voor God,—een geestelijk begrijpen van Hem, eene ontzelfde liefde." Dit vaste vertrouwen in het goede, geïnspireerd door den éénen getrouwen God, is heden bereikbaar voor allen die het willen aannemen en gebruiken, in het pogen om God te verstaan als de eenige schepper, het goddelijk Beginsel, die de almachtige en altegenwoordige Liefde is, zooals Christian Science openbaart.

Als wij zorgvuldig de leer beschouwen van Christus Jezus, den Meester-Christen, zien wij zeer duidelijk, dat hij met volharding dit stellige geloof in God en het begrijpen van 's menschen geestelijk wezen leerde als de weg om bevrijd te worden van al de disharmoniën van het aardsch bestaan. Tot degenen die in hem geloofden, zeide de Meester dat, indien zij in zijne leer bleven, zij waarlijk zijne discipelen zouden wezen. „En" verklaarde hij, „gij zult de waarheid verstaan, en de waarheid zal u vrijmaken."

Jezus verstond volkomen, dat de Christus, de Waarheid, welke hij manifesteerde, de Verlosser is, die van alle dwaling bevrijdt, en dat degenen, die de oppermacht van den Christus, de Waarheid, gelooven en begrijpen, waarlijk vrij zullen zijn. Christus Jezus bewees deze geestelijke heerschappij bij iedere schrede van zijne aardsche loopbaan. Wat anders dan deze zelfde immer levende, immer tegenwoordige Christus, die vóór Abraham was, zou Job hebben kunnen bezielen om de vaste overtuiging uit te spreken, dat zijn Verlosser met hem was, eene levende macht om hem uit zijne tallooze bezoekingen te leiden!

Twee beteekenissen worden gewoonlijk toegeschreven aan het woord „gelooven," zooals het in den Bijbel en in Christian Science gebruikt wordt. De eene is begrijpen; de andere is een of ander geloof hebben, vaak zonder grondige reden. Met betrekking tot deze laatste beteekenis van het woord, schrijft Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (blz. 285, 286): „Het is van belang te begrijpen, in plaats van te gelooven, wat ten nauwste verband houdt met het geluk van het zijn. De Waarheid te zoeken door geloof in eene menschelijke leerstelling, is niet den oneindige te begrijpen." Deze verklaringen moesten iedereen wakker schudden om volhardend te streven naar het begrijpen van God en Zijn Christus, wat, zooals Jezus zeide het eeuwige leven is.

Door de openbaring in Christian Science van het wezen van God als Liefde, en door gehoorzaamheid aan het „nieuwe gebod", waarvan Christus Jezus nadrukkelijk verklaarde, dat het de goddelijke eisch was lief te hebben zooals hij liefhad, dus door geestelijke weerspiegeling, leert de beoefenaar de waarheid verstaan. In hare veelomvattende geschriften heeft Mrs. Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science, hare volgelingen eene krachtige basis gegeven voor deze gevolgtrekkingen. Velen, waarlijk, verblijden zich heden in stellige bewijzen van de praktische waarde harer openbaring van de Waarheid, die de menschen vrijmaakt—het goddelijk Beginsel, de Liefde, dat het menschelijk leven gelukkig maakt en met ontelbare zegeningen kroont.

Eene schoone samenvatting van de waarde van het verstaan, het begrijpen van de waarheid is te vinden in „The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (blz. 135, 136) waar Mrs. Eddy zegt, na hare waardeering te hebben nitgesproken over de liefde van de leden harer kerk: „Als Christian Scientisten begrijpt gij de Heilige Schrift: „Ontsteek u niet over de boosdoeners;" ook begrijpt gij geestelijk en wetenschappelijk, dat God de goddelijke Liefde is, almachtig, altegenwoordig, oneindig; daarom is het voor u en voor mij genoeg te weten dat onze Verlosser leeft en voor ons bidt."

Iowa

If Yeats, remembering the swans in Irish
Twilight, came now, would these grass-hills exhilarate
His soul; would Bridges, with his treasured thoughts
Of Oxford and the Berkshire Downs, be fired,
Here by the maize and elms, propitiously;
Or Hardy, sitting by his wired fence,
Hearing a neighing horse or barking dog—
Would he forget a Cornish tale or Wessex girl,
A single day, enamored of a rough
But pleasant land? . . .
Recalling now a night of wind and stars
When two black figures, like some etcher's work,
Were moving down a road; recalling peace—
Quiet of open spaces, and muffled laughter
In Iowa, I fancy Kipling, were
He here, could come delighted with a song . . .
With many songs!

—BENJAMIN ROSENBAUM, in *Century Magazine.*

Wild Currant Time

There is no abrupt marking of the four seasons in western Oregon and Washington; no sudden, gay awakening of spring; neither is there a time when the land is silent under the snowy, ice-bound quiescence of winter, but there comes a day when the soft, misty rains cease to fall and the opal-tinted vapory fogs no longer obscure the sun until midday. That is the time the wild currant, or the Indian currant as it is sometimes called, begins to flaunt fragrant flowers on tall, graceful shrubs which grow, at times, to a height of twelve feet.

In canyons and valleys, beside the roads and trails, in curved and broken borders, at the edge of the forest and even along the city streets and parks the wild currant opens early under a mild sun and the soft wet breeze. Among the many pretty shrubs of the Pacific coast the wild currant is perhaps the most noticeable because of its early blooming and the striking beauty of its delicate racemes, which glow with a faint pink waxen loveliness which deepens to a vivid red.

Other signs of spring may be noted in the woods, which are always green but seem to take on a newer, cleaner vividness at this season and to send forth gayer music when swept by the wind. The service berry, or white-robed shad bush, becomes fair as a bridal wreath; the cream white or pink-tinged dogwood blossoms gleam from the underbrush of the red cedar forest. The white trilliums, on little erect stems in a whorl of green leaves, peep out from sunny, secluded spots, and the interesting skunk cabbage sends up a bright yellow spathe amid green leaves and spends the early spring days gazing at its gay reflection in the clear pools of the swamp land.

Nectar-loving insects and the little rufous humming bird leave the other flowers to hover over the wild currants. Perhaps there is a tacit understanding between the little bird with the brownish-red head and the fragrant Indian currant. Later in the summer the fruit forms on the bush; it is a blue berry with a heavy "bloom," and this supplies food for the feathery and furry folk of the woods.

"I know that my redeemer liveth"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THROUGHOUT the advancing centuries the strong statements of faith uttered by Job during a period of severe test have rung out with positive assurance and encouragement to humanity. During his anguish and suffering, when he was beset by not a little misguided advice and criticism from would-be friends, Job spoke of his seemingly endless afflictions, and asked his companions to be patient with him; "for," he said, "I know that my redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth." What a positive declaration of Job's faith! He knew, and doubted not, that Truth was his Redeemer, and that Truth, or Christ, would finally stand upon the earth as the only Saviour of mankind.

Ever since Job's beautiful statement of faith was written, it has blessed thousands, proclaiming the fact that God-given faith is positive, unyielding. This appeal has been made more eloquent and influential because the last chapter of the book of Job reveals the fruitage of his faith in his complete physical and mental healing.

It is this positive faith, this knowing of the truth as revealed in Christian Science, which is the basis of the prayer that brings out the marvelous works of this Science. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 1), "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love." This undeviating trust in good, inspired by the one faithful God, is available today to all who will accept and utilize it, in the endeavor to understand God as the sole creator, the divine Principle, who is omnipotent and omnipresent Love, as revealed in Christian Science.

Carefully reviewing the teachings of Christ Jesus, the master Christian, we see very clearly that he persistently taught this absolute faith in God and the understanding of man's spiritual nature as the way in which to be made free from all the discords of earthly existence. To those who believed on him the Master said that if they continued in his teachings they should indeed be his disciples. "And," as he explained, "ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Full well did Jesus understand that the Christ, Truth, which he manifested, is the Redeemer, delivering from all error, and that those who believe, understand, the supremacy of Christ, Truth, shall be free indeed. Christ Jesus proved this spiritual mastery at every step of his earthly career. What but the same ever living, ever present Christ, who was before Abraham, could have inspired Job to utter the firm conviction that his Redeemer was with him, a living power, to bring him out of his manifold afflictions!

Two meanings are commonly represented by the word "believe," as used in the Bible and in Christian Science. One signifies to understand; the other, to entertain a mere belief, often without any substantial reason. Referring to the latter sense of the word, Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (pp. 285, 286): "It is essential to understand, instead of believe, what relates most nearly to the happiness of being. To seek Truth through belief in a human doctrine is not to understand the infinite." These statements should awaken all to seek persistently for the understanding of God and His Christ which, Jesus said, is life eternal.

Through the revelation in Christian Science of the nature of God as Love, and through obedience to the "new commandment," which Christ Jesus emphasized as the divine requirement to love as he loved, that is, through spiritual reflection, the student learns to "know the truth." In her comprehensive writings Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has given her followers a strong basis for these conclusions. Many, indeed, now rejoice in sure proofs of the practical value of her revelation of Truth, which makes men free, the divine Principle, Love, which happifies human life and crowns it with blessings innumerable.

A beautiful summary on the value of knowing, understanding, the truth, may be found in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (pp. 135, 136), where, after acknowledging the love of the members of her church, Mrs. Eddy says, "As Christian Scientists you understand the Scripture, 'Fret not thyself because of evildoers;' also you spiritually and scientifically understand that God is divine Love, omnipotent, omnipresent, infinite; hence it is enough for you and me to know that our 'Redeemer liveth' and intercedeth for us."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

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With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY
PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

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HEAVY TRADING IN STOCKS AT HIGHER PRICES

Radio Soars to New Peak and General List Is Strong

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Speculation for the advance was on a somewhat broader scale in today's market.

Radio, General Electric, and American Linseed, with extreme gains of 7 points or more, were in the forefront of the advance, while General Motors, the leader in the wild markets of last week, quieted down considerably, but held fairly steady in the face of heavy profit taking sales.

Heavy demands for currency, presumably to meet federal income tax payments, probably accounted for the higher renewal rate on call loans, but had no effect on the rise in securities values. The unexpectedly large increase of 122,242 tons in the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation had a bullish effect on speculative sentiment, and tended to stimulate buying on the part of small traders.

Independent motors, which are expected to show good first quarter results, were again heavily bought. Chrysler, Packard, and Hupp all moved up 2 to 3 points to new high levels for the year. Stewart Warner Speedometer and some of the other accessories also were well bought. General Motors sold down 1⅝ points in the early trading, but made up its loss by early afternoon. U. S. Steel common crossed 148 to a new high on the current recovery for a gain of more than 3 points.

Radio held within a few points of the top figure of 127½ established in the first hour of trading, and General Electric, which has large radio holdings, hovered around its peak price of 140¼. Continental Baking A broke 3 points to a new low at 34, and heaviness developed in Greene Cananea Copper, Du Pont and Johns Manville.

The closing was strong. Realizing in some speculative favorites ceased when the bull forces bid eagerly for Radio and the steels in the final hour. Radio reached 138½, and U. S. Steel got well over 149 as huge blocks changed records, approximating 3,850,000 shares.

The bond market was steady with an undertone of firmness today.

While the domestic list was rather quiet, more activity in certain second grade railroad bonds was noticeable. Trading continued in the Seaboard Air Line liens at mixed prices.

There was further accumulation of Atlantic Gulf & West Indies 5s, which had a good rise last week.

Continued buying of a few convertible issues reflected the strength of stocks on the "big board." North American Cement 6½s touched their previous high level of 92⅛. The new St. Paul issues were again in demand around their high level.

Poland Republic 7s recovered some of last week's heaviness. French obligations were firm, but irregular tendencies appeared elsewhere.

Public offering was made this morning of $10,000,000 City of Warsaw 7s, priced to yield about 7.95 per cent.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Mar.12	Last Mar.10
35	Am Pneu pf.	24	24	24	24
448	Am T&T ...	182⅛	181	181¼	181
8	Am Woolen	22	22	22	..
220	Amoskeag .	20⅛	20	20⅛	20½
220	Anaconda ..	55	54½	54⅝	54⅝
180	Ariz Com..	4⅛	4	4	..
20	Big Hart...	94	94	94	95
155	Bos El	97	97	97	96
5	Bos El 1pf	116	116	116	116
20	Bos El 2pf	108	108	108	..
35	B&M	59½	59½	59½	59½
200	B&M pf....	55	55	55	..
10	B&M pf A...	89	89	89	86
140	B&M A sta..	80	79	80	79
10	B&M pf B ..	145	145	145	..
10	B&M pf C ..	135	135	135	..
35	B&M C sta ..	112	112	112	112
10	B&M pf D ..	170	170	170	..
85	B&M pr pf	111½	110	111	..
34	B&M5%pd	106⅛	106	106⅛	..
338	Cal & Hecla	21¼	20¾	21⅛	21¼
10	ChiJunct pf	100	100	100	..
20	Dodge Bros.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
130	East SS	89	89	89	88¾
490	East SS pf.	49¼	48½	49¼	..
25	East SS 1pf	104	104	104	..
31	E Butte	2	2	2	..
75	E Mass A...	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	54
370	Edson Elec..	258	257	258	257
100	Eng Pub.....	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
100	Eting Seh...	36½	36½	36½	..
20	First Nat S.	28½	28½	28½	..
45	Gal Hous...	33	32½	33	32½
15	Galv H pf...	80	80	80	..
1593	Gen Elec....	140⅜	136½	139⅛	131¼
20	Ger Cr&In..	22	22	22	..
10	Gilchrist ...	34½	34	34½	..
40	Georgian ppf	18	18	18	18⅛
180	Gillette	102¼	101¾	101¾	102⅛
130	Granby	42⅝	42	42⅝	43⅛
175	Greenfield ..	10	10	10	..
50	Grief Bros..	42½	42½	42½	..
50	Hancock ...	90	90	90	..
285	Hood Rub...	36	35⅛	35⅛	36
645	Int Bot	8	8	8	..
125	Ins Sec	27½	27	27½	27
130	Island Crk..	52¾	51½	52	52
5	Isle Royale.	12½	12½	12½	..
100	Keweenah ..	2	2	2	2
85	Lake Copper	1½	1¼	1¼	..
40	La Salle ...	.86	.85	.85	1.00
60	Libby McN.	9½	9½	9½	..
45	Mason Val..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
180	Mass Gas...	112	111	111	111
15	Mass Gas pf	79½	79½	79½	80
50	May Old Col	60	60	60	70
15	Me Cent	60½	60½	60½	..
20	Mergenthal	104½	104	104½	..
140	Mohawk	50	49¾	49⅞	49½
427	Nash	87¾	85	87¾	87⅛
100	Nat Mfg	33	33	33	33
425	Nelson H ...	27½	27¼	27¼	..
20	New C'nelia	27	26¾	27	..
119	NE Tel	138	137	137½	138
300	NY NH & H	62⅞	61⅝	62¾	61⅞
20	Nipissing ...	5	5	5	..
50	No Butte ...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
1500	Nova Sco Stl	15	15	15	..
40	Old Colony .	136½	136½	136½	..
95	Pac Mills ...	36	35½	36	36
370	Penn R R ..	66⅝	66	66⅝	66½
120	Pocahontas .	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
80	Quincy Min.	13	12⅝	12⅝	13
80	Reece But .	16	16	16	..
85	Reece Fold .	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
100	Sup & Bos .	15	15	15	..
201	Swift Inter .	32	31⅛	32	..
165	Swift & Co.	131	130	131	130
175	Torrington .	100	100	100	100
475	Tower Mfg.	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
665	Un Twist D.	15	14⅝	15	14⅝
69	Uni Fruit ..	137⅝	137½	137⅝	138½
225	Uni Shoe ..	65⅛	64⅛	65⅛	64⅝
380	Uni Brit...	75⅞	75	75⅞	75⅛
20	Uni Shoe pf	30	30	30	30
160	US Smelt pf	53	53	53	..
4735	Utah Metals	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	1⅝
400	Venez H ...	10⅝	10⅜	10⅛	11
625	Venezuela M	29⅝	20	29⅝	..
305	Waldorf	22	21⅝	21⅞	..
207	Walth'm pf.	92⅛	91	92⅛	92
5	War Bros...	170	170	170	171

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last Mar.12	Last Mar.10
$12000	Amoskeag 6	90⅝	90½	90½	..
100	do 6s '30....	97	97	97	..
1000	Atl Gulf 5s..	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	..
1000	NE Tel 4s '30	97	97	97	..
2000	Pocah 7s....	109	109	109	..
1000	Whiting 6½s	122	122	122	..
1000	Wst T&T 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼

DIVIDENDS

Manhattan Financial Corp. declared initial quarterly dividends of 87½ cents on Class A stock and 10 cents on Class B, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Tintic Standard Mining Co. directors have cut quarterly dividend from 40 cents to 30 cents a share. Dividend will be paid March 29 to stock of record March 21.

MILL PROPERTY SOLD

LANCASTER, Mass., March 12 (AP)—The sale of Ponikin Mills Company property in North Lancaster to an unidentified firm was announced today by John B. O'Toole of Clinton, a real estate broker.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Mar.12	Last Mar.10
300	Ab & Straus	101	101	101	..
20	Ab & Str pf	111	111	111	..
200	Adams Expf	98	98	98	97¼
300	Adv-Ru ...	13	13	13	..
5000	Ahumaad .	4	3¾	4	3¾
700	Air Reduc..	181⅞	179⅝	181⅞	180½
1300	Ajax Rub	10	9⅝	10	9⅞
20	Alb WWP pf	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	..
2400	Alaska Jun	4⅛	4	4	4
400	Alb PWP..	24½	24½	24½	24
100	Alb PWPrts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	2
8800	Allied Ch ..	155⅝	153⅛	155	152
30	Alb & Susq.	225	225	225	..
900	Allis-Chal .	120¼	119	119	120¾
100	Amal Lea.	12¼	12	12¼	11¾
200	Ameradap..	29½	29½	29½	30
900	Am Ag Ch.	18¼	18	18	18⅝
300	Am Ag C pf	63⅞	62⅝	63⅜	63
3600	Am Bosch..	22½	20¼	22⅜	20½
2000	Am Brake..	42½	41⅞	42⅜	42⅜
3100	Am Br Boy	14½	13	13	14¾
230	Am Br B pf	53	50	50	53
42200	Am Can.....	83¼	81⅝	82⅛	82¾
600	Am Car & F.	107	105⅞	107	105⅞
100	Am Chain pf	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	..
500	Am Chicle ..	77¾	77½	77½	77¼
300	Am En Til.	65⅞	65¾	65¾	67½
200	Am Ex	181	181	181	..
400	Am&FPw ..	24½	24	24	24¼
1700	do 2 pf ..	88⅞	88½	88¾	88⅝
500	Am Hide....	12	11½	11½	12⅛
200	Am Hide pf	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	..
3400	Am Ice	32	31⅛	32	32
9000	Am Int Crp	82¼	80	82	79½
1200	Am La Fr..	6	5¾	5¾	6
100	Am La F pf	68	68	68	..
42600	Am Linseed.	85	76¾	83	77¼
1200	Am Lins pf.	98⅞	97	98½	97½
2100	Am Loco....	111½	111	111⅜	111⅝
2700	Am Met rts.	¾	½	½	..
800	*Am Metals.	40	39⅝	39⅞	40
670	*Am Met pf.	119	116½	119	117¼
30	Am Piano pf	78	77	78	..
6800	Am P&Lt ..	74⅛	72⅛	73¾	73⅞
700	Am Radiat.	140	138⅝	140	139¼
200	Am Ry Ex.	6	6	6	..
4200	Am Republic	61⅛	57⅛	60	61¼
400	Am S Razor	59¾	58⅝	58⅝	60½
100	Am Ship ...	4½	4½	4½	..
1600	Am Smelt ..	175⅝	174	175⅝	173¾
38800	Am Stl Fnd.	66⅞	64¼	63¾	63½
120	Am S Fnd pf	114⅝	114⅛	114⅝	..
2500	Am Sugar .	61	60	61	60⅞
100	Am Tel&Cab	26	26	26	..
2600	Am T&T ...	182	181¼	181¾	181½
300	Am Type ...	117½	117	117	117
400	AmWW nw.	54½	53¼	54	54
1000	Am Wool ...	22⅛	22	22⅛	..
500	Am Wool pf	55⅞	55⅛	55⅞	56
100	Am Writ ct.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..
100	Am Wr pf ct	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	..
400	Am Zinc ...	16½	16	16½	16
400	Am Zinc pf.	73½	72½	72½	72½
3200	Anaconda ..	55	54½	54½	55½
200	Arch Dan ..	60	59½	60	60
3400	Arm Ill A..	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
3700	Arm Ill B..	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅜
500	Arm Ill pf..	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	77
300	Arnold Cons	43⅛	43	43⅛	..
1800	Asso D G..	42⅝	42	42⅛	42
1900	Atchison ...	185½	184¼	185	183⅝
300	Atchison pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
5800	Atchison rts	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Atl Coast L	172⅞	171⅛	171⅛	172⅞
6800	Atl G&WI..	44⅛	42½	43½	42⅛
6900	At G&WI pf	57	52	52⅝	51
1200	Atl Refin...	109	108	108	107⅝
200	Atlas Powd.	70	69½	69½	..
600	Auto Sales.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝
300	Auto Str A	46⅛	46	46	..
2600	Baldwin ...	282½	277	280	273⅝
110	Bk of Am ...	690	672	676	675
6800	Balt & Ohio	111⅞	110¼	111⅛	110¼
250	Bk of Man .	620	618	618	619
400	Bangor & A	73	72½	72½	73
1600	Barnsdall A	24⅛	23⅞	24	24
10	Bk of Com .	570	570	570	..
500	Beacon Oil .	14	13½	14	14⅝
800	Beechnut ...	79¾	78⅝	78¾	78½
1400	Belding H ..	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	21¼
1300	Best & Co ..	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝	..
112200	Beth Steel..	62⅝	58⅝	62⅛	59⅝
1000	Beth Stl 7%	120¼	119⅝	119¾	119½
100	Bel N R ppf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	..
600	Bloom'dale .	36½	36½	36½	36
2400	Bon Ami A.	71½	68¼	71	68¼
200	Botany M...	19⅛	19	19	..
1600	Borden	169½	167	168⅛	167
13100	Briggs	24	23	24	23¼
300	Brit Stl 2pf.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
300	Br Edison...	228¼	228	228¼	229
4200	Br Man Tr..	64¼	63¼	64⅛	63½
300	Brown Shoe	48	48	48	48
20300	Bruns Balke	37⅞	34	37⅜	34⅛
2000	Bruns Term	18⅞	18½	18½	18⅜
600	Bucyrus.....	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	27
10	BuffRoch pf.	96	96	96	..
100	Buff&Sus....	43	43	43	..
1900	Bucyr's cv pf	36¾	36¼	36½	36⅜
100	Burns Br B.	16	16	16	16
420	BurnsBr pf	100⅜	99¼	100	..
100	Burroughs .	159½	159½	159½	160
10	Bush Blg pf	117¾	117¾	117¾	..
900	Bush Term..	60⅞	60	60	60⅞
80	Bush T deb	111¾	111½	111¾	110½
500	Butte Cop...	6	5¾	6	6
100	Butte&Sup..	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
8300	Butterick ..	55¼	53	53½	52½
19600	Buyers Co .	104⅝	100⅝	102	99⅛
1700	Cal Pack ..	76½	75⅞	75⅞	76⅜
100	Cal Pet ...	26	26	26	26⅜
400	Callahan ..	2	1⅞	2	..
650	Cal Pet ct..	26	25½	25½	26
2400	Cal & Ariz..	94¼	91½	94	94
1000	Cal & Hecla	21¼	20⅞	21	21⅛
2300	Can Dry ...	65⅜	64½	65	65
28600	Can Pac ..	215⅛	213	213	210½
1200	*Case Thrsh	262¼	259¾	262¼	261
2400	Cen Alloy...	30⅞	30⅛	30¾	30¾
100	Century Rib.	13	13	13	13
10	Cent Rib pf.	87	87	87	..
2800	Cerro de P.	62⅞	61½	62	62½
600	Cert-Teed ..	58½	58¼	58¼	50
800	Chand-Clev.	6¼	6	6	..
900	Chand-Cl pf.	15	15	15	15
50	Chat Phe ..	609	605	609	615
2500	Ches & Ohio	191¾	190	191½	191¼
900	Ches Corp ..	74½	73⅞	74	73⅝
300	Chi&Alt pf..	9½	9¼	9¼	..
100	Chi&E Ill...	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	..
1100	Chi&E Ill pf	65½	64¾	65½	65
500	Chi Gt Wes	11	10⅜	11	10¾
1200	Chi Gt W pf	23⅜	22½	22¾	23⅝
4600	ChiM&SP ..	24	22½	24	22¾
3800	ChiM&SP pf	39⅞	38⅝	39¾	34
2300	Chi&NW....	81¾	79½	81½	79¾
100	Chi Pneu....	132	132	132	132
1200	Chi RI......	110⅜	109⅜	109½	110
2000	Childs.......	41¾	40⅜	41⅝	40⅛
2300	Chile Cop...	38	37¾	37¾	37¾
100	Christie Bro.	117	117	117	117
159400	Chrysler...	64¾	62¼	63	61⅞
100	Chrysler pfA	116½	116½	116½	115½
100	City Stor A.	54	54	54	54
2200	City Stor B.	88	87	87	86
2100	Cluett Pbdy.	97	95	96	96⅛
2200	Coca Cola...	137⅝	136	137½	138
7100	Collins & A.	85	82⅝	84⅞	84
400	Collins&A pf.	103	103	103	103
17500	Colo F&I....	76⅛	72½	74⅛	..
2800	Col Carbon..	93½	89⅞	91	88¾
1600	Col Gas	90⅞	90⅛	90⅝	90½
100	Col Gas pf..	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
200	Com Cred...	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
20	Com Cr 1 pf	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90
40	Com Cr pf B	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	..
300	Com Inv Tr	62⅞	62¼	62¼	62⅞
200	Com I 6½%	95⅝	95½	95½	..
4600	Com Sol ...	179	172¼	176	173¼
2900	Comwlth Pw	69⅜	68¼	68¼	69½
100	Conde Nast.	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	49⅝
5400	Congoleum..	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
1400	Con Dist ...	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
12400	Con Gas ...	136	134½	135½	136
200	Con Ry C pf	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
1400	Con Textile	3½	3½	3½	3½
9500	Cont Bak A	36	34	34½	37
1200	Cont Bak B	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
1600	Cont Mak pf	91½	90⅝	90⅝	91¼
12400	Cont Can...	94⅝	93	94¼	93½
50	Cont Can pf.	125	125	125	125
1800	Cont Ins....	77⅜	77	77⅜	77¼
800	Cont Motors	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10¼
24600	Corn Prd...	74¼	72	73¾	72¼
1200	Coty	143½	143	143	146½
100	CrexCarpet.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
1900	Crucible	89	86⅞	88	86¼
400	Cuba C pf..	26½	26	26	26¼
400	Cuba Co ...	24⅝	24½	24½	25⅛
500	Cub Am S...	20	20	20	20
1900	Cudahy	66⅝	65⅛	66⅛	66¼
2100	Curtis Aero	61⅞	57⅛	61	58
600	Cuyamel Fr.	51⅛	51	51	..
2000	Davison	39⅞	37½	37⅛	39½
50	Deere pf ...	110½	110½	110½	110⅝
100	Del Lac&W..	134	134	134	..
1000	Det Edison..	182	180	180⅝	179
5700	Devoe&R A..	52⅝	51⅛	51⅝	51
20	Diamond M..	140⅞	140⅞	140⅞	148⅞
7500	Dodge A	18¾	18⅛	18¼	18⅛
2800	Dodge pf....	70⅛	69⅛	69⅞	69⅞
800	Dome Mines.	11	11	11	11
100	Du So Shore	4½	4½	4½	..
1200	Du So Sh pf	7	6½	6½	..
3200	Dupont	350⅝	347	350⅝	352¾
1200	East Kodak.	169	168	168⅞	169
3500	Eaton Axle.	32⅞	32	32⅞	32⅝
4300	Elec Auto L	126½	122	124⅜	125½
1800	Elec Boat...	13⅜	13	13⅛	13⅛
14200	*Elec P&L.	38	36⅝	37½	37⅛
100	*Elec P&L pf	107	107	107	..
100	*Elec P&L pf	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	..
2700	Elec Refrig.	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	14
5900	Elec Sto Bat	72⅞	71¾	72	71⅞
200	Emer-Br A.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
700	End John...	81	81	81	80⅞
1000	Eng P S...	36¼	35⅞	36	36
100	Eng P S pf	100	100	100	..
600	Equit Bldg .	111⅞	110⅞	110⅞	111⅞
5700	Erie	54⅞	53⅛	54⅞	55
600	Erie 1 pf ...	57	56½	57	55⅛
400	Erie 2 pf ...	55⅛	54	55⅛	54
400	Eureka Vac.	72⅞	72	72	72¼
	*Fairb Morse...	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	..
100	Lim Loco...	54	54	54	54⅞
1100	Liquid Car..	74	70	70	70⅞
11800	Loews Inc...	62⅞	61⅛	62⅛	61
400	Loft Inc.....	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝
300	Long Bell A	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	[illegible]
4100	Loose-W ...	52	50⅞	51⅞	51⅛
1700	Lou Oil Ref	10⅛	10	10	..
700	Lou G&E A.	29⅛	28⅛	28⅞	29
400	Louis & N.	147	147	147	..
5700	Ludlum Stl.	32⅝	31	32⅜	31⅛
130	McCrory Str	79⅞	78	79⅛	..
100	McCrory pf.	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110
39800	Mack Tr ...	97⅝	95⅝	96⅝	93⅞
200	Mackay ...	113	112	113	..
2000	Madison Sq.	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	27
1400	Magma Cop	48⅞	48½	47⅝	48⅛
3800	Mallinson ..	26⅛	24⅝	24⅝	25⅞
110	Mallinson pf	96⅝	96	96½	96⅝
200	Mandel Bros	38	38	38	37½
1000	Man El Sup.	53⅝	53	53⅛	53⅝
700	Man Elv mg	42⅛	40¾	41	..
300	Man Shirt...	34	33½	33½	34
100	MktStR ppf.	48	48	48	47¼
3200	Hariand Oil.	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35⅝
800	Marlin Rock	46⅛	46	46⅛	46
300	Mart-Parry.	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	..
2700	Math Alkali.	125⅝	124¼	125⅝	123¾
1500	May Dpt St	81½	80⅝	81	82
3400	Maytag	31½	30	31½	31
100	Met-Gld pf.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	..
1700	Mex Seabd.	7⅞	6¾	6⅞	7⅛
400	Miami Cop..	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
1700	Midland pf..	235	231	230	232
600	Mid Cont ..	27¼	27	27⅛	27¼
1200	Mid States .	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Miller Rub .	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
500	Min&SSM ..	46	45	46	..
2400	Mo K&T....	37⅝	36⅝	37	36
400	Mo KT pf...	107	106⅞	107	106⅝
9500	Mo Pac ...	47	45½	47	42½
2200	Mo Pac pf	108½	108	108½	108⅝
5000	Mont Pw....	164⅞	163	163¾	164½
67300	Mont Ward.	142	134¾	139⅝	136
700	Moon Mot...	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
500	Mother Lode	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
100	Motion Pic..	7	7	7	7
900	Motometer A	16½	16⅜	16½	16½
2700	Mot Wheel..	29⅞	29	29¼	29⅞
1000	Mullins Bdy.	77½	77	77	76¾
200	Munsing ...	48	47⅝	48	47¾
500	Murry Body	23⅞	23½	23½	23½
15300	Nash Mot ...	88	84⅝	87	86¾
700	Nat Acme...	12	11⅝	11⅝	12
1300	Nat Bellas H	64½	64	64½	63½
400	Nta Bisc ..	170½	169	169	169
7500	Nat Cash R	52	51½	51⅝	51
16900	Nat Dairy...	70	67¾	69½	68
	Nat Dpt Sto	24	23¾	24	23½
1600	Nat Distil .	24½	24⅜	24⅜	..
200	Nat Lead ..	128	127⅞	127⅞	..
500	Nat Rad ..	37⅜	37¼	37¼	37½
4200	Nat P&Lt	25⅞	25½	25⅝	26
400	NaRyMx 2pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
100	Na Rad pf..	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
1300	Nat Supply.	93	92⅝	92⅝	93½
310	Nat Surety .	344	339	340	344¾
1000	Nat Tea.....	188	184¾	184¾	187½
8800	Nev Cons...	19⅞	19½	19½	19⅜
400	NY Air Br.	44⅜	43½	43⅜	43⅜
17500	NY Central..	164	161¾	163½	162
400	NY C&StL..	130½	130	130½	130⅝
100	NY C&SL pf.	109½	109½	109½	108½
500	NYC&StLrts	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
300	NY Dock...	57⅜	56	57⅜	..
6600	NY NH&H.	62⅞	61	62½	62
500	N YNH 7%.	114⅝	114⅛	114⅝	114¼
400	NY Ont&W.	25½	25	25	..
10	NY Stm 6pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101½
200	Niag F pf...	28¼	28¼	28¼	..
100	Norf South..	44	44	44	..
100	Norf&West.	182¼	182¼	182¼	181¾
3400	No Am	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61½
200	No Am pf .	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	..
1400	No Pac	96	95	96	95⅞
500	No Pac cts .	94	93	94	93¼
00	Norwalk pf.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	..
300	Omnibus ...	12½	12¼	12¼	..
100	Orpheum C.	21	21	21	..
600	Otis Elev ..	154	154	154	151
1500	Otis Steel ..	12⅜	12	12	12⅛
200	Otis Stl pf.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
6000	Owens Bot.	85⅛	82⅝	84	82⅛
10	Pac Cst 1pf.	60	60	60	..
4700	Pac Gas rts.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1000	Pac Gas.....	44⅛	44	44⅛	44⅛
800	Pac Oil.....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛
70	Pac T&T....	148	148	148	148
20	Pac T&T pf.	118½	118½	118½	..
47200	Packard M..	68⅝	65½	68⅛	65
300	Pan-Am Pet.	42	42	42	42⅛
2800	Pan-Am B..	42⅜	41⅜	42⅛	42⅝
13500	Paramount .	120⅛	119	120	120
300	Park & Tilf.	36	34	36	34
6900	Park Utah .	11	10⅞	11	10⅞
1100	Pathe	3	3	3	3
1800	Pathe Ex A	14½	14	14	..
900	Patino M...	27⅞	26	26	27
1400	Peerless Mot	22⅞	21⅜	22½	23
800	Penick & F.	27½	27	27½	27
500	Penn Dix C	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	25⅞
3100	Penn RR ...	66⅝	66	66⅛	66⅜
300	Peoples Gas.	171⅞	171¾	171¾	172⅞
200	Peoria & E.	25	25	25	25¼
300	Pere Marq..	132	132	132	132⅛
200	Phil Co	159	159	159	..
200	Phil Co 6%	54	5	4	54
4800	Phil Read...	30⅜	29?	29	30
300	Phil Read ct	29½	29	29	..
8400	Phillips Pet.	39⅜	38½	39	39
10	Phoenox pf..	100	10	100	..
2700	Pierce-Ar ..	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12
100	Pierce-A pf.	46	46	46	..
400	Pierce Oil ..	⅝	½	⅝	..
300	Pierce Pet .	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
300	Pillsbury ...	34	34	34	34
300	Pitts Coal ..	44	44	44	..
40	Pitts Ter pf	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	78
400	Pitts WV.	125	124½	124½	..
8200	Postum C..	124¾	122	123	121⅞
400	Press Steel	25¾	25	25¾	25⅝
900	Prod & Ref	19⅝	19½	19½	20
10	Proph Brush	83	83	83	83
4600	Pub Serv ..	44½	44	44	44⅞
100	Pub Ser 7%	118¼	118¼	118¼	..
2800	Pullman	82⅜	82	82⅜	81½
100	Punta Sug ..	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29
1500	Pure Oil	22⅛	21⅞	22	22
500	Purity Bk B	134⅛	133⅞	133⅞	133⅛
337400	Radio	138½	120½	138½	120½
300	Radio pf	56½	56½	56½	56
20	RR Secur ..	81½	8½	81½	80⅝
1800	Reading	99¼	98	99	97⅝
300	Real Silk H.	26	26	26	26
50	Real S H pf	90	90	90	..
5200	Rem Rand .	28⅞	27½	28	27½
100	Rem R 1 pf	95	95	95	..
2400	Reo Motor .	24¼	23½	24¼	24½
4700	Repub Stl .	62⅞	61	62¼	60⅝
1800	Reynolds S..	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
600	Richfield A.	27¾	26¾	27½	26⅝
100	Robert Reis.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
400	Rob Reis pf	70	66½	70	..
200	Rossia Ins..	79⅞	79	79	..
800	Royal Dutch	46	45¾	46	45⅞
1500	St Joseph...	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	39¼
1400	StL&SF	115¾	115⅛	115½	115¼
800	Sun Oil.....	41½	41	41	41¾
600	Super Oil...	2⅞	2¾	2¾	3
300	Super Steel..	22⅞	22	22⅞	..
400	Sweets Co....	14	12	13¾	13½
800	Symngton A	16	15⅜	16	15½
100	Telautograf.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	..
2600	Tenn Cop...	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
2300	Tex Corp....	52	51½	51¾	52⅜
46700	Tex Gulf S..	74½	73⅛	74	72⅞
6900	Tex & Pac..	117⅞	115	117⅞	115⅞
2600	Tex&P Coal	13	12½	12½	13⅛
4000	Tex&Pac LT	23¾	23⅛	23¾	23⅞
300	Thatcher ..	27	26	27	..
400	Thatch cv pf	49¼	47½	49¼	..
1500	The Fair ..	35½	35⅜	35⅜	35½
200	Third Ave...	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	..
100	Thompson..	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
100	Tidewater..	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	..
600	Tidewat As..	15¾	15½	15¾	15½
10800	Timken	122¾	117½	122¾	118¾
1000	Trans Oil...	8½	8	8¼	8¼
1300	Trans & W.	51¼	50	50	51⅛
1500	Underwood..	67¾	66	66	66¾
600	Un Bag & P	40	39¼	40	39¼
36800	Un Carbon..	149⅜	144⅞	148½	144½
3000	Un Oil Cal.	47½	46¾	46¾	48
7000	Un Pacific..	193⅝	192	192	191¾
10	Uni Dye pf.	67½	67½	67½	..
10000	Unf Biscuit	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞	37½
400	Uni Fruit...	138	138	138	138
200	US CIP pf.	115	115	115	..
100	US Dist	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16
400	US Hoffman	51½	51	51	51⅛
4000	USInd Alco	112⅞	111⅝	112	112
400	US Leather.	23½	23⅛	23½	23½
400	US Lea A..	58½	58	58	58
200	US Realty...	65	65	65	66
21000	US Rubber...	44⅞	42¼	44⅛	43½
3700	US Rub 1pf.	92	88½	91⅝	88½
400	US Smelt...	40½	39⅝	40½	40
220700	US Steel ..	149¼	145	148	144⅞
800	US Steel pf	140	139⅝	140	139½
70	Univ Pict pf	100	100	100	..
400	Univ Pipe .	24	23⅞	24	23⅞
100	Univ P pf..	95	95	95	..
6700	Util P&L A	32½	31½	32¼	32
46500	Vanadium ..	86⅞	80⅞	83⅞	81¼
200	Van Raalte.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
20000	Victor	72	71	71⅞	72⅝
700	Victor cv pf	143⅝	143	143⅝	145½
600	Victor pr pf	107½	107¼	107¼	107⅞
1000	Va-C Chem.	16	14⅞	15	15⅛
900	Va-C Ch 6%	48⅛	47⅝	47⅝	48⅜
4300	Vivaudou ..	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	21½
10	Vulcan	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
10	Vulcan A ...	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
7500	Wabash	64⅛	61¼	63⅝	61
2000	Waldorf	22	21⅞	21⅞	21½
100	Walworth ...	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
400	Ward Bk B	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23½
3600	Warner B A	27⅝	26⅛	26⅞	26⅛
500	Warner Quin	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	30⅛
1500	Warren Br..	170	170	170	..
200	Warren F&P	18	18	18	18
300	Wn Dairy A	60⅛	60¼	60⅛	60
300	Wn Dairy B	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅞
30	W Pen El A	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
50	W Pen El pf	112⅝	112	112⅝	112½
10	W Pen El 6%	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	101⅝
10	W Pen P 6%	101⅝	100⅞	101⅝	..
30	W Pen P 7%	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
2600	Wn Md.....	41⅛	39¼	40⅝	39⅝
700	Wn Pac	32⅝	31	32⅝	32
900	Wn Pac pf ..	59⅝	58	59⅝	59⅛
2000	Wn Union..	172	168¼	172	168
10300	Westg A B..	55⅛	53⅞	54	52⅞
1621	Westg Elec.	105⅛	100⅝	103	100⅞
130	Westg El pf	105⅛	101⅝	104⅝	106
100	Weston In..	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
100	Wheeling pf	71	71	71	..
100	White Eagle	31	31	31	31⅛
100	White Mot..	33⅞	32⅛	33	32⅞
1000	Whi Sew M	42⅛	40⅝	42⅛	41⅝
12000	Willys-Over .	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	21
400	Willys-O pf .	98⅛	98	98	98⅛
900	Wilson	14	13⅝	13⅞	14
2000	Wilson A ..	31⅛	29⅝	30⅝	29⅝
1000	Wilson pf ..	72⅛	71⅛	71⅛	..
12500	Woolworth ..	188⅛	183⅛	187⅜	182⅞
14300	Wright Aer.	82	76	81⅛	75⅝
600	Wrigley	73⅜	73	73⅜	..
23300	Yel Truck ..	31⅞	29⅛	31⅞	30⅛
7000	Youngst'n ..	91	89	90	89

GOOD EARNINGS FOR AMERICAN TELEPHONE CO.

Profit of $11.76 a Share in 1927—New Stock Issue Probable

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company's annual report offered the usual record statistics which is apparently the case annually with the country's premier utility company.

The telephone idea continues to spread not only in this country but throughout the world. In the United States its growth is with population, so there is no reason why the chief exponent of the telephone should not continue to grow in revenues and other statistics.

The income for 1927 was $128,614,910 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $11.76 a share on 10,932,420 average number of shares outstanding during the year. This compares with $116,990,400 or $11.95 a share on 9,790,262 average number of shares outstanding in 1926.

As usual the ability of the company to show immediate returns on its increased capital is exemplified. Its monies get to work in the telephone business immediately they are so invested, and returns are immediate.

A feature of the annual report was the receipt of $47,938,865 in a special $13-a-share cash dividend declared by Western Electric Company on its common stock, a majority of which is owned by American Telephone. This was listed as non-recurrent income. The company sold its instruments to its associated companies last year. They were carried at $44,985,330 in 1926, so approximately this sum was received and was included in cash and bonds and notes of associated companies.

Income Sources

Sources of income were divided between telephone revenues, viz., business from long lines, and dividends and interest, not including the special Western Electric dividend.

Telephone revenues were $99,866,791, an increase of $7,542,867 over the previous year. Dividends and interest and other income aggregated $116,658,033.

Thus more actually was received from dividends and interest from securities held in associated companies, together with a small amount of other income from minor sources, than the $112,401,125 paid in dividends by the parent company.

Surplus as of Dec. 31, 1927, was considerably swollen by receipt of the special dividend and aggregated $101,596,892, contrasted with $49,398,582 the previous year.

While new financing is not now under discussion, it is probable a new stock issue will be offered with valuable rights to shareholders later. Naturally such financing would not be small, and it is presumed, even in face of the swollen surplus for the year ended Dec. 31, the new issue would call for at least $100,000,000.

Rate Reductions

The company has announced some important rate reductions the last two years. The last one, effective Dec. 1 last, amounted to $1,500,000 a year.

In the balance sheet investment at cost in stocks of associated telephone companies showed an increase of $173,951,632 to $1,347,823,005. The company also showed an investment of $80,342,690 at cost in stocks of affiliated and subsidiary companies other than associated companies.

The number of shareholders has increased from 7535 in 1900 to 423,580 at the end of 1927. Last year the actual increase was 24,459. Of the total at the end of the year 57 per cent were holdings from one to 10 shares each.

More than 75,000 stockholders were employees of the Bell System. There were also 26,000 holders of common and 150,000 holders of preferred stock of the associated companies.

Making allowance for duplication in these totals, it is estimated there are now more than 525,000 owners of stock of Bell System companies.

WHEAT AND CORN DEVELOP STRENGTH

CHICAGO, March 12 (AP)—Unexpected higher quotations for wheat at Liverpool and bullish domestic crop reports led to price upturns early today in the wheat market here. Corn also developed strength, influenced by adverse weather for corn movement.

Opening at ¼c@⅜c advance, wheat later held near to the initial range. Corn started ⅛c off to ½c up, and subsequently hardened all around. Oats were easy. Provisions tended upward.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—March 1.36½, May 1.36⅜@½, July 1.34½, Sept., 1.33⅝. Corn—March 93½@⅞, May 96¾@97, July 99⅜@¾, September 1.00⅝@¾. Oats—May 55½@⅝, July (old) 51⅛, July (new) 52@¼.

Wheat closed strong, ⅝c@⅞ net higher, corn at ½@⅞ advance, oats ⅛@¼ off to 1⅛ up, and provisions varying from 10c decline to a rise of 5c.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by . Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Mar.	18.44	18.48	18.40	18.48	18.38
May	18.57	18.64	18.53	18.64	18.54
July	18.44	18.50	18.41	18.50	18.41
Oct.	18.19	18.24	18.14	18.24	18.17
Dec.	18.09	18.19	18.06	18.19	18.07
Jan.	18.07	18.09	18.04	18.09	18.03

Spots 19.00, up 10 points.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	18.27	18.31	18.23	18.23	18.24
May	18.26	18.30	18.21	18.30	18.24
July	18.14	18.24	18.11	18.24	18.13

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	18.37	18.43	18.33	18.43	18.30
May	18.16	18.20	18.15	18.20	18.10
July	18.07	18.12	18.04	18.11	18.06

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar	9.94	9.97	9.94	9.94	9.88
May	9.83	9.88	9.83	9.84	9.10
July	9.76	9.80	9.76	9.77	9.71
Oct	9.54	9.56	9.53	9.53	9.40
Dec	9.49	9.49	9.49	9.49	..
Jan	9.49	9.49	9.47	9.47	9.44

Spots 10.50, up 4 points. Tone at close quiet. Sales (British), 8000; (American), 6000.

INLAND STEEL COMPANY

Inland Steel Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, reports net of $6,806,894, after depreciation, depletion, federal taxes and interest, the same as in preliminary statement, equivalent after preferred dividends to $5.16 a share on 1,182,799 shares of no-par common, compared with $7,147,704 or $5.45 a share in 1926.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

Report of Yokohama Specie Bank for the half year ended Dec. 31, 1927 shows net profit of 9,044,491 yen, which, added to 6,179,045 yen carried forward June 30 made 15,223,536 yen available for distribution at the end of the year. Of this amount, 5,000,000 yen were paid out in dividends at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, 3,000,000 added to reserves and 7,223,536 yen carried forward into new year.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

LOS ANGELES, March 12—Sears, Roebuck & Co. plans opening a third store in Los Angeles territory shortly. The company is gratified with the volume of business and plans extensions on the Pacific coast.

Markets at a Glance

By the A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; radio soars to 138½.
Bonds: Easy; St. Loui issues under pressure.
Foreign Exchange: Steady; Spanish pesetas rise 8 points.
Cotton: Steady; absence rain west Texas.
Sugar: Steady; better spot demand.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Higher; decreased visible supply.
Corn: Steady; forecast unfavorable weather.
Cattle: Lower.
Hogs: Active and higher.

SOLE LEADER IN LEATHER MART SALES

Prices Firm and Stocks Scarce—Offal Scarce—Upper Stock Easier

Sole leather leads all other tannery products in firmness of price, daily demand, and scarcity of visible stocks. Offal is featured by a rise of one to two cents on certain selections. Oak sole leather tanners report the demand in excess of the supply owing to the fact that at this part of the trading run buyers insist upon early deliveries.

A tannery run of oak backs is offered at 66@65c for clear stock, but branded backs are obtainable at 64@63c. Selected oak bends, for the shoe trade, are quoted at 85@80c. Choice bends for the finders' trade are firm at 85c. Texas X bloom bends are listed at 90c and the under grades at 86 down to 70c.

Oak Offal Strong

Oak offal has a strong upward trend, the long active demand offering no signs of abating. Double shoulders are moving steadily at 58c. The call for single shoulders is also brisk, late sales being booked at 54c.

Oak bellies are sold down to bare floors, the better selling at 37c. The so-called regular run sells readily at 36c. Heads are also moving at 26@24c.

Union sole leather tanners stand close to their quotations. Packer steer backs, tannery run, are available at 64c, but the supply is limited. Prime cow backs also bring 64c, but a good second is obtainable at 62c.

Country hide backs bring 60c. Selected bends, for the shoe trade are offered at 76c. Stocks are moderate.

Union offal is firm and scarce. Shoulders are selling at 52c. Bellies, car-lots, extra choice, are moving out at 34c, but the regular run of bellies is being booked at 33c down. Heads are far from being sufficient to meet the demand promptly, with price firm at 24c for the top selections.

Upper Stock Easier

As the buying of spring and summer footwear has about passed its peak, upper leather tanners are now looking for duplicate business on all lines of upper stock. Prices are a bit easier. The lower grades, however, are well sold up, with prices firm.

Calfskin tanners report new business fair. Duplicate orders were booked at slight concessions. Quotations are not to be depended upon at present.

Side upper leather is having a filling-in demand. Top grades are reported as subject to reasonable bids, but the lower grades are extremely firm. Latest quotations on the choicer grades were 40 cents. Prime selections are 38 cents. Thirds, good quality, are 35 cents.

Kips are fairly active, the standard tannages selling at 40 cents, seconds at 38 cents and cheaper lots moving at 36 cents. Retanned sides, and the cheaper selections of elk sides are ordered up for several weeks, so what is offered is at top prices.

The demand for splits is a bit draggy. Shoe splits are in fair call, the better sort selling at 24 cents. Established prices in the different grades range as follows: No. 1, 16 cents; No. 2, 14 cents; cheaper lots, 12@10c.

Patent Leather Firm

Patent leather dealers are shipping out stock on back orders. Quotations hold firm. Extreme patent sides are now listed at 50@48c. Seconds are 46c, with a prime third grade selling at 42c. Ordinary tannages are available at from 4 to 2 cents under above quotations.

Glazed kid has a strong upward trend in the medium and lower grades. Spready skins of the cheaper sort advanced 2 and 3 cents a foot. Much of such stock is going out to complete early bookings. On the better grades no important advances have been quoted.

Modish shades are selling but buyers are very cautious regarding commitments, as no one color is particularly popular with ultimate consumers. Price strength seems well established in all the grades.

Sheepskins are active, with an underlying strength likely to develop. Stock for shoe linings is in good demand at 18@17c. Seconds bring 16c, and cheaper lots are 15c downward.

AMERICAN COTTON TAKINGS

NEW YORK, March 12—World takings of American cotton were smaller last week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 264,852 bales, compared with 425,672 in the like week last year. Total takings during the season to date are 10,408,186 bales, compared with 11,832,692 in the corresponding period of last season.

CONCERNING RADIO'S RISE

NEW YORK, March 12—Relative to the rise in Radio Corporation stock, the management said there is nothing unusual going on. First quarter's earnings were better than last year, with February a good month and some tapering-off this month. There is no news of any kind pending to account for rise.

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE

Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. for the year ended Dec. 31 reports net income of $6,973,995 after charges and taxes, equal, after preferred dividends, to $10.27 a share on 650,000 common shares, compared with $6,802,991 or $10.20 a share in 1926.

BANK TO INCREASE CAPITAL

First National Bank of Los Angeles has called a meeting of stockholders for April 12 to vote on increase in capital to 550,000 shares of $25 par from 500,000 shares, the additional stock to be offered stockholders at $100 a share.

THE ARGENTINE CORN ACREAGE

NEW YORK, March 12—The Argentine corn area is officially estimated at 10,739,000 acres, a new high record and an increase of 131,000 acres over the first official estimate.

COPPER PRODUCTION OF KATANGA

February production of Union Miniere du Haut Katanga of Africa amounted to 21,228,000 pounds compared with previous month's production of 21,056,000 pounds, an increase of 172,000 pounds.

NORTH WESTERN'S VALUATION

WASHINGTON, March 12—Interstate Commerce Commission has placed a final valuation of $488,002,422 on total owned and $492,916,126 on total used property of the Chicago & North Western Railway as of June 30, 1917.

NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds)		High	Low	1:00
†50	Ala Pow pf.......	115¼	115¼	115¼
4	Alum Co Am pf..	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2	AmBrBov F	5⅞	5¾	5¾
4	Am Chain Stores.	42	41⅞	42
2	Am Colortype	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
110	Am Coat Oilfds.	.85	.82	.85
6	Am Dept Stores..	19½	19¼	19½
75	Am Exploration..	.80	.65	.80
8	Am Gas & Stl....	140¼	140¼	140¼
2	Am Gas & El pf..	107	107	107
2	Am Haw S S.....	18½	18¼	18¼
15	Am & For Pw wr	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Am Maracaibo...	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
4	Am Nat Gas.....	20	19⅞	20
†‡80	Am Pow&L pf....	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
11	Am Rool Mills....	103¼	101½	101½
1	Am Solv & C vtc.	14	14	14
1	Am Solv&C ptc pf	26½	26½	26½
5	Am Superpw A...	39	39	39
4	Am Superpw B...	40¼	40⅛	40⅛
1	Ang ChilConNitra	29⅛	29½	29½
3	Asso Gas&El	47⅛	47	47
2	Atlas Plywood ..	67	67	67
6	Auburn Auto	121½	120	121½
†250	Babck & Wilcox	118	117½	117½
40	Bancitaly Corp ..	195¼	193½	194
2	Barnsdall deb rts	4¼	4¼	4¼
1	Beaver Bd pf ctf.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
4	Benson&Hedges...	21½	21	21
†250	BlackstoneV G&E	158½	157⅝	158
3	BlkV G&E Tr rc	159¾	157¾	159¾
3	Bklyn Shoe	3¾	3¾	3¾
1	Bohn Alum&Brass	47⅞	47¾	47⅞
26	Borden Co rts ...	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
7	Brillo Mfg	25	24⅞	25
20	Buzza Clark	20	19¼	20
2	B'way Mot Truck.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
1	Bklyn City R'road	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1	BuffNiag&EastPw	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
2	BuffNiag&EPow n	34¼	34	34¼
4	BullardMch&Tool.	60⅞	60	60⅞
120	Campbell Wyant.	45	44	44½
1	Can Ind Alcohol..	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
450	Can Marc Wireless	4⅛	3⅞	4
10	*Cardinal Pet	18	18	18
4	Carib Syn new....	22⅝	22¼	22⅝
7	Carnegie Metals..	26⅝	26	26⅝
3	Case Plow Wks...	6½	6	6½
24	Celanez rts wi....	72	71	72
5	do pf	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Celanese 1st pf....	169¾	169¾	169¾
2	Celanese CorpA n	76	75	76
2	Celotex	56	54¾	56
24	*Cent Am Mines...	3½	3¼	3¼
1	Cen States Elec..	32	32	32
50	Check Cab new....	27	26½	26¾
40	Cities Serv new..	58⅝	58	58⅛
1	Cities Serv pf....	99½	99½	99½
30	Cities Svc pf rts..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Clark Lighter	32½	32½	32½
1	CitiesSvcPw7%pf	107½	107½	107½
2	ClubAlumUten....	36½	36½	36½
2	Columbia Graph..	43⅞	43½	43½
†50	ComwealthEdison	180⅝	180⅝	180⅝
2	ComwealthPw pf	103¼	103	103¼
25	Cons Cop Min.....	8⅞	8½	8½
10	Cons Film Ind....	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
12	Cons Film Ind pf.	23½	23⅛	23½
6	Cons Gas&El Balt	71⅜	71⅛	71⅛
2	ConsLaundCorp...	18	18	18
24	ContinentalOil vtc	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
90	Creole Syndic.....	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞
3	Crowley Milner....	53	51	53
†50	Cumberland Pipe.	88	88	88
30	Divide Exten....	.03	.03	.03
4	Doehler Die-Cast.	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1	Dominion Stores..	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
3	Dubilier Condenser	3	3	3
2	Durant Mot.......	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
†50	El Ed Brock	70	70	70
37	Elec Bond & Share	93⅞	93	93
15	Electric Invest....	45	44½	44½
2	ElPow&Lt opt war	18⅛	18	18
†25	ElPow&Lt 2nd pf	103½	103½	103½
4	Emp Gas&F 8% pf	111	110¼	111
1	Emp Gas&F 7% pf	100	100	100
2	Empire Pow......	32¼	32	32¼
3	Eng Gold Mines..	4	3⅞	3⅞
1	Estey Wel A......	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Eureka Pipe......	71	71	71
1	Fageol Mot......	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1	Fansteel Prod....	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1	Fedder Mfg A....	30½	30	30½
2	Federal Wat "A".	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
1	Firemen's Fund In	122½	122½	122½
†50	Firestone T & R.	182	190½	180½
70	First T Gold M .	.03	.02	.02
90	Florence Gold ...	.15	.13	.14
†10	Ford Mot Can ...	570	570	570
4	Foundation For..	15½	15¼	15¼
1	Franklin 7% pf..	87	86½	86½
10	Freshman Chas .	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
1	Fulton Sylphon .	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
1	Galena Sig Oil ...	8	8	8
2	Gamewell	65½	65	65
25	Gen Bak pf......	83	82⅞	83
23	Gen Bak new....	8½	8⅜	8½
1	Gen Ice Cream ..	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
1	Gen Pub Ser	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1	Gibson Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1	Gobel Adolf rts c	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1	Gold Seal El Co..	9½	9½	9½
65	Golden Center M	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞
10	Goldfield Cons ..	13	13	13
2	Grand St new ...	59½	59½	59½
†50	Gt Atl & P 1st pf.	118	118	118
3	Gulf O Crp Pa..	107	107	107
9	Hall Print Co nw.	23⅜	23¼	23½
10	Hawthorne Min...	.04	.04	.04
†40	Hercules Powder.	217¾	215	215
2	Heyden Chm Inc.	7⅝	7½	7½
5	Houston Gulf G..	16¼	15⅝	15⅝
80	Hudson B M&S ..	18	17¾	17⅞
‡11	Humble O & Ref..	63	62¾	62⅞
1	Hygrade Food ...	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
†50	Illinois P Line...	201	201	201
8	Indust Rayon A..	18	17⅞	18
9	Ins Co No Am...	89⅞	89½	89⅞
1	Intercon Petrol...	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5	Internat Petrol...	37½	37¼	37¼
1	Keiner-W Stamp.	17	17	17
2	Keith Alb Or pf..	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
†40	Keystn StC&WR.	203	200	203
1	Kruskal&Kruskal	17	17	17
1	LehighCoal&Nav .	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Lehigh Port Cem .	49	49	49
2	LehighValCoal ctf	29	29	292
1	LehighValClSales .	56	56	56
†50	LibbeyOwShGlass	112½	112½	112½
1	Lone Star Gas	53¾	53¾	53¾
30	Magdalena Syndic	1	1	1
†350	Marvel Carbur	69⅜	69	69⅜
1	Mason Val Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2	McKeespTinPlate .	62⅜	62¼	62⅜
1	Meadows Mfg	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1	Mesabi Iron	2	2	2
1	Metro Ch Stores..	55¼	55¼	55¼
1	Mid West Util....	132½	132½	132½
40	do rts	2¼	2⅛	2¼
†50	do 6% pf........	98	98	98
1	Mohawk & H Pw	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
1	do war	8½	8½	8½
12	Mountain Prod....	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
18	Municipal Service.	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
2	Mur Rad	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1	Nat Elec Pow A.	31	31	31
18	Nat Food Prod B	9¾	9⅜	9⅜
3	Nat Fuel & Gas..	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
†50	Nat Pow & Lt pf.	109½	109½	109½
1	Nat Trade Journal	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
21	Nat Trans	27¼	27	27¼
†25	Neisner Bros pf..	116	116	116
1	New Cornelia Cop	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
†90	N J Zinc	191¾	191	191¾
19	Newmont Mining .	158¼	157	157
3	NY Hond	16⅜	16	16
6	Niles Bem Pond ..	28⅛	28	28
2	Nipissing	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
1	No Am U S 1 pf	92¼	92¼	92¼
15	No Ohio Pow	25¼	24⅛	24⅛
†50	North Pipe Line..	115	115	115
14	Northeast Pow ..	20⅜	20	20⅜
4	No W Eng Coo..	30¾	30¼	30¼
‡2	Paraffine Co	101	100	1-01
2	Ohio Brass B.....	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Ohio Oil	60¾	60¾	60¾
2	Palolive Peet Co..	90¼	90¼	90⅛
†10	Penny A pf	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Penn Mex Fuel....	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞
†10	Penn O Edis pr pf.	106½	106½	106½
3	Pick Barth vtc....	10	10	10
4	Pick Barth Co pf..	20⅛	20	20⅛
1	Pines Wint Front.	64½	64½	64½
3	Prairie Oil & G...	49¼	49⅛	49⅛
1	Prairie Pipe Line.	206	206	206
2	Premier Gold	2¾	2¾	2¾
1	Puget Sd P&Lt...	47½	47½	47½
†10	Pug Sd Pw cv pf.	110½	110½	110½
1	QRS Music	43¾	43⅜	43¾
†20	Realty As Bklyn.	331	331	331
2	Reiter Foster	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2	Rep Can	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Ruberoid Co	99⅝	99	99½
20	Safeway Stores ..	41¼	41	¼41⅛
61	Safe Stor	21	20⅝	21
3	Salt-Crk Prod ..	31½	31⅛	31⅛
†30	Sanitary Grocery.	235	234	234
2	Seeman Bros	43	43	43
1	Seiberling Rub ..	36	36	36
20	Servel Ind vtc....	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
15	Sheaffer Pen new.	53⅞	52⅝	53½
1	Sierra Pac Elec..	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
1	South Asbestos ..	27¼	27¼	27¼
8	S'east Pow & Lt..	43⅜	43½	43⅝
1	S'east P&L pt pf..	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1	South Cal Ed B pf	26½	26½	26½
1	Southern Pipe Line	20	20	20
42	Span&Gen Corp..	3⅝	3½	3½
6	Sparks Withing ..	61⅝	61	61⅝
2	So Cal Ed rts....	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
16	Std Oil Ind	74⅛	73⅞	74
6	Std Oil Kentucky	129	128½	128½
4	Std Pow&Lt	42½	42	42¼
3	Stand Sanitary....	35	34⅜	34⅜
5	Strook & Co	43⅛	42¼	43¼
2	Swift & Co	130½	130¼	130½
7	Swift Int	32	31⅝	31⅝
1	Teck Hugh Gold .	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
4	Timken Det Axle..	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
8	Tishman Realty..	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝
5	Tonopah Mining..	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3	Trans Lux Day P	4	4	4
8	Trico Prod	30⅞	30¼	30⅞
1	TubArtSilk B ctf	574	569	569
3	Tung Sol Lamp A	21	20⅞	20⅞
2	Un Bisc A........	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
11	Un El Coal ctf....	34⅛	33	34⅛
26	Un Gas Imp..	118	117¼	117½
52	Un L&P A..........	17	17⅜	17⅜
1	Un L&P B pf.....	57	57	57
7	Un Pierce D Wks.	62⅞	62¼	62⅞
5	Un Pierce D Wpf.	107⅞	107¼	107⅞
1	US Forn Secur...	21	21	21
12	US Frght nw.....	77½	76⅝	77
†25	US Gypsum	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
3	USL Battery	87½	87½	87½
2	Un Verde Ex...	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1	Util P&L B ctf .	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
2	Utility Shares ...	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
5	Vacuum Oil	142¼	141½	141½
1	Venez Pet	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
12	Warner B Pic....	18¼	18	18
5	Watson JW Co....	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
1	Wenden C M	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2	es O&S ctf......	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
1	Wire Wh new ..	24	24	24
1	Wheatsworth	39	39	39
3	White Sew M rts.	10¼	10	10
3	Woodworth Inc ..	33	32½	33
2	Y Oil & Gas.....	3⅞	3½	3⅞
2	*Yukon Gold	50	50	50

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	1:00
5	Ala Pow 4½s '67.	96¼	96¼	96¼
6	Alum Corp 5s '32.	102⅝	102⅛	102⅛
12	AmG&E6sB2014...	109¼	109¼	109¼
15	Am NatGas6½s'42	98	98	98
8	AmPow&L6s2016 .	108⅞	108¾	108¾
1	Am Seat 6s '36...	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	AppalacPw5s'56...	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	ArkPow&Lgt5s'56	100¼	100¼	100¼
7	Asso Elec 5½s '46.	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
8	Asso G&E5½s'77..	103⅜	103	103⅜
67	Beaver Bd bs '33..	102	101⅞	101⅞
11	Bost&MeAC5s'67..	98½	98⅜	98¼
30	Buf GenEl5sA'56..	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4	CentStsPow5½s....	97½	97½	97½
3	ChicPTool5½s'42..	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
4	ChicRy ctfs5s'27..	84	84	84
5	CinStCar5½s'52A..	104¼	104¼	104¼
8	CitiesSer5s'66......	93¼	93	93
3	CitSerGasp6s	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
17	CitSerGas5½s'42..	96¼	96	96
40	CitiesSerPw5½s'57	99	98⅞	98⅞
1	CleveTBldg6s'41..	99	99	99
2	ComLarabee6s'41..	91	91	91
3	ConGasBalt6s'49...	106½	106¼	106½
1	ConTextile5s'41 ..	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1	ContGas&El6½s ..	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	ContOil5¼s'37......	97½	97½	97½
6	ContSecurities5s42.	109	109	109
6	CudahyPack5s'46 .	102	101⅞	102
11	Denv&SaltL6s'60..	86	85½	86
10	DetroitCGas6s'47..	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	DetroitCGas5s'50...	103½	103½	103½
2	Det Int Br 6½s'52.	101¾	101¾	101¾
9	Dixie G S 6½s '37	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Eitingon S 6s '35.	104½	104½	104½
5	Emp O&R 5½s '42	93½	93⅜	93⅜
6	Fla Pow&Lt 5s '54	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
6	Galr, Robt 5½s'42.	101¼	101	101
12	Gal Sig Oil 7s '30	95¼	94⅞	95¼
5	Gatineau P 5s '56.	100¼	100¼	100¼
14	Gen Am Inv	93½	93¼	93½
8	Gen Lndry 6½s'37.	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Gen Vending 6s '37	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
20	Georgia Pw 5s '67.	101	100⅞	101
5	Grand Tr 6½s '36.	111¼	111¼	111¼
2	Gulf Oil 5s '47....	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
6	Hood Rub 5½s '36	95⅜	95¼	95¼
26	Inter Match 5s '47	99⅛	99	99
5	Int Sec Corp 5s '47	95½	95½	95½
11	Interstate Pow 6s	99⅜	99	99
4	Inters Pw Sec 7s'57	99	99	99
6	do 5s '57.........	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜
1	Invest Co 5s '37..	97	97	97
22	Ia Neb L&P 5 '57	99	99	99
2	Koppers G&C 5 '47.	100⅜	100⅜	100?
1	La Lt&P 5s	99	99	99
1	Lehigh P S6 A2016.	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Libby McN&L 5 '42	95	95	95
6	Man Ltd 5½ '51..	103½	103⅜	103½
1	Mass G 5½ '46..	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Milw &&El 4½ '67.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3	Morris&Co 7½ '30.	100⅜	100	100
1	Nat Dairy pf 5¼.	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2	Nat P&Lt 6 2026..	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝
3	Nat Pub Serv 6½.	105	105	105
3	N E Gas&El 5 '47.	98⅝	98½	98½
2	NYNH&H pf 4½'67	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
3	NY Pow&Lt 4½ '67	96	96	96
1	Nichols&Sh 6 ww	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1	N St P cvt 6½ '33.	128½	128½	128½
3	Ohio Pow 4½ D '56	96	95⅞	96
5	Pac Gas 4½s new	98¾	98¾	98¾
5	Phila E 5½ '72...	106¼	106	106¼
2	Phil Pet 5¼s '39..	93¼	93⅛	93⅛
1	Potomac E 5s '56.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
16	Proc Gam 6½....	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
149	Pub Ser NS 4½s.	105¼	105	105
1	Richfield O 6s '41.	98½	98½	98½
1	Roch Gas 4½....	101½	101½	101½
11	Schulte RE 6s '35.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3	Servel Cor 5s '48n	66	64¾	66
6	Shaw W&P 4½'67	97½	97⅜	97⅜
18	Shell P Line 5s'52	97¾	97¼	97¼
9	SEP&L 6s 2025...	106¾	106⅝	106¾
5	So Asbes 6s '37...	109⅞	108¾	109⅞
1	So Col Gas........	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	So Cal Ed 5s'51 ..	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	So Cal Ed 5s'52 ..	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7	Staley Mfg 6s'42..	99½	99½	99½
11	StandInvCor5s'37	117	116¼	116¼
4	StanOilNY6½s'33	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4	SunMaidRaisin6½.	96	95½	95½
4	Swift Co 5s'32 ...	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Tex Pw&Lt 5s'56	101¼	101⅛	101¼
1	UnLgt&Ry5½s'52.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1	US Rub 6½s'29 ..	100	100	100
3	US Rub 6½s'30 ..	100	100	100
6	US Rub 6½s'31 ..	100	100	100
6	US Rub 6½s'32 ..	100	100	100
1	US Rub 6½s'34 ..	100	100	100
1	US Rub 6½s'35 ..	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3	US Rub 6½s'36 ..	100	100	100
1	US Rub 6½s'38....	99½	99½	99½
9	UtilP&L5½s'47....	93⅛	93	93
8	WarnerBPic6½'28	108¼	108	108¼
1	WarnerQuin6s'42..	99½	99½	99½
5	Webster Mil 6½s33	97	97	97
1	Western P 5½s57.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
15	Wisconsin Ct 5s30	98½	98½	98½

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	1:00
7	Agri Mt Bk 7s46..	99¼	99¼	99¼
10	Antiquia 7s.......	98	98	98
8	Batavia Pet 4½s42	93½	93⅜	93⅜
6	Bogota M B 7s47 n	93½	93½	93½
56	Brazil 6½s57......	98½	98	98
1	Buen Aire P7½s47	103½	103½	103½
8	Buen Aire P7s52..	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	CentBkGer 6s51B.	91	91	91
10	Chile Mtg Bk 6s31	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
4	Danish Con 5½s55	100	100	100
3	Dan Mt Bk 5s72..	96½	96½	96½
10	Denmark K 5½s..	101	100⅞	100⅞
1	East Pruss LB6s30	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
36	Fin Rep 5½s58....	93⅜	93	93
7	Guantan W RR 6s	96	96	96
5	Hamburg El 7s35.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6	Irish F E 5s60....	97	97	97
1	Lombard E 7s52..	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
3	Medellin Colom 8s	104½	104½	104½
2	Medellin Col 7s51..	98	98	98
15	Mendoza 7½s '51.	99¼	99	99
22	Nip EP 6½s '53....	95⅝	95¼	95⅝
28	Nor G Lloyd 6s '47	94	93⅝	94
15	Norwy Kdm 5s'67.	95⅝	95¼	95¼
1	do	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
10	Nor El 5½s '57..5	93⅝	93½	93½
2	Prus FS 6½s '51..	98½	98¼	98½
2	Prus FS 6s '52....	93½	39½	93½
10	Rio G 7s '66	98½	98⅝	98⅝
1	Rio G 7s '67...	98½	98½	98½
9	Rio J 6½s '53.....	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
10	Rus 5½s '21.......	16	16	16
5	Santiago C 7s '49.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
45	Serb C&S 7s '62..	90¼	90¼	90¼

Sales		High	Low	1:00
5	Shin'su EP 6½s'52	94¼	94⅛	94¼
6	Stinnes 7s '36 wn.	94½	94½	94½
3	Un Indust 6½s '41	95	95	95
47	Vienna 6s '52.....	90	89½	89½
7	West EP 6s.......	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞
10	Warsaw City 7s	98	98	98

†Actual sales. ‡Ex-dividend. c Cash sale.

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NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.

National Cash Register Company and wholly owned subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, show net of $7,044,642 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes and reserve for contingencies, equivalent under participating provision of the shares to $4.69 a share on combined 1,100,000 shares of no-par common A and 400,000 shares of no-par common B stocks, compared with $6,760,639 or $4.50 a share on combined stocks in 1926. These earnings if applied directly to the 1,100,000 no-par shares of Class A are equal to $6.40 a share, compared with $6.14 in the previous year.

AMERICAN WOOLEN PROFIT

American Woolen Company's annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, shows a profit for the year before depreciation of $2,598,077. After deducting depreciation of $1,997,965, balance of profit was $600,112, equal to $1.20 a share on the 500,000 shares of preferred stock. In the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, a net deficit of $4,225,845 was shown, while in 1925 an operating profit after depreciation of $949,172 was realized. After deducting dividends on the preferred and subsidiary stocks, a deficit of $421,596 resulted, compared with deficit after dividends in 1926 of $7,727,595. In 1925 deficit after dividends was $2,555,578.

NORTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE

Northwestern Bell Telephone Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1927	1926
Oper rev	$28,888,962	$27,388,247
Net aft tax	6,787,518	6,517,736
Gross inc	7,420,510	7,345,274
Bal aft chgs	6,973,995	6,802,991
Dividends	5,497,873	5,369,761
Approp	....	300,000
Surplus	1,476,122	1,133,230

AMERICAN SUPERPOWER CORP.

NEW YORK, March 12—At a special meeting, stockholders of the American Superpower Corporation authorized an increase in authorized Class A common stock to 1,000,000 shares from 600,000 shares and first preferred stock to 400,000 shares from 200,000 shares.

GOOD RATE OF STEEL OUTPUT IS MAINTAINED

Period of Activity Expected to Be Longer Than Usual —Price Gains Unlikely

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, March 12—The aspects of the steel situation continue cheerful, with developments encouraging but not spectacular.

In fact, many believe that the recent moderation of the improvement which started out so briskly earlier in the year will result in an extension of the present satisfactory pace and that the sharp falling off usually experienced just after the close of March may be done away with this year.

Steel ingot production increased 5½ per cent in daily rate over January, following a gain by 26 per cent in January over December. So far in March there has been a slight falling off in production, which may be counteracted later this month, however. February production was the largest for that month in history, due partly to this being leap year. Total output was the largest since May of last year. Pig iron production last month increased 8 per cent.

The major steel commodities are more active than they were a week ago. Steel plates have become prominent with the placing of contracts for the construction of 41 barges at Pittsburgh with the American Bridge Company, requiring 4800 tons of plates. Construction of oil storage tanks for the southwest will call for 12,000 tons of plates. Steel bars have been very active, being sold to automobile makers and manufacturers of farming implements. At Chicago new bar orders have been coming in faster than shipments against old contracts. Specifications on steel sheets have been unusually brisk, again reflecting the lively activity at automotive plants.

Awards of fabricated structural steel week before last were 45,000 tons, contrasted with 22,000 tons for the preceding week. New pending inquiries are 40,000 tons. Purchasing of pipe for drilling has improved.

Advance in Prices Unlikely

It would seem that prices are as high as they will go for the next several weeks. The last rise of $1 a ton in the major products has not been followed by all the independent makers, and the advance scheduled for April 1 now seems unlikely to be made.

Weakness in the raw materials has some bearing on finished steel. Concessions of 25c to 50c a ton are being made in pig iron. Iron and steel scrap are on a downward trend because of the abundance of scrap at the plants of the automobile makers.

Pig iron continues most active at Cleveland where weekly sales hold up to 35,000 tons, chief customers being automotive lines. Sales at New York are back to normal in volume after a bettering of normal for several weeks. It is problematical whether the eastern Pennsylvania producers can much longer maintain their prices of $20 a ton. This represents a rise of $1 a ton in the last two months, and other districts have not followed this action, as had been expected.

Unfilled Orders Gain

Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation increased 122,242 tons during February, the amount on books on Feb. 29 having been 4,398,189 tons, the largest since February, 1926. This was a remarkable showing, for it is known that steel shipments last month were unusually large, therefore requiring a flood of new orders and specifications against old options to turn the balance in favor of a gain.

The trend of the nonferrous metal markets has changed after many weeks of constant declines. Lead was advanced $2 a ton in the outside market. Copper in reality rose ¼c a pound, though not in official price; zinc rose $4 a ton; antimony went higher, and tin remained the same in price. Purchasing of the metals was the most active in several months.

Sales of copper were the most active for export, about 20,0000 tons having been sold in this department, with 15,000 tons sold to domestic consumers. The cheap 13⅞c copper which had hovered over the market was removed early in the week, and by the middle of the week the minimum quotation was 14⅛c in the domestic market. The quotation for export of 14⅛c still stands.

The American Smelting & Refining Company kept its price unchanged at 6 cents a pound, New York, though in the outside market 6.10 cents was done. In the East St. Louis district the week began at 5.75 cents a pound but at the close there was a range of 5.80 cents to 5.95 cents, the last price representing speculative lead.

Zinc prospects are the brightest in months. Both ore and slab zinc prices are advancing. Buying has been quite brisk. Surplus stocks of slab zinc declined 846 tons in February, the first decrease in several months.

The tin market has been quiet and featureless, with prices steady at around 51⅝ cents a pound.

GOOD INDICATION OF PROSPERITY

NEW YORK, March 12—"Business is holding up well, and I look for continued prosperity over next few years," said James J. Phelan of Hornblower & Weeks, sailing on S. S. Roma.

He said: "The best indication of current prosperity in America is the fact that $100,000,000,000 is estimated as the national income for 1928, compared with $90,000,000,000 last year and $32,000,000,000 in 1913. Of this amount, from $12,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000 will find its way into the investment market during the year."

METROPOLITAN EDISON BONDS

NEW YORK, March 12—Bond issues aggregating more than $20,000,000 will be retired as a part of a plan for simplification of the capital structure of the Metropolitan Edison Company. To accomplish this plan, as well as to pay for additions and betterments to the company's property, an issue of $23,000,000 Metropolitan Edison Company first mortgage 4½ per cent bonds has been sold to Halsey, Stuart & Co. and associates. The plan will also effect a substantial saving in interest charges.

PEAK IN CANADA'S COAL OUTPUT

MONTREAL, March 12—More coal was mined in Canada during 1927 than in any previous year, according to a preliminary report on the coal trade of Canada in 1927, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. Preliminary figures for 1927 show a coal output from Canadian mines of 17,411,505 short tones, compared with 16,478,131 tons produced in 1926. The output value for 1927 is estimated at $61,809,672 compared with $59,875,094 in 1926. About 500 coal mines are in operation in Canada, representing a capital investment of about $150,000,000.

TRICO PRODUCTS EARNINGS

Trico Products Co. earnings for the year ending Dec. 31, 1927, after federal taxes were $1,372,303, equivalent to over $6 a share on the 225,000 shares unrestricted common stock then outstanding. Under the terms of the restriction, 45,460 additional common shares are released so that the unrestricted stock on which April 2 dividend will be payable will now amount to 270,460 shares. Based on this stock outstanding, 1927 earnings were more than $5 a share.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended March 10, 1928

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
700	AdamsRoyal.	22	21¾	22	+ ½
6535	Acme Steel..	85	83½	84	
3755	AllAmRadio..	10	7	9½	+3
1445	AmColortype.	25½	24¼	24½	
95	Am Fur M pf.	100½	99½	100½	
85	AmPUtil p pf	96¾	96	96¾	[illegible]
525	Am Shipbldg	112	108¼	112	+9
180	AmPubSr pf.	101	100¼	100¼	
5025	Am States A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1395	do B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1200	do war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
575	Armour Co pf	80	77½	77¾	+1¼
100	ArmourDel pf	90	90	90	
140	Asso Invest...	37½	36½	37¼	[illegible]
8945	Auburn Auto	124	120	[illegible]	[illegible]
280	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	do pf	101½	101½	101½	
8075	BastianBless	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1880	Baxter Lndy	25⅝	24½	[illegible]	[illegible]
180	Beaverbd B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
180	do pf	50	49	50	+1½
1200	Bendix Corp	55	53	53½	[illegible]
1500	Borg&Beck	74	72	73½	+1¼
200	Brach & Sons	20	20	20	
1320	Bunte Bros	20	20	20	
2390	Butler Bros	23	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅝
6775	CampbWCFdy	17½	11	14	+2½
1300	Castle (AM)	47½	46½	47	— ½
810	Celotex	53½	51	53½	+2½
145	do pf	87	83	83	—2
195	CenDaPr A	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
371	Ct I Pb S pf.	99¼	98½	99	
55	Ct In Po pf.	99¾	99½	99½	
56	do cts	98¼	98½	98½	
695	Ct P S Del..	16½	16½	16½	
895	Ct So W Util	82¼	78½	81	+3
250	do ppf	104½	104	104½	—1
270	do pf	102¾	102	102½	
850	CC&C Ry	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ¼
2470	do pf	20½	18	19½	+1½
100	do pf cts	16	16	16	+ ¼
10	Ct St Po pf.	100½	100½	100½	
230	CNS & MRR..	20	20	20	—3
325	do pf	62½	60	60	—2¾
253	do ppf	99½	99	99½	
405	C R T ppf A.	102	101½	101¾	— ¾
227	Chi Ry Ser 1	17	15	15	
50	do Ser 2	3	3	3	
400	Chi Towel pf.	99	98½	98½	
2190	Chi Yel Cab..	37	36¼	36¾	+ ¾
8070	Club Alum...	37	35	36¾	+1¼
465	Comwlth Edis	180½	172¼	180½	+3½
42540	Consumers Co	11⅝	8¾	11	—2¼
7250	do war	5½	4	4¾	+1⅜
760	do pf	94¼	92½	93½	+1½
392	Cons Film	19	18½	19	+ ¼
1525	Cons Film pf	23¾	23	23½	+ ¼
654	Crane Co	46¼	46	46	
55	Crane Co pf..	120	119	120	
33925	Cutler Ham..	54	48½	52	
10775	Elec H'hold..	19	15¾	19	+3⅝
916	EG&F 7% pf.	101	99½	101	
435	EG&F 8% pf.	110	109¾	110	
916	EAuto-LoadA.	63	63	63	
100	EAut-Lds%pf	61	61	61	+2
10	Fair Store	35	35	35	— ¾
10	Fair Store pf	107	107	107	—1
495	Fits Connel..	73	[illegible]	73	[illegible]
495	Foote Bros..	21½	19½	21	+1⅜
11000	Gales Clt....	63½	60½	61	+1½
175	Gen Box	3	3	3	
11	Gen Box pf..	40	40	40	+4
100	GenLndry Mch	21	21	21	[illegible]
600	Gt L Dredge.	315	295	315	+15
80	Greif Bros	41½	41½	41½	[illegible]
500	Godchaux	8	8	8	
2700	Gossard	51½	49¾	50¼	+ ¼
100	HamPaper pf	100	108	108	
1010	Hartford T.	43	42¾	43	+ ¼
50	HartS&Marx.	140	135½	140	+1½
8140	HenneyMotor	15	14	15	+ ⅝
380	do pf	45	44	45	+1
395	Ill Brick	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+ ¼
25	IllNUtil pf..	100	100	100	
300	InlW&Cable..	31½	30½	30½	
450	Kalamazoo St	110½	109½	110½	— ½
5750	Kel Sw Bd...	13½	10	11	—2½
41	do pf	93	93	93	
240	KenUtlJr pf.	51¾	51½	51½	
3295	KeystoneSW	195	154	190	+ ⅝
1725	*KraftPhenix	64⅝	63	64	+1
250	La Salle	3½	3	3½	
3855	LibbyMcN&L	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
61	Lindsay Lt.	2	2	2	
20950	MeadowsMfg	18¾	15½	18½	+3
995	do pf	54	51	53¾	+4½
3335	Marvel Carb.	69½	68½	68½	— ¾
110	Merc&M p pf.	96	95½	96	+1
156	do par pf.	20	19	19	+1
560	McCrdR&MA	41	40½	41	+ ¼
5715	McQuayNor..	34	29½	33	+4¾
3035	MidWestUtil	130¾	129	130½	+ ½
12035	do rts	2¼	2	2⅛	
1185	do 6% pf	98	96	98	+1½
1085	do pf	123	122	123	+ ½
245	do p pf	126⅝	125¼	125½	+ ¼
535	MidlandStlPr	98	91½	97	+2
75	Mid Util ppf.	105¾	105	105¾	+1½
550	do 6%pf	96	95	95⅞	+ ⅛
40	do pf A	104¼	103	104¼	+ ½
220	do6%pfA	91¼	90¼	91¼	+ ½
3355	M Honey WR	34	32½	33	
205	do pf	99	98½	99	+1
100	Miss ValUpf	96	94½	96	
4150	Mont Ward..	138	133	136¾	+3¼
1560	Monsanto Ch	48	46½	46¾	—1¼
2575	Morgan Litho	78	76½	77½	— ⅜
85	Mosser Leath	26	25½	26	
2655	Natl El Pr A.	31¼	31	31	— ¼
22120	Natl Leather	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
5850	Nat Standard	53	51¼	51½	— ½
3160	N Am Car	40¾	39¾	40	— ¾
1485	N'west Eng..	30⅞	30	30½	— ¼
31	N'west Uppf.	104	103½	103¼	—1
120	do pf	101¾	100½	101¾	
420	Novadel Proc	14¾	11½	11½	
60	do pf	30	30	30	— ¼
70	Oil-o-Matic	7	7	7	— ⅛
11	Okla G&E pf.	112½	112½	112½	+ ¼
525	Penn G&E	22	21¼	22	+ ⅜
2460	Penn RR	67⅝	65⅝	66⅝	+1
6575	Pines Wintfrl	65	63	65	+1
15	Public Serv..	168	168	168	—1
20	do 6% pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	
15	do 7% pf	119	119	119	
150	do no par	170	168	168	
801	Quaker Oats.	298	293	298	—2
45	do pf	113	113	113	
425	Q-R-S Music.	13½	12	12	
110	Ryan Car	16	15½	16	— ¼
740	Sangamo Elec	38	38	38	
4935	Sheffield Steel	61½	48½	58	
*145	Shaffer Oil pf	92	86	92	+18
12050	Sears Roe	89	86¼	88⅜	+ ⅛
50	SoCityUtilpfA	92	92	92	
630	So Colo Pw A	26	26	26	+ ½
100	S W G&E pf.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅛
210	SW Lt&P pf.	92	91	91¾	
100	Sprague Sells	19	19	19	
325	Steel & Tubes	62½	61	62¼	+ ⅝
25450	Stew Warner.	86½	81	84¼	+3¼
50	Studebaker M	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
1711	Swift Co	132¼	130	131	+ ¼
6775	Swift Intl	33	31	31¼	— ⅛
10	Tenn Prod	13½	13½	13½	
200	Thom(J.R.)	60½	60½	60½	
10	Wacker Drive	95½	95½	95½	
100	Un Biscuit A	60½	60	60½	+1½
400	Un Pap B pf.	66	66	66	—2
400	Un Lt&Pw A	17	17	7¼	+ ¼
70	Un Lt&Pw A.	100	99¾	100	+ ½
50	Un Lt&Pw B	57	56½	57	+ ½
3110	U S Gypsum.	74½	73½	73½	
105	do pf	124	123	123	
150	Univ Thea	4½	4½	4½	
25	Vesta Battery	19⅝	19	19	+ ¾
1990	Walgreen pf..	104	103	103¾	+1¼
12250	do war	18	15¼	17	+3
1235	Wahl Co	10¼	9¼	10	
10	Wakesha Mot	66	66	66	—6
7690	Warner Gear.	37½	36	36¼	— ¼
2765	Wolf Mfg	½	¼	½	— ⅜
1750	do cts	¼	⅛	⅛	
35	Wolv Cement.	6	6	6	
20	Woodwth Inc	32½	32½	32½	+2
1325	do pf	37	34	37	+3
5250	Wrigley	74	72	73½	+1¾
460	Yates Mch	16	15¼	15¾	— ¼
13150	Zenith Radio.	53⅞	48⅛	48	+2½

BONDS

Sales	Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$11000	Bloom 6½s'42	98½	98½	98½	
2000	CairoB 6½'47.	102	102	102	
2000	CSta Util 6s'38	98	98	98	
14000	C C&C R 5s'27	67	66	67	+1
30000	ChiRys1st5s'27	86	85½	86	+1¾
3000	do ctfs '27..	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ½
10000	do A 5s '27	66¼	66	66	
1000	do B 5s '27.	45	45	45	+2
3000	ChiCR1st 5s'27	85½	85½	85½	
12000	do 1s 5scts'27	84¾	84¼	84¾	
5000	Com Ed 1st 5s B '54	107¼	107¼	107¼	+1
2000	FedUtil5½s'30	99	99	99	
2000	do 5½s '57..	96	96	96	
5000	G L Util 5½'42	96	95⅝	96	+ ¼
10000	HoustG 6½'31.	116	110½	116	+5¾
5000	InlandG6½'43.	100	100	100	
5000	Ia P&L4½s'58	95¼	95¼	95¼	
10000	Jewlrs B 6s'50.	101	100	101	
3000	MetER1st4s'38	84½	84	84	— ¼
1000	do ext 4s'38	84	84	84	
10000	NWEl 1st5s'41	95⅞	95	95	— ½
2000	SoWater6s'47.	100	100	100	
5000	SoUnIce6s'47.	100	100	100	
2000	SoUtilGas6s'37	98	98	98	
5000	UnPbUtil 6'47.	101	100¾	101	
2000	do 5½s '29..	99¾	99¾	99¾	

CLEVELAND

STOCKS

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
185	AkronRubRec	27	22¾	22¾	+ ⅝
134	Allen Indus	14	14	14	—1½
24	do pf	33	33	33	—2
440	Am Mltlgrph	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
50	AmShipBldg	105	105	105	
[illegible]	BessemLatne	36½	36	36	
125	Buckeye Incb	41	40⅞	41	+ ¾
120	Byers Mach	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1150	City Ice&Fuel	87⅞	87¼	87⅞	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cleve Railwy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cleve Railwy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cleve Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
140	ClvUnStkyds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cleve W Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	ElecCntrllr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
160	FedKnitMills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	FirestneTire	187	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
849	do 7% pf	108	108½	108½	[illegible]
45	General Tire	170	165	165	—15
161	Grasselli Ch	134½	131	134⅜	— ⅛
19	do pf	100	100	100	
10	GtLakesTow.	88	88	88	
10	do pf	110	110	110	
24	Guardn Trst.	450	450	450	+10
67	HalleBrospf	104	103½	104	+ ½
50	Haris-Seybld	20	20	20	
35	Higbee 1 pf.	105	105	105	+1½
120	India Tire	18¼	18	18¼	—1½
32	Interlake SS.	125	125	125	
337	Jaeger Mach	29½	28¼	28¼	—1¼
75	Kaynee	33	32	33	
10	Kelly IsLime	51½	51½	51½	— ¼
10	MetPavgBrk.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ¾
152	MilerRubbrpf	93	92	92½	+1
614	Mohawk Rub	40	35	40	+5
138	do pf	76⅛	75	75	—1
225	Murray Ohio	15½	15	15½	+ ½
980	Myers Pump	37½	37	37¼	— ¼
730	Natl Acme..	12	11¾	12	—
15	Natl Refining	36	36	36	
1128	Natl Tile	33⅛	33	33	
315	NtnHndWshr	30	30	30	
96	NOP&L6%pf	100	99½	99	— ½
346	Ohio Bell pf.	113	112½	112½	+ ½
1620	Ohio Brss B.	100	98½	99½	+ ½
10	do pf	107¾	107½	107⅞	— ½
100	Ohio Confctn	24	24	24	
612	Packer Corpn	34¾	34	34¾	+1⅛
370	Paragon Refin	10½	10½	10½	
517	do pf	120	108	120	+13½
85	Peerless Mot	23½	22½	23½	+4½
810	Richmn Brs.	265	261	261	—4
38	SndskyCmnt	175	170	175	+5
200	Scher-Hirst..	26½	26	26	
435	SeiberlingRub	37	35½	36½	
16	do pf	105	105	105	+1½
137	Sher-Wllms.	67¼	65½	67¼	+1½
33	do pf	107	107	107	
15	Smallwd Stne	31	31	31	— ¾
200	Stand Textile	10	10	10	+3
52	do A pf	67½	67½	67½	+3
1105	Steel & Tubes	62⅜	61	62	+1
205	Telling-B.V..	45¾	45¼	45¼	[illegible]
1530	ThompsonPrd	25	21	24⅞	+1½
100	Trumbull Stl.	11¾	11	11½	+ ¼
495	do cts of dep	11	11	11	[illegible]
679	dopfctsofdp	101	97	100	+5
15	Union Metal.	46	46	46	
25	Union Mortgag	1	1	1	
81	do 1 pf	10	10	10	
105	Union Trust.	800	800	800	+ ⅝
15	W-S-Mgmpf	89	89	89	
655	Wood Chem..	26¼	25⅝	26	+ ¼
24	YgstnS&Tpf	108	108	108	+1

BONDS

Sales	Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$9000	ClevRails5s'31	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛

SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
578	An & Lon Bk.	230	225	229	—2
500	Armour B	9	9	9	
110897	B'eitaly Cp..	198⅛	182¼	193	—1½
171	Bk of Calif	280	277	280	
32346	Bk of Italy	297½	288	297	+7
185	Calamba Sg.	105	102	105	+3
100	Cal Sg pf	98	98	98	+3
[illegible]	Calif Copper	2.60	2.40	2.40	—.10
1210	Calif Cotton.	124	120	121	+2
4824	Calif Pck	77	71	75½	+2⅜
[illegible]	Calif Pet	29½	[illegible]	29	[illegible]
55240	Cat Tractor	59½	57⅝	58	+2⅛
40	Coast G&E pf	101	101	101¼	[illegible]
5	Cr F Nat Bk	370	370	370	+5
180	E Bay W A pf	98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
115	E Bay W B pf.	110	110	110	+ ¼
[illegible]	Emporium	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	F'mans Fd In.	119½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1270	FostKleiser..	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	G W pr 7%pf.	105	[illegible]	105½	—1½
[illegible]	G W Pr 6% pf	101	101	101	[illegible]
245	Hal Fr&P pf.	25⅝	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
370	Hale Bros	29¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Haw Com&Sg	53	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅝
695	Hawaiian P.	44	42	43⅝	+1¼
365	Mm fr&Mar In	44¼	44	44	— ¼
860	Hono Cons Oil	37	36	36	— ½
510	Hunt BrsPk A	23½	23	23½	
200	Hutch Sg Pltn	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+1⅞
295	Ill Pc Glass A	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
8000	L'gend'rf Bkg	16½	14½	16⅝	+1⅜
15885	Magnavox E..	.70	.60	.68	—.02
745	Magnin	23½	22½	23½	— ¼
160	No Am Inv..	108	107¼	108	+ ½
130	No A Inv pf.	100	100	100	
7348	No Am Oil	42	40	41	+ ½
5590	P G El 1 pf	27¾	27¼	27½	
8516	Pac G&E	45⅛	44	44⅝	+ ⅝
540	Paau Sg Ptn	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
3400	Pac Light	74¼	73	73	—1
112	Pc Lt 6% pf.	104⅝	103	103¼	—1
76	P Tel & Tel..	150	150	150	+1
65	Pac T&T pf..	118½	118⅛	118½	+1
28105	Paraffine	102	99½	100⅝	+3¼
3005	Pig Wig 1st A	27¾	26	26½	—1¼
10	Pign Whist pf	15	15	15	
25777	R'field Oil	27¼	24½	26½	+1⅝
60	SJL&P ppf	116¼	116	116¼	
15	SJL&PB6%pf	104⅝	103¾	103¾	
2830	Schlesing B F A	26	25	26	+ ½
210	Schles BF pf.	97	97	97	+1
2420	Shell Un Oil.	25¾	25	25⅝	+ ½
20	Sher&Sl 7%pf	98	98	98	—1
135	Sperry Fl	62¼	62	62	— ⅝
25	Sperry Fl pf.	101⅝	101½	101⅝	+ ¼
330	Spring V Wtr.	107	105⅝	107	+ ⅝
19847	St Oil of Cal.	56⅝	54	55⅝	+1⅝
200	Tele Inv	31	31	31	
100	Traung label.	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
23931	Un Oil of Cal.	49	44⅝	47⅞	+3
9745	Un Oil Asso..	47⅜	43⅝	46⅝	+2⅝
105	Un Sg	9	8⅞	9	— ½
15	Un Sg pf	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
25	Wells Far Bk.	300	300	300	
435	W Am Fin pf	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
1310	Yel & Ch Cab	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
11100	Zellerbach Cp	50½	48⅝	50	
155	Zel P6% 2dpf.	131½	130	130	—2

BONDS

Sales	Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
$8000	As Oil 6% '35	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅛
1000	Bal Hldgs6% '35	98½	98½	98½	+1½
5500	Ca Has7% '37.	105	104⅝	105	
1000	Eng Cop7%'31	97	97	97	
5000	LA Pel/G6%..	98¾	98¾	98¾	
4000	M&Lux7% '35	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	

ST. LOUIS

STOCKS

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
300	A S Aloe	35	35	35	
15	do pf	103	103	103	
40	Berry Motor.	15	15	15	
50	Best-Clymer..	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
50	Boyd-W Shoe	40½	40½	40½	
20	Brown Shoe..	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅝
5	do pf	119½	119½	119½	
47	Bruce Lmbr.	48	48	48	
40	do pf	100½	100	100	— ½
460	Burkhart Mfg	13⅝	12½	13⅝	—1⅜
630	do pf	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+1⅛
15	Century Elec.	145	141	142	—1
71	ChampSM pf.	107	104	107	+5
25	Coca Cola B.	21	21	21	
495	Con Lead & Z	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
15	Corno Mills..	77	77	77	+2
50	Elder Mfg	29	29	29	
25	do A	76	76	76	
515	Ely & W D G	30¼	30	30	
20	do 2 pf	91	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
360	F Medart Mfg	34½	33½	34½	+1
12	First Nat Bk.	339	337	339	—6
150	Fulton I Wks	13	12¾	12¾	
10	Hamilton-B S	26	26	26	+ ½
85	HL Hussm'nR	41	41	41	+2½
210	Huttig S & D	24½	23½	23½	—1½
10	do pf	97	97	97	— ½
40	Hydric PB pf	78	77½	77½	— ½
3266	Interntl Shoe	73¼	71⅝	72½	—1⅜
50	Johansen B S	34½	34½	34½	—1
140	Johnson-S&SS	48	48	48	—2
8	KennardC pf.	105	105	105	—2
20	Laclede-C pf.	100	100	100	
10	LacledeGL pf.	103	103	103	—2
16	Mercantile T.	545	545	545	—5
835	Mo Port C old	39½	39	39½	+ ½
155	Nat Bk Com.	163	157¾	163	+3
530	Nat Candy	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ¾
10	do 2 pf	105	105	105	
30	Pedigo-W Sh.	36	36	36	
458	PolarWI&F A	34	33	33	— ¼
800	Rice-S D G.	20⅝	20	20¼	— ¼
20	do 1 pf	115	115	115	— ½
20	do 2 pf	102	102	102	
85	St Louis Car	20¼	20	20¼	+1
50	do pf	101½	101½	101½	+1
10	St L Ind Pkg	19½	19½	19½	
2514	St L Pb Ser	24	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
177	do pf	82	80	81	
682	Scruggs-V-B.	18	17	17⅝	+ ⅝
9	do 2 pf	81	80	81	
1145	Scullin pt pf	33⅝	32¼	33⅝	+1⅝
150	Securities Inv	30	30	30	— ¼
1165	Sheffield Steel	61	47½	58	+10
320	Skouraslght A	37½	37½	37½	—1
274	So'w B T pf.	119½	119	119½	+ ½
2564	Wagner Elec.	45⅝	40½	41⅝	+1
68	do pf	102	99½	102	+3

BONDS

Sales	Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$10000	City&SP B 5s	92½	92	92½	+ ¾
1000	E StL&Sub 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ¼
100	Scruggs 7s	100	100	100	
1000	Scullin Stl 6s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	— ¼
52000	Unit Rys 4s.	85	85	85	

PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
580	Alli Ins	80	79	80	— ½
1379	All Stores	17½	17¼	17¼	— ½
5450	Amer Stores.	72⅝	71	71⅞	+ ⅜
1796	El Stor Bat..	77⅝	71¼	71¼	— ⅝
2085	Cramps	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4225	Fire Asso	74⅝	70	71	+2
2900	Ins Co N A..	89	87⅝	89	+1½
1550	Lake Sup	6½	6	6	— ½
2000	Leh Nav	107	106	106½	—1½
3500	Leh Pwr Sec	26⅜	25⅛	26⅝	+1⅜
1055	Louis Mk Sh.	15	14	14	
4200	Nat Ywr&L..	26⅞	25¼	25⅞	
18250	Nor Ohio Pw	25⅛	24¼	25⅛	+ ⅞
27200	Penn R R	67⅛	65½	66⅝	+ ¼
2805	Phil El	59¼	57½	59	+1⅜
3300	Ph El P rcts.	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	
3100	Pub Ser NJ..	45⅝	43⅜	45⅛	+1¼
837	P R T	60	60	60	
753	do pf	51½	51	51¼	+ ¼
5000	Stanley Co	50¼	49⅝	50	+ ⅝
6000	Ton Bel	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2025	Ton Min	4¼			
38100	Un Gas Imp.	118⅜	114⅞	117¼	+2⅝
5200	Vic T M new	72½	67	72¼	+5½

BONDS

Sales	Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$10000	Ad B&P 6s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	
13000	ConTNJ5s '33	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	— ⅞
27900	El&P 4s '45.	62½	57	60	—2½
5000	Kel Tel 5s '35	96½	96½	96½	
33500	L Su 5s st '51	17½	15	15	—4
2000	P P 5s tc '43.	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
3300	PhEl 1 4s '66	94⅝	94	94⅝	
3800	do 1st 5s '66	108½	108	108½	+ ½
1000	do 4½s '67.	101	101	101	+ ¼
2000	do 5s '60	105	105	105	+ ¼
5500	do 5½s '47.	107½	107	107	
45000	PSCNJ4½s48.	104⅞	103⅝	104⅜	+ ⅜
2000	UR 4s tc '47.	80	79	79	—1

HARTFORD

STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Fire Companies:				
Aetna	845	805	840	+35
Automobile	405	395	400	
Hartford	845	810	840	+30
National	1120	1090	1110	+20
Phoenix	845	820	840	+20
Life Companies:				
Aetna	860	840	855	+5
Aetna Casualty	915	890	910	+20
Hfd Steam Boiler	860	840	850	—10
Travelers	1750	1690	1750	+40
Public Utilities:				
Conn Lt & P 8% pf	124	120	124	
Conn Lt & P 7% pf	120	117	120	
Conn Power	450	430	440	
Hfd City aGs pf	75	75	75	
Hfd City Gas	100	100	100	
Hfd Elec Lt	420	405	415	
Industrials:				
Amer Hardware	77	74	76	—1
Am Silver	26	26	26	
Bigelow Hfd Carp.	96	93	95	
Colts	31	30	30½	+ ½
Eagle Lock	80	75	75	—3
Land Frary & Cl	77	74	76	
Niles-Bement-Pond	32	28¼	29	—3
Peck, St & Wil	19	18	18½	— ½
Scovil	49	47	48	
Stanley Wks	59	57	58	—1
Torrington	97	95½	97	+1½

MONTREAL

STOCKS

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
4495	Abitibi	77	76⅞	76⅞	+ ⅜
780	AlbertaGrain	63	62	63	+2¼
1876	AsbestosCorp	31	29½	30¼	—1¼
473	do pf	93	91	91	—2
450	Bell Tele'ne	166	165	165½	+3½
9003	Brazilian	203½	199¾	201⅜	—1¼
9041	do new	52¼	51½	51½	— ½
8727	do rts	19¾	18⅜	19	— ¾
1296	Brompton	61	58½	58½	—1
675	Can Car	52	51	52	+2
36761	CanPwr&Pap	41	38	39½	+1
825	CanStmsps pf	92¾	92	92¼	+1¼
773	CharlesGurd	102	98	102	+4
1103	ConsSmelt's	271	267	268	—2
3724	DomBridge	69⅞	68	69⅜	+ ½
355	DomTextile	126½	126	126	
1370	Fraser	65½	63	64	—1½
565	HowardSmith	86½	83½	86½	+4½
41804	InternlNickel.	86⅜	80½	86	+3¼
3917	Massey-Har's	39½	37¾	37¾	
1718	Montreal Pwr	90½	90	90½	— ¼
8557	Power Corp	82	78	81¾	+4½
1735	Price Bros	93	80¾	80¾	—9¼
2049	Quebec Pws..	87¾	85	86¾	— ¼
13841	Shawinigan..	93½	90	92	—1½
547	SMarriceVal	100½	96	99½	+9½
870	Stl Canada	188½	186	188	+2
16796	WinnipegElc	124¾	114	121	+6

BANKS

Sales	Banks	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
385	Montreal	343	343	342	
110	CanNat'ls	187	187	187	+1
25	Nova Scotia	385	385	385	—2
340	Royal	353	350	353	+3

BONDS

Sales	Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$22350	CanVicLns	105.85	105.55	105.65	+.10
29500	do	105.35	105.20	105.20	+.20
13800	do	110.50	110.50	110.50	
10300	Renewals	104.20	104.20	104.20	+.30
6000	Refund'gs	102.40	102.30	102.30	—.10
6700	do	105.80	105.80	105.80	
26100	QuebecRy	104¾	104¼	104¾	

BALTIMORE

STOCKS

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
2815	Arundel	48	47½	47⅞	+ ½
570	Cit Nat Bk..	50½	50	50½	+ ½
2949	Com Credit..	25	23	25	+2
569	Cons Pow	69¾	69	69½	— ½
1264	E Rol Mill	24	22¼	24	+1½
500	F&Deposit	295½	283	291	+10
157	Cons Coal	30	29	30	+1
311	IBenesch	40¼	33	40	+5
1201	MdCasualty	187	177	187	+13
670	MortSecur'y..	18	18	18	— ½
890	M&M Trans..	46	45⅜	46	+ ¼
206	MchNtBk	31	31	31	
895	NewAmsCas.	74½	72	74½	+2
135	PaW&P	70	69	70	+1
96	USF&G	354⅞	349¼	352½	+3
692	Un Rys	16	15½	15½	— ½

BONDS

Sales	Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$16000	Un Rys 4s'49	72¼	71⅝	71⅝	— ⅞
27000	do inc 4s'49.	52	51¼	52	— ½
3000	do 4s'49	94	94	94	—1
8000	Md El 5s'31..	99¾	99¾	99¾	
12000	Ld Bal 6½'45	101	101	101	
5000	ComCd5½s'35	95	94¾	94¾	
14000	WB&A5s'41..	86	84½	86	+1⅜

PITTSBURGH

STOCKS

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
55	A M Byers pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ⅝
10	Am V Pr pf..	86	86	86	+2
50	A W Gl pf	90	90	90	
663	A W G Mch..	25¼	24	24¾	+1¼
370	do pf	49⅞	42⅛	49⅞	+12⅞
3765	Ark Nat Gas.	8½	7⅞	8½	+ ⅝
1000	Blaw Knox	104½	102	104	+1
34351	Carneg Met..	27½	22¾	26	+3
25	Consol Ice pf	24	24	24	—1
110	Devonian Oil.	8	8	8	+ ¾
100	Dixie Gas	10	9⅜	9¾	— ¼
30	do pf	87½	87½	87⅝	+ ¼
150	Houston Gas.	16	13¼	16	+3¼
665	Lone Star G.	54	53⅝	54	+ ¼
62	Nat Fireproof	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+1⅝
370	do pf	23½	21¾	23½	+1¾
50	Penn-Fed Crp	7	7	7	
530	Pgh Oil&Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼	
45	Pgh Pl Glass.	222	220	220	—3
605	Pgh Sc&Blt	50½	50	50	
78	Salt Ck C Oil	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
20	Std Pl Gl ppf	35	33	33	—2
30	Std Sty (old)	105	105	105	
3134	do (new)	36	35	36½	
62	do pf	124	124	124	—1
940	Un En & Fdy	51¾	51	51	— ¼
140	W P Rys pf.	102½	102	102	— ½
139	West Air Brk	53	51½	52	+2¼
245	West E & M.	100	98	100	+2½
25	With Steel	14½	14½	14½	+1
10	Rch&Bytn pf	35	35	35	—2½
9000	San Toy Min	.03	.03	.03	
135	Wm aoller	39¾	39	39	
5	Fid Tit & Tr.	615	615	615	+5

BONDS

Sales	Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$1000	Wst Pn Tr 5s	96½	96½	96½	+1½

DETROIT

STOCKS

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
94	Arc Dry	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
5007	Bohn Al	49½	47¾	48⅝	+ ⅜
415	C G Sprg	10¼	10	10¼	— ¼
50	Cont Motor..	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
110	Davega	37½	37½	37½	
100	D and C Nav	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
1539	Det Crmy	37½	35	37	+1
63	Det Edison	178	177	178	
945	Fed Truck	19⅛	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅝
549	Ford M of C.	590	540	570	+32
834	Gemmer Mfg	36	35⅝	36	+ ¼
100	Gen Motors..	150	150	150	
250	Gen Necess..	2	2	2	— ⅛
5886	Hall Lamp	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
100	Mich Sug	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
5536	Motor Whl	30⅝	27⅝	30¼	+2½
100	Muller Bak..	25	25	25	—1⅝
16193	Packard Mot	66	61⅜	65½	+4⅛
80	Parker Rust..	24	24	24	
6194	Reo Motor..	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	
1970	Timken Axle	13⅜	13	13⅜	— ⅝
20	do pf	105¼	105¼	105¼	
188	Truscon Stl..	36	35⅛	35⅜	
2021	Wilcox Ybits	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
12547	do B	29⅞	24⅞	29¼	+4½

SALT LAKE CITY

STOCKS

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
3434	SilvKingC	11.00	10.37½	10.37½	—.62½
1400	Mammoth	1.42½	1.35	1.35	—.37½
20	ParkUtah	10.75	10.75	10.75	—.25
4700	Walker	.84	.77	.78	—.02
2002	Cardiff	.64	.64	.64	—.05
5635	Tintic St	13.62½	12.25	12.50	—1.50
1600	Keystone	.35	.32	.32	—.02

DENVER

STOCKS

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Amal Sugar	1½	1½	1½	
do pf	73	73	73	
Grt West Sug	34¼	32¼	32⅜	—1⅝
do pf	116⅝	116	116	— ⅝
Holly Sug	41	40	40½	—1½
do pf	101	100	100½	+9½
Ideal Cement	111	99	110	+12½
do pf	109½	109	109½	+ ½
Mtn States T & T.	156	155	155½	— ½
Nev Calif	38	38	38	
do pf	103	103	103	
Holly Oil	4⅛	4½	4½	
Hump Corp	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Mtn Prod	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅜
New Brad	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
Salt Crk Cons	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Salt Crk Prod	32	31⅛	31⅛	+ ¼

BONDS

Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
*Col Hgwys.. 5s	41/10	41/10	41/10	
*Deny Schools 5s.	41/10	41/10	41/10	
Den Tr C 5s ser '50	68	68	68	
DG&E 1 & G M 5s.	102	102	102	
do 1&R S F 5s..	100	100	100	
Nev Cal El C 5s '56	96½	96½	96½	
do 6% deb	100	100	100	

*Quoted on interest yield basis.

LOS ANGELES

STOCKS

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
12	Bwy Dept S.	108	108	108	+ ½
613	Calif Bk N...	138	133½	138	
51	Cit Natl	540	540	540	
92	Fms&Mer N.	465	465	465	—2½
125	Foster & K..	16½	16½	16½	
14	Glb Gr&Mlg.	86½	86½	86½	+ ¾
77	Gdyr T&R pf.	104	104	104	+1¼
27	Goodyr Tex..	102	102	102	+1
30	HalR8%pf	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
2600	Holly Dev	1.32½	1.27½	1.27½	—.02½
79	Home Serv	88	88	88	+16
24871	LosA FNaBk.	124	119	124	
10547	LosAInv	2.65	2.65	2.65	
234	LosAG&E pf.	108¾	108	108	— ⅝
250	MNatlBk n...	143½	142	143	—6
7	Mort Guarn..	175	175	175	+13
3982	PacClayP	31	28½	30	+1½
30	PacL 6% pf..	104½	104½	104½	— ½
215	Pig Wig	27½	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
29175	Rich Oil	27½	24¾	27	+2¼
2100	do pf ww..	25	25	25	
235	Rio Grande..	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
30	SecT&SBk	502	502	502	
13843	So Cal Ed	47⅝	46¼	47¼	+1⅛
380	do Orig pf.	48½	47⅜	48½	+1
25120	do rts	2.05	1.92½	1.91½	+1½
144	do5½s%pf..	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
3525	do6%pf	26½	26½	26½	
945	do 7%pf	29¼	29	29	
466	SoCalifGas6%	27⅞	27⅛	27½	— ⅛
314	Weber S Case	25	25	25	
97	SoCGas7%pf..	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	

BONDS

Sales	Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$5000	Amal S7s'37	105	105	105	
18000	FRP1st6s'63..	105	102¾	102¾	+ ¾
23000	G T&R5½s31..	100¾	100⅝	100¾	— ⅛
5000	GtWPN5½'30.	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¾
3000	LAG&El6s'42..	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	
34000	do1st&G5s61.	102	101⅞	102	
7000	LAR1stM5s38	96¼	96¼	96¼	
27000	PacERy5s'42.	98	96⅝	98	+ ¼
103500	RichOil6s'41.	98¾	98¼	98¾	+ ½
19000	SoCalEd5s'51.	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝	+ ⅛
19000	do 5s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼	
25000	SoCalG5½s52.	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅛
37000	do5s'57	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	+ ¼
9000	do 6s '50	105	105	15	
5000	SoCalifT5s'47.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	
1000	SperryFl6s42.	102¼	102¼	102¼	

CINCINNATI

STOCKS

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
3200	Am Ldry M..	103½	101	101¼	—2⅝
1295	Am Prod	27	25⅛	26¼	+1¼
723	Am Roll Mill.	104¼	101	101¾	— ¼
71	do pf	111¼	111⅛	111¼	+ ¼
169	Baldwin rts..	37	37	37	
1766	BuckeyeIncub	40⅜	38¼	38¼	—2
20	Carey(P)Mfg.	260	260	260	
105	Churngold	43½	42¼	43	—1¼
1522	Cin Car Co	31⅜	29⅜	31⅜	+2
1322	Cin G&El	99½	98½	99	— ½
11	CinGasTrans	150	150	150	+19
186	CN&C Trac..	100½	99¼	100½	+1½
119	do pf	76	75½	76	+ ½
789	Cin St Ry	52¼	51⅜	51⅜	—1⅜
79	Cin Su M T.	124	123	124	+ ¾
538	City Ice&Fuel	37½	37⅛	37⅛	— ¼
35	Coca Cola A.	32	31¾	31½	— ¼
25	Cooper, n pf.	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
963	Crosley	26¼	25¼	25½	— ⅜
56	CruOverall pf	103	103	102	—1½
3554	Eagle-PicherL	16⅝	15⅜	16	—1
4	Fifth Third B	363¾	363¼	363¼	—1⅜
2	Fleischm'n pf	127	127	127	+1
15	FormicaInsul	21	21	21	
9	Globe-Wern pf	99	99	99	
1085	Gibson Art	47½	46½	47⅛	+ ¾
106	Gruen Watch	52	51	51⅝	— ⅝
100	Hat-Rel Coal.	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
15	do pf	105	105	105	
582	Hobart Mfg..	47⅝	47	47¼	— ½
10	Jnstn Pnt pf.	101	101	101	+ ¼
30	Kahn's 1pf	100½	100¼	100½	—1½
951	do pt A	42½	41⅝	42½	+ ¾
2187	Kodel Rad A.	53¾	40	50	+6
525	Kroger n pf..	79	76	76¾	—1
180	Lunkheimer..	27¼	27	27	
45	do pf	110	109¾	110	
5	McLaren C C	19	19	19	+ ⅛
5	Nash Co	102	102	102	+ ⅜
245	O Bell T pf..	112¾	112	112¾	+ ½
305	Paragon Ref.	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅝
60	do pf	115	108	115	+9
376	Procter&Gam.	252½	250	250½	
55	do 6% pf	112¾	112½	112½	
66	Pure Oil 6 pf	100¼	98⅞	99	+ ¼
385	Rapid Electro	38¼	36½	38¼	—1
158	Rollman pf..	99½	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
228	US Play Card	128	122	127	+6
144	US Ptg&L	70	69	70	
77	US Shoe	7	6	7	+1
2635	Vulcan Last.	135	119¼	131	+23
8	do pf	110	110	110	+1⅜
13	do pf	108½	108	108½	+2½

SHATTUCK EARNINGS GAIN

Frank G. Shattuck Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, net profits after all charges of $1,851,974, equivalent to $5.29 a share on 350,000 shares of no-par value, as compared with $1,314,439 in the 1926 year, equivalent to $4.38 a share on 300,000 shares.

New Issue

$10,000,000

City of Warsaw

(REPUBLIC OF POLAND)

7% Thirty Year Sinking Fund External Gold Bonds of 1928

Dated February 1, 1928 Due February 1, 1958

A substantial amount of these bonds has been placed abroad, including bonds which are being offered in Warsaw by the Bank Handlowy w Warszawie

Interest payable August 1 and February 1. Principal and interest payable at the office of The First National Corporation, New York City, in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness without deduction for any Polish taxes present or future. Coupon bonds in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100 registerable as to principal only. Redeemable (otherwise than through the sinking fund) as a whole or in part on any interest date at 105% and accrued interest on or before February 1, 1931; thereafter the premium decreasing 1% for each 3 year period or part thereof up to and including February 1, 1937, and redeemable after that date at 102% and accrued interest.

The City will provide a cumulative sinking fund calculated to be sufficient to retire all these bonds at or before maturity, such retirement to be effected semi-annually by call of bonds by lot at par and accrued interest. The City however may acquire bonds by purchase, and tender them at par in payment of the sinking fund instalments.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON, Fiscal Agent
THE FIRST NATIONAL CORPORATION (OF BOSTON), NEW YORK CITY, Paying Agent

The following is quoted from a letter transmitted by cable of Zygmunt Slominski, Esq., President of the City of Warsaw:

The City of Warsaw: The City of Warsaw, with a population in excess of 1,000,000, is the capital and by far the largest city of the Republic of Poland. A city of great antiquity, its existence dating back over 1,000 years, Warsaw has been the seat of government of Poland since the 15th Century. The City constitutes an autonomous political entity, ranking equally with the sixteen Provinces into which Poland is divided. Warsaw is the financial, commercial and educational center of the Republic. Over 2,500 industrial concerns are established in and near the City, including important textile, paper, printing, tanning and saw mills, chemical factories, machine and metallurgical shops and manufactories of leather goods, food and other products. Many thousand miles of railroads radiate from Warsaw and connect it directly with every part of the country and with the other European capitals and industrial centers. The City owns and operates without competition valuable public utilities, including modern gas and water works, market halls, abattoirs and numerous other enterprises, all of which, with the exception of the municipal theatre, are operated at a profit.

Purpose of Issue: The proceeds of this issue will be used for the construction, equipment and extension of municipal market halls, stockyards, tramways and buses, gas and water works and other productive purposes, the increase revenues from which, it is estimated, will amount to more than the interest and amortization charges of this loan.

Security: The bonds of this issue are a direct obligation of the City of Warsaw, which pledges its full faith and credit for the prompt payment of the principal, premium, interest and sinking fund thereof. In addition, these bonds are specifically secured by a first charge on the following revenues: the Income Tax (Municipal portion), the Commerce and Industry tax (Municipal portion), the Apartment Dwelling Tax and the Railroad Freight Loading Tax. Total receipts from these taxes in recent years have been as follows:

1925	$3,020,529
1926	3,365,074
1927	3,482,563
1928 (estimated)	3,377,220

The average for these four years therefore amounts to more than 4 times the annual interest and sinking fund requirements on these bonds.

The City has covenanted to maintain the revenues securing the bonds of this issue at an amount at least equal to four times the annual service charge of the bonds. The City has also covenanted that it will not, as long as any of the bonds of this issue are outstanding, increase its debt to such an amount that the total service charges of all the debt of the City will exceed one-fourth of the total ordinary revenues of the City.

The Government of Poland has undertaken that while any bonds of this loan are outstanding no obstacle will be placed in the way of the City regarding the purchase and remittance of the funds necessary to enable the City to fulfill its obligations with respect to these bonds.

The Government of Poland has also undertaken to withhold from the City, the City's share of the Income Tax and of the Commerce and Industry Tax and to pay over same to the Fiscal Agent's account at the Bank of Poland in the event of the City defaulting on the bonds.

Debt Record: This issue of bonds constitutes the first and only funded obligation of the City payable in foreign currency. A portion of the 1903 4½% Loan payable in Russian roubles was placed in Paris. The French bondholders have subsequently demanded payment of interest and sinking fund in gold francs, but the City is advised that these bondholders have no valid claim to such preferential treatment. The City has offered and is prepared to pay interest and sinking fund on all Municipal obligations at the legal revalorized rates.

Finances: The finances of the City are based upon an annual budget submitted by the Executive Committee and approved by the Municipal Council and the Minister of the Interior of the Republic. During the past four years, revenues have in each year exceeded expenditures, the resulting surpluses having been applied to Municipal improvements, construction and investments. Ordinary revenues and expenditures since 1924 have been equivalent to the following amounts:

Year	Revenues	Expenditures	Surplus
1924	$5,164,000	$4,130,000	$1,034,000
1925	7,489,000	6,233,000	1,256,000
1926	7,555,000	6,785,000	770,000
1927	9,091,000	8,213,000	878,000
1928	10,601,000 (estimated)	10,601,000 (estimated)	....

The total funded indebtedness of the City, including this issue, is equivalent to about $19,000,000, or less than $19 per capita, and the annual debt service charges amount to less than one-eighth of the annual revenues. The value of City owned properties exceeds $65,000,000.

All conversions of zlotys into dollars have been made at the rate of $0.1122 per zloty pursuant to the Stabilization Decree of October 13, 1927.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

These bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued and accepted by us, subject to prior sale and to the approval of counsel, Messrs. Coudert Brothers of New York City and Paris, who as to questions of Polish Law will consult with Dr. Adam Nagorski, Warsaw. It is expected that temporary bonds, or interim receipts of The First National Bank of Boston exchangeable for temporary or definitive bonds, will be available for delivery in New York City on or about March 19, 1928. The foregoing is subject to the more complete statements contained in the offering circular.

Price 89 and interest to yield over 7.95%

Stone & Webster and Blodget
Incorporated

The First National Corporation
of Boston

Chase Securities Corporation

Paine, Webber & Co.

The information contained in this advertisement has been obtained, partly by cable, from official sources, which we regard as reliable and, while not guaranteed by us, is the basis on which we have purchased these bonds.

UNITED STATES RUBBER

United States Rubber Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, net income of $6,251,481 after deducting depreciation, interest, etc. Net income includes $4,000,000 net earnings of the United States Rubber Plantations, Inc. After deducting preferred and subsidiary company dividends there was a surplus of $1,024,992. In the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, the company reported a net income of $13,761,869, including $6,000,000 dividend from United States Rubber Plantations, Inc.

DEBENHAMS SECURITIES, LTD.

NEW YORK, March 12—Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Brown Brothers & Co. announce the receipt of cabled advices from Debenhams Securities, Limited, stating that the company has agreed to make application for the listing on the New York Stock Exchange of the 85,000 American shares which they will offer here tomorrow at $51.50 an American share.

TO ENLARGE DU PONT PLANT

BELLE, W. Va., March 12—Lazote, Inc., controlled by the du Pont interests of Wilmington, Del., will begin at once the construction of an addition to double the capacity of its $3,500,000 plant here for the manufacture of anhydrous ammonia and methanol, the latter being known as synthetic alcohol and extensively used in lacquers.

NORTHWEST SHIPMENTS GAIN

CHICAGO, March 12—Northwest Shippers Advisory Board forecasts that commodity shipments in its territory (Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana) will total 278,495 cars during the first quarter of 1928, compared with 273,759 in the corresponding period of 1927, an increase of 1.7 per cent.

PACIFIC COAST CO. EARNINGS

Pacific Coast Company earned 29 cents a share on 15,250 shares of first preferred in 1927, compared with $2.13 on 40,000 shares second preferred, after dividends on the first preferred, in 1926.

SOME WEAKNESS IN COMMODITIES

Harvard Economic Service, in its weekly letter, says:

Rates on call loans have eased slightly, as usual after the beginning of the month, but the money index (based on commercial paper and time money) has remained unchanged.

Railroad stock prices have continued to fluctuate within narrow limits, reflecting less favorable earnings and traffic as compared with the early months of 1927.

On the other hand, the average for industrial stock prices has advanced, mainly because of improved speculative opinion resulting both from certain favorable annual reports recently appearing and from stimulus of spring expansion of industry.

Such expansion has been particularly noticeable in the automobile and iron and steel industries; but weakness of prices of sensitive commodities since early in January points to curtailment by late spring. Moreover, if commercial demand for accommodation continues to expand and the reserve system does not change its policy, further reduction of collateral loans, with its attendant consequences, is still in prospect.

ROLLS-ROYCE PROFITS

Rolls-Royce of America, Inc., made a net profit of $104,359 in 1927, the annual report, just issued, shows. Preferred stock dividends amounted to $245,000, and there remains 98,878 as surplus. President Henry J. Fuller in the report comments on the passing of the dividend for the first quarter of this year, saying that it obviously cannot be resumed until profits and cash position are substantially improved.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

STARS TO MEET IN U. S. TENNIS

Fine Progress Made in Indoor Tourney—Players in Fourth Round

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With the first round and all but one match of the second round completed in the twenty-ninth annual indoor men's tennis championship of the United States on the courts of the Eleventh Tennis Club, and a fine start made in the third round, Monday afternoon will bring many of the stars against each other, and will also introduce Julius Seligson, intercollegiate indoor champion, of Lehigh University, whose match was held over until Monday, as well as Frederic Mercur, a former Lehigh star, now of Bethlehem, Pa., who advanced by default.

Only one of the seeded stars met with defeat in the matches played Saturday, when Marcel Rainville of Montreal, Que., was eliminated by Edward E. Jenkins Jr., of the home regimental club, in his first match. The Canadian was unaccustomed to the lighting conditions, and the play on the board floor of the armory, and the steadiness of Jenkins, with his service working perfectly, enabled the younger player to win by a score of 6—8, 8—6. The only other departure of a seeded player came by the default route, when Kenneth B. Appel, of Princeton University, decided to confine his efforts to doubles.

Six players, including two of the seeded group, reached the fourth round on Saturday, as the result of the efforts of the committee, headed by Arthur S. Cragin and aided by the work of J. P. Allen, the experienced manager of the tournament for many years past. Altogether 39 matches were played on the eight courts available, until well into the evening. Lawrence Kurzrok, newly crowned metropolitan champion, and Horace S. Orser, a former junior indoor champion, were the advance guard of the selected group, while Stephen V. Brubans, the veteran player of Hackensack, J. Gilbert Hall of Montclair, Edward T. Herndon of Heights Casino and Louis B. Dailey Jr. of Columbia University were those outside the rank.

The other three of the foreign seeded stars, F. R. Leighton-Crawford of England, Leo Boucher of Montreal and George P. Hughes, another visiting Englishman, also came through, though the latter was carried to three games by John F. W. Whitbeck, former Harvard University captain, and a member of the Yale-Harvard team that visited England last summer. The score of this match was 3—6, 6—1, 6—2. The summary

UNITED STATES INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Ralph Dix, Hamilton College, defeated Arthur Guth, Brooklyn, 6—0, 6—3.

Travers J. LeGros, Seventh Regiment, defeated Herbert Chase, Forest Hills, 6—3, 6—3.

Edward E. Jenkins Jr., Seventh Regiment, defeated Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—3, 8—6.

Herbert L. Bowman, New York Athletic Club, defeated Mitchell Rosenbaum, James Monroe High School, 6—1, 6—1.

Frank M. Bonneau, New York Tennis Club, defeated E. W. Burns, Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round

Selden G. Noyes Jr., Brooklyn, defeated C. H. Nannes, Rutgers College, 6—2, 6—4.

Arthur R. Orth, Memphis, won from Max Jacobs, Brooklyn, by default.

S. V. Brubans, Oritani Club, Hackensack, defeated John M. Hamilton, University Heights, 6—4, 6—4.

Lawrence Kurzrok, New York, defeated Herbert A. Levy, New York, 6—0, 6—2.

L. C. Haff, Hamilton Grange, defeated H. A. Cartier, Charlevoix, France, 6—1, 6—1.

Frederick C. Anderson, Seventh Regiment, defeated H. A. Kurtze, Terrace Club, 6—3, 6—1.

Charles A. Anderson, Seventh Regiment, defeated Armand L. Bruneau, Terrace Club, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

George P. Hughes, England, defeated J. F. W. Whitbeck, Bronxville, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Sidney Adelstein, New York, defeated Erwin A. Powell, Princeton University, 6—3, 6—1.

J. Gilbert Hall, Montclair A. C., defeated J. Nevett Steele Jr., New York, 6—0, 6—0.

H. D. Rothschild, New York, defeated A. B. Peters, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Horace S. Orser, Princeton University, defeated Giles Verstraten, Holland, 6—3, 6—3.

C. R. Watkins, Seventh Regiment, defeated Sidney Denker, New York, 6—1, 6—0.

Ralph Dix defeated C. J. Post Jr., New York, 6—3, 6—3.

E. E. Jenkins Jr. defeated Travers J. LeGros, 6—2, 6—4.

H. L. Bowman defeated F. M. Bonneau, 6—8, 6—2, 6—1.

William Aydelotte, Seventh Regiment, defeated Melvin H. Partridge, New Rochelle, 6—4, 6—4.

Edward T. Herndon, Heights Casino, defeated Percy L. Kynaston, Rockville Center, 6—4, 6—4.

Morris E. Gossett, New York, defeated F. H. Rhinbold, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

George J. O'Connel, Chicago, defeated J. Y. Regan, Forest Hills, 6—3, 6—0.

E. N. Brandt, Seventh Regiment, defeated J. L. Verstraten, Holland, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

Edwin E. Baker, West Side, defeated R. B. Jones, Seventh Regiment, 6—1, 6—2.

Leo Boucher, Montreal, defeated F. J. Salicks, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Louis M. Fribourg, Brooklyn, won from Kenneth B. Appel, Princeton University, by default.

L. B. Dailey Jr., Columbia University, defeated E. H. McCauliff Jr., Fordham University, 6—1, 6—2.

Perrine G. Rockafellow, Seventh Regiment, defeated Milton Jacobs, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

A. Brinsley Sheridan, New Rochelle, defeated Joseph Stuart Jr., West Side, 6—1, 6—1.

Frederic Mercur, Bethlehem, Pa., won from William Van Dyke Belden, Brooklyn, by default.

Reginald W. Talmage, Terrace Club, Brooklyn, defeated William E. Allen, New York University, 6—0, 6—3.

Sadakazu Onda, Japan, defeated Merritt Cutler, Seventh Regiment, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.

F. R. Leighton-Crawford, England, defeated Edson Van Brunt, Lake Placid, 6—1, 6—0.

Third Round

S. V. Brubans defeated Arthur R. Orth, 6—1, 6—4.

Lawrence Kurzrok defeated L. C. Hoff, 6—1, 7—5.

J. G. Hall defeated H. D. Rothschild, 6—3, 6—2.

H. S. Orser defeated C. R. Watkins, 6—[illegible], 6—[illegible].

E. T. Herndon defeated M. E. Gossett, 6—0, 6—2.

L. B. Dailey Jr. defeated L. M. Fribourg, 6—1, 6—0.

EVERTON IS DEPOSED

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In the Football League race the outstanding happening was the deposition of Everton from the top of the standing of the first division by Huddersfield Town, a side now in full cry for both the league championship and the F. A. Cup. With a game in hand, Huddersfield totals 39 points against Everton's 38, Cardiff City's 36 and Bolton Wanderers' 35. Chelsea gained a valuable couple of points from its game with Preston North End in its second division and now leads Leeds United, Manchester City and Preston North End 44 to 42.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Penn. M. C. 24, Westfield 2½.

Princeton Wins at Basketball, 29 to 12

Columbia and Dartmouth Also Victors in Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Princeton University's basketball team invaded University of Pennsylvania's Palestra Saturday and won by the topheavy score of 29 to 12, thus causing a deadlock for the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship. Each team has won seven games and lost three in the league race. It was without doubt the worst defeat suffered by Penn this season. E. O. Wittmer '30, S. B. Foot '28, R. W. Bowen '30 and O. E. Miles '29, the captain, were the high scorers for Princeton, each getting three goals from field, while Miles also scored a point from foul. The summary:

PRINCETON	PENNSYLVANIA
Dikovics, Thoburn, Whitsett, lf	rg, Schaaf, Lukowitz, Otto
Wittmer, Squires, rf	lg, Lazar
Foot, c	c, Connell, Chapman
Bowen, McCullough, lg	rf, Lobley, Noble
Miles, Johnston, rg	lf, Matthews, Schaaf

Score—Princeton University 29, University of Pennsylvania 12. Goals from field—Wittmer 3, Foot 3, Bowen 3, Miles 3, Whitsett for Princeton; Lazar 2, Matthews, Connell for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—Dikovics, Thoburn, Miles for Princeton; Schaaf 3, Lazar for Pennsylvania. Referee—Kinney. Time—Two 20m. periods.

NEW YORK—Columbia University closed its basketball season on its home court by scoring its second Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League triumph over Yale University Saturday, 30 to 29. The game was replete with thrills. It was Yale's twelfth consecutive defeat at the hands of Columbia, and a crowd of about 1500 saw the contest Saturday. Columbia, however, still occupies last place in the standing, having won only two games and lost eight in the race. The lead in Saturday's game changed hands several times, and finally Columbia came from behind to win in the closing minutes. The summary:

COLUMBIA	YALE
Magurk, lf	rg, Nanry, Reeves
Tys, rf	lg, McNulty, Cook
Rieger, Middleton, c	c, Fodder, Miner, Bryant
Madden, lg	rf, Ward, Merrill
Urbach, Watson, rg	lf, Nassau

Score—Columbia University 30, Yale University 29. Goals from field—Tys 3, Madden 3, Urbach 3, Magurk 2, Rieger for Columbia; Nassau 6, Reeves, Nanry, Fodder, Ward for Yale. Goals from foul—Tys 3, Magurk, Madden, Urbach for Columbia; Fodder 4, Nassau 2, Ward, Miner, McNulty for Yale. Referee—David Tobey, Savage. Umpire—D. C. Risley, Colgate. Time—Two 20m. periods.

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth College, playing its last game of the 1927-28 season, won from Cornell University by the one-sided score of 41 to 29 here Saturday in an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game. The Green team occupies third place in the standing with six games won and four lost. Dartmouth used 12 men in its lineup, while Cornell played 10. M. G. Swarthout '30 was high scorer for Dartmouth with 16 points. The summary:

DARTMOUTH	CORNELL
Spaeth, Gordon, Vossler, lf	rg, Masten, Schlossbach
Swarthout, rf	lg, Gersten, Beck, Stein
Langdell, Kilne, c	c, Caldwell, Lewis
Heep, Morse, May, lg	rf, Hall
Ellis, Austin, Schmidt, rg	lf, Fisher, Layton

Score—Dartmouth College 41, Cornell University 29. Goals from field—Swarthout 6, Austin 3, Heep 2, Vossler, Spaeth, Schmidt, Langdell for Dartmouth; Hall 3, Marten 2, Schlossbach, Stein for Cornell. Goals from foul—Swarthout 4, Langdell 4, Spaeth, Vossler, Austin for Dartmouth; Lewis 6, Schlossbach 3, Marten 2, Hall 2, Layton 2 for Cornell. Referee — Murray. Umpire — Brennan. Time—Two 20m. periods.

W. J. Iselin Wins Canadian Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—William J. Iselin of Katonah, N. Y., and Harvard University, won the Canadian squash racquets championship, with a victory over Argue R. Martin, Hamilton, in the final of the Dominion tournament played here Sunday. The former captain of the Harvard squash racquets team gave a remarkable exhibition of sustained speed, and his strange style of play puzzled the Hamilton entry and thrilled a large gallery. Iselin worked most of the time close to the front wall, giving one of the best exhibitions of that type of game ever seen on Toronto courts. Iselin was forced to come from behind to get the title, Martin winning the second and third games, but he finished strong in the last two.

Martin won his way into the final round by defeating W. M. Vickers of Toronto in the semifinal, and Adrian W. Smith of Buffalo in the third round, while Iselin advanced by beating S. M. Greey in the third round, and James L. Pool of New York, N. Y., and Harvard University senior, in the semifinal.

J. Woods, Toronto, won the consolation final with a victory over J. H. Chipman, also of Toronto. The summary:

CANADIAN SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

J. L. Pool, Harvard University defeated P. Lewis, Toronto, 10—15, 15—4, 15—9, 15—8.

W. J. Iselin, Harvard University, defeated S. M. Greey, Toronto, 15—13, 16—14, 15—6, 15—13.

A. R. Martin, Hamilton, defeated A. W. Smith, Buffalo, 15—9, 15—12, 15—9.

W. M. Vickers, Toronto, defeated H. L. Lancaster, Quebec, 9—15, 17—14, 15—10, 15—13.

Semifinal Round

W. J. Iselin, Harvard University, defeated J. L. Pool, Harvard University, 15—9, 3—15, 8—15, 17—16, 15—13.

A. R. Martin, Hamilton, defeated W. M. Vickers, Toronto, 9—15, 15—6, 15—12, 17—14.

Final Round

William J. Iselin, Harvard University, defeated Argue R. Martin, Hamilton, 15—11, 7—15, 1—15, 15—6, 15—8.

J. E. WEBSTER WINS AT CROSS-COUNTRY

ENGLISH CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM STANDING

Club.	Points
Birchfield Harriers	[illegible]
Hallamshire	87
Tipton Harriers	287
South London Harriers	288

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The English national cross-country running championship, decided at Leamington Spa Saturday in a snow storm over a course of 10½ miles of assorted going, provided J. E. Webster and his club, the Birchfield Harriers, with their second and nineteenth victories respectively in this event. Webster's time was 59m. 33s, and the next five men home finished as follows: H. W. Payne, Woodford Green A. C., 60m.; A. Worrall, Sutton Harriers, 60m. 10s.; H. Eckersley, Earlstown Viaduct, 60m. 15s.; T. Metcalfe, Derby and County Harriers, 60m. 21s.; A. T. Muggridge, Polytechnic Harriers, 60m. 23s.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULTS

Princeton 39, West Point 15.
Dartmouth 44, M. I. T. 10.
Annapolis 37, Pennsylvania 17.

CANADIENS ADD TO LEAGUE LEAD

Boston Is Two Games Ahead of Rangers — Pittsburgh Cuts Detroit Advantage

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	18	11	10	66	53	47
Rangers	17	9	14	78	67	43
Detroit	16	6	17	73	73	38
Pittsburgh	14	8	17	55	71	36
Chicago	7	3	30	65	116	17

Canadian Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Canadiens	23	7	9	100	41	53
Montreal	21	6	13	79	70	48
Ottawa	18	9	12	66	47	45
Toronto	16	7	17	73	74	39
Americans	11	6	22	58	101	28

Game Monday

Pittsburgh at Chicago.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Boston increased its lead in the United States division of the National Hockey League here, Sunday night, when it defeated the weakened New York Americans by the slight margin of one goal, 1 to 0.

The Americans were lacking in defensive strength, with Conacher out of the lineup for disciplinary reasons; but in spite of this, Reise and C. Boucher held the Bruins scoreless in the first period. The officials watched the locals closely in the second period. Boston scored near the end of the session on an effort by Shore. Later, with three Americans off the ice for penalties, the Bruins tried, but failed.

BOSTON	AMERICANS
Galbraith, Connor, lw	rw, McKinnon, W. Boucher
Fredrickson, Gainor, c	c, Himes, R. Green, Burch
Oliver, Gordon, Clapper, rw	lw, Burch, Bouchard, R. Green
Hitchman, ld	rd, Reise
Shore, rd	ld, C. Boucher
Winkler, g	g, Forbes

Score—Boston 1, Americans 0. Goal—Shore for Boston. Referees—D. R. Ritchie and M. J. Rodden. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—Canadiens and Maroons met for the sixth and last time in the regular National Hockey League schedule here on Saturday night and by defeating their closest rivals for first place by 3 to 0 Canadiens not only increased their lead over their local rivals, to one of five points, which practically insures them of getting the bye in the playoffs for the Canadian group title; but they tied up the series for the George Kennedy Trophy, emblematic of the Montreal city professional title. This season the two teams have broken even, each having two wins, two ties and two losses in the six games, but the Canadiens have a two-goal advantage in the scoring.

CANADIENS	MAROONS
Joliat, Hart, lw	rw, Ward, Oatman
Morenz, Gaudreault, c	c, Smith, Phillips
Gagne, Patterson, Larochelle, rw	lw, Stewart, Lamb, Brown
Gardiner, Langlois, ld	rd, Dutton, Munro
Mantha, Leduc, rd	ld, Siebert
Hainsworth, g	g, Benedict

Score—Canadiens 3, Maroons 0. Goals—Joliat 2, Gagne for Canadiens. Referees—Fred Ion, Montreal, and L. E. Marsh, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

DETROIT, Mich.—Ottawa Senators defeated the Detroit Cougars here Saturday night in a National Hockey League fixture, 3 to 1, thereby halting the home team's playoff chances considerably. The game was fast and exciting, although not the best of the season. Nighbor scored for Ottawa after 13 minutes in the first period, the puck sailing past Holmes after the Senator star had worked his way around Traub, Detroit left defense. The goal followed a terrific session of fast, hard hockey. After the Ottawa score, the Cougars slackened their pace slightly.

OTTAWA	DETROIT
Denneny, Kilrea, lw	rw, Aurie, Cooper, Pelangio
Nighbor, Grosvenor, c	c, Foyston, Fraser
Finnigan, Broadbent, rw	lw, Hay Sheppard
G. Boucher, ld	rd, Noble
A. Smith, rd	ld, Traub, Loughlin
Connell, g	g, Holmes

Score—Ottawa 3, Detroit 1. Goals—Finnigan 2, Nighbor for Ottawa; Hay for Detroit. Referees—Louis Berlinquette and Dr. W. J. La Flamme. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Careless play by the Boston Bruins in the third period cost them an extra point in the United States division standing of the National Hockey League for they only tied New York Rangers, closest rivals, 3 to 3, at the Arena Saturday after having established a two-goal lead. As a hockey game, however, it was replete with thrills and it was the first home game in many that any real scoring had been enjoyed.

BOSTON	RANGERS
Galbraith, Connor, lw	rw, W. Cook, Murdoch, Boyd
Fredrickson, Gainor, c	c, Boucher, Gray
Oliver, Clapper, rw	lw F. Cook, Thompson
Hitchman, Clapper, ld	rd, Abel, Bourgeault
Shore, rd	ld, Johnson
Winkler, g	g, Chabot

Score—Boston 3, Rangers 3. Goals—Connor 3 for Boston; Murdoch 2, W. Cook for Rangers. Referees—W. B. Bell and M. J. Rodden. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Pittsburgh's hockey team scored one of its easiest victories of the season Saturday night at Duquesne Garden, defeating the Chicago Black Hawks, 5 to 2, in a listless and loosely played game. The local club so far outclassed the visitors that it was hardly a contest. There was not a period in which the Yellow Jackets failed to score, and they might easily have blanked the Chicago team.

PITTSBURGH	CHICAGO
Cotton, White, lw	rw, McVeigh, Dye
Milks, McCaffrey, c	c, Miller, Keats
Darragh, Drury, rw	lw, McCalmon, Arbour
McKinnon, Burke, ld	rd, Moran, Wentworth
Burke, Smith, rd	ld, Wentworth, Hoffinger
Worters, g	g, Gardiner

Score—Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 2. Goals—Milks 2, White, Darragh, Cotton for Pittsburgh; Miller, Keats for Chicago. Referees—William O'Hara and William O'Leary, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

EASTERN YACHTSMEN WIN

LOS ANGELES—Eastern skippers showed the way to Western skippers on local waters Saturday when C. A. Welch's R sloop Live Yankee of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead, Mass., and H. B. Whiton's famous six-meter sloop Lanai, of the Indian-Harbor Yacht Club, with C. D. Mallory at the helm, defeated the Pacific Coast sloops in the opening race of the eight-day midwinter series.

AGAINST TWO-TEAM PLAN

NEW YORK (AP)—The recommendation of the United States Lawn Tennis Association for a two-team plan in the Davis Cup matches this year has been rejected by the association's Davis Cup committee. The committee unanimously adopted a resolution opposing the sending of one team abroad and leaving another here to qualify for the interzone final at Paris.

COLLEGE WATER BASKETBALL

Illinois 5, Iowa 6.

Bowlers Begin to Roll Good Strings

American Bowling Congress Drawing Teams From All Parts of Country

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS TEAM EVENT

Meister Insurance Co., Omaha 2969
Peoria Life Insurance Co., Peoria 2908
Pioneer Cords, Omaha 2890
Mansfield Star M. S., Chicago 2868
Busam Fords, Cincinnati 2857
Krafts Recreation, Chicago 2840
South Shore Rec's, Chicago 2837
Schmidt's Chop House, Peoria 2830
Sunshine Butter, St. Paul 2825
Cudahy Puritans, Omaha 2817

TWO-MEN EVENTS

M. E. Eppert-W. J. McCabe, Chi. 1267
O. K. Hotzke-E. E. Stibbe, Chicago 1223
H. Huebner-S. Levison, Chicago 1216
C. J. Wass-C. H. Johnson, Chicago 1210
H. H. Bussum-O. A. Fisher, Cinci. 1201
E. J. Flack-J. G. Gorenz, Peoria 1198
J. E. Bencivenga-B. W. Flint, Chi. 1196
L. J. Gawron-H. B. Klatt, Chicago 1192
E. T. Neale-A. A. Mayer, Omaha 1187
L. R. Kleeson-B. J. Lechler, St. L. 1176

INDIVIDUALS

J. R. Mendell, Cincinnati 674
C. R. Emmons, Chicago 663
Harry Klatt, Chicago 654
F. J. Cider, Chicago 650
Chester Roser, Kewanee, Ill 647
A. L. Nielsen, Chicago 646
O. A. Korsted, Chicago 645
J. D. Blissard, Omaha 640
H. J. Tierney, Kansas City 638
S. T. Harper, Cincinnati 638
S. F. Watson, Chicago 638

ALL-EVENTS

B. R. Flint, Chicago 1880
C. C. Emmons, Chicago 1869
A. J. Nielsen, Chicago 1852
O. K. Totzke, Chicago 1840
J. M. Sounheim, Chicago 1834
J. G. Lambers, Cincinnati 1832
C. B. Wass, Chicago 1809
A. L. Busam, Cincinnati 1808
J. T. Devine, Chicago 1800
O. H. Roeder, Peoria 1799

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—With bowlers from all sections of the United States participating on the week-end schedule of the American Bowling Congress tournament, the national pin classic took on a decidedly different aspect. The first four days' play was devoted exclusively to Kansas City "booster" teams but Friday, Saturday, and Sunday's play brought bowlers here from many states.

Mark Eppert and William McCabe, members of the Schuenman Uptown team of Chicago, rolled into the lead in the two-man event with a score of 1267. The Chicago bowlers registered games of 435, 380 and 452, Eppert scoring 664. Otto Totzke and Edward Stibbe another Chicago pair, rolled a total of 1223 for temporary second position.

Joseph Mendell of Cincinnati established the lead in the singles division with a mark of 674. The Ohio bowler opened with 211, came back with 232 and finished with 221. His score will probably not win the individual title, but it will come in for a share of the regular prize money.

Charles Emmons of Chicago rolled into second place with a mark of 663 and Harry Klatt, another Chicagoan, counted 654.

John Flint, member of the Kraft Recreation five, shot into the lead in the all-events division with a total of 1880. He gave his team splendid support by rolling 672 and followed with 601 in the doubles and 607 in the singles.

The Meister Insurance Company five of Omaha rolled into the lead in the five-man event with a total of 2969. The Nebraska bowlers started their series with a score of 913, followed with 1013 and registered the high team game in their final assault, 1043. A mediocre finish in the closing frames of the last game prevented the visitors from soaring to the 3000 figure.

The leading scores will probably remain unchanged until Thursday. Kansas City "booster" teams will again monopolize the alleys for the next three days, but Thursday's schedule includes fast lineups from St. Louis, Milwaukee, Newark, Fort Dodge, Buffalo and Des Moines.

Friday, March 16, is the big day of the tournament. The annual convention, which means the election of officers, selection of the site for next year's tournament and other important business, will be transacted, and bowling officials from all sections of the country will be in attendance.

HARVARD WRESTLERS PROVIDE BIG UPSET

For the first time in the history of Harvard-Yale varsity wrestling the Crimson matmen scored a victory over the Eli, 14 to 13, at Cambridge Saturday night. The Harvard freshmen easily defeated the Yale freshmen by a score of 19 to 8 preliminary to the varsity matches. The varsity victory not only upset an almost traditional Yale victory, but pre-meet predictions as well, Yale having been conceded the stronger team throughout the season.

One of the biggest surprises was the victory of J. F. Solano '30, Harvard, in the 158-pound class over Captain Miller of Yale, who had previously lost only one contest in three seasons of college wrestling, having met many of the best in the East. The other surprise was reversed on Harvard, for Sargent of Yale threw Joseph Lifrak '29 in the 135-pound class and Lifrak is New England intercollegiate champion. The summary:

115-Pound Class—L. J. Chibas '28 (H) defeated Thayer (Y), decision.

125-Pound Class—Whittredge (Y) defeated J. H. Burns '29 (H), decision.

135-Pound Class—Sargent (Y) defeated Joseph Lifrak '29 (H), fall in 7m. 38s.

145-Pound Class—C. C. Corson '28 (H) defeated Dodd (Y), decision.

158-Pound Class—J. F. Solano '30 defeated Captain Miller (Y), decision.

175-Pound Class—Nathaniel Warner '30 (H) defeated R. W. Holt (Y), fall in 9m. 59s.

Unlimited Class—Blunt (Y) defeated Capt. T. D. Howe Jr. '28 (H), fall in 5m. 15s.

NEWTON CENTRE WINS TITLE

Newton Center Squash Tennis Club scored a 5-to-0 victory over Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Saturday, thereby winning the Class C interclub title of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association. This is the first title that Newton Centre has won since the Class C competition started in the winter of 1923-24. Last season Newton Centre lost in the playoff for the title to Boston Athletic Association. Other scores over the week-end were: Harvard Club of Boston 5, Weston Golf Club 0; Lincoln's Inn Society 4, Newton Club 1; Union Boat Club 4, Harvard University 1; Walkover Club 4, Harvard Medical School 1; Harvard Freshmen 4, University Club 1.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Harvard 14, Yale 13.
Harvard '31 19, Yale '31 8.
Norwich 16, Williams 13.
Cornell 17, Penn State 8.
Lehigh 28, Pennsylvania 3.
Princeton 19, Columbia 6.
Brown 17, Springfield 6.
F. & M. 23, Brooklyn P. I. 6.
Indiana 25½, Chicago ½.
Illinois 12, Michigan 9.

HALL IN SECOND PLACE

NEW YORK (AP)—Allen Hall recaptured second place in the American Three-Cushion Billiard League Sunday night by defeating John Layton 50 to 29 in 47 innings. Layton had deposed Hall last Friday night. Hall had a high run of 6, which was equaled by his rival. A. H. Kieckhofer beat Harry Wakefield, 50 to 34, in 48 innings. Each had a high run of 5.

WOMEN ATHLETES MAKE NEW MARKS

Indoor Track and Field Meet Held in Boston

Four new women's athletic records are today on the books of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States as a result of star performances in the national indoor track and field meet for women held in Boston Saturday. Miss Mildred Wiley of the Boston Swimming Association established a new mark of 5ft. for the running high jump. Miss Katherine Mearls, also of the Boston S. A., established a new record of 8ft. 3in. for the standing broad jump and Miss Mabel Traver of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Edison Club made a new record of 33ft. 3½in. for the 8-pound shotput. The other new record was made by Miss M. T. Washburn, Millrose A. A., when she won the 50-yard hurdles in 6⅘s., it being the first time this event had been held. The summary:

40-Yard Dash—Won by Miss Katherine Mearls, Boston S. A.; Miss M. T. Washburn, Millrose A. A., second; Miss Edna Sayer, Brooklyn Edison Club, third; Miss Estelle Hill, Prudential Insurance Company A. A., fourth. Time—5⅗s.

50-Yard Hurdles—Won by Miss M. T. Washburn, Millrose A. A.; Miss Rose Huysentruyt, Paterson Recreation Club, second; Miss Julia Rounbehler, Boston S. A., third; Miss Helen Miller, Brooklyn Edison Club, fourth. Time—7⅗s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Miss Irene Moran, Brooklyn Edison Club; Miss Catherine Donovan, Prudential Insurance Company A. A., second; Miss Emma Hearn, Paterson R. C., third; Miss Margaret Proctor, Lunenberg Girls' A. C., fourth. Time—30⅘s.

440-Yard Relay—Won by Boston Swimming Association (Florence MacDonald, Olive Hasenfus, Hermine Imbeschied, Katherine Mearls); Brooklyn Edison Club (Edna Sayer, Loretta Dudley, Mary Moore, Dorothy Wolf), second. Time—52⅘s.

Standing Broad Jump—Won by Miss Katherine Mearls, B. S. A. 8ft. 3in.; Ethel Emmons, Brooklyn, second.

Running High Jump—Won by Miss Mildred Wiley, B. S. A., 5ft.; Miss Olive Huber, St. George's Club 4ft 10in., second; Miss Josephine Higgins, Prudential Insurance Company A. A., 4ft 8in. third; Miss Mildred Wilbur, Brooklyn Edison Club, 4ft. 8in. fourth.

Eight-Pound Shotput—Won by Miss Mabel Traver, Brooklyn Edison Club, 33ft. 3½in.; Miss Mae Magill, B. S. A., 33ft 1½in., second; Miss Emily Stuart, Brooklyn Edison Club, 29ft. 3¾in., third; Miss Alice Morris, B. S. A., 29ft. 2in., fourth.

Tigers Score Win Over Springfield

Cut Lead of Indians to Four Points—Quebec and New Haven Score Victories

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	22	2	12	79	65	46
Boston	19	4	13	73	66	42
Quebec	16	7	12	65	60	39
New Haven	15	4	18	75	82	34
Providence	12	7	16	81	72	31
Philadelphia	10	2	23	72	100	22

GAME MONDAY

Springfield at Quebec.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—After winning seven straight games, the Springfield Indians, leaders of the Canadian-American Hockey League standing, were defeated here Saturday night by a score of 2 to 1, the Boston Tigers being the victors. The locals now have only a four-point, or two-game, lead over the second-place Tigers.

The visitors took the lead when Mackey weaved through the entire team to beat Cox after five minutes of play in the first period. Springfield tied when Maracle converted a pass-out from Scott 12 minutes after the second period had started, but the tie was enjoyed only four minutes, for Redding duplicated Maracle's feat. The visitors, greatly through the work of Captain Rheaume, goalie, then held the lead throughout the remainder of the game. The summary:

BOSTON	SPRINGFIELD
Redding, Frost, lw	rw, Whyte, Goldsworthy
J. Contant, Burke, Field, c	c, Chapman, Maracle
Taylor, Manning, rw	lw, Scott, Walte
Mackey, Desmarais, ld	rd, Vail
Oatman, Schutz, rd	ld, Foster
Rheaume, g	g, Cox

Score—Boston 2, Springfield 1. Goals—Mackey, Redding for Boston; Maracle for Springfield. Referees—F. A. Synott and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In a rough Canadian-American Hockey League game here Saturday, the Quebec Beavers defeated the Philadelphia Arrows, 4 to 3. Earle Robinson, brilliant right wing of the Arrows, and Watters were forced out of the game. Robinson will be out for the rest of the season.

The Canadians swept the Philadelphia team aside in the first period by scoring four goals. Then Roland Beaudry was sent in at goal in place of Stark and the Arrows put on a spectacular rally that fell just one goal short of tying the score. The summary:

QUEBEC	PHILADELPHIA
Wasnie, Sorrell, lw	lw, Robinson, Elmer
Murray, Boucher, c	c, Goyer, Briden
Quenneville, Laroche, rw	lw, Barry, Veno
Halderson, Bennett, ld	rd, Yankoski, Watters
McVicar, Gariepy, rd	ld, Carson, Peters
Lamontague, g	g, Stark, Beaudry

Score—Quebec 4, Philadelphia 3. Goals—Wasnie, McVicar, Quenneville, Gariepy for Quebec; Elmer, Veno, Goyer for Philadelpsia. Referee—Gerald Wiggett. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In a contest for fourth place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing the New Haven Eagles won a 1-to-0 victory over the Providence Reds here Sunday night. By virtue of their victory over the Reds, the Eagles maintained their fourth-place position in the league race, whereas a victory for the Reds would have elevated them to fourth.

The game was won after two minutes of play in the second period, the winning goal being scored by Brisbois, Eagle center, who scored on a back-hand shot while facing away from the goal. The Providence goalie, Murray, was caught unprepared by the unexpected shot. The summary:

NEW HAVEN	PROVIDENCE
Lapointe, Meeking, rw	lw, Desy, M. Brophy
Boileau, Cahill, lw	rw, Gagnon, Cormier
Brisbois, Andrews, c	c, Mondou, Lauder
Coutu, Morrissey, rd	ld, Paulhus
Clarke, ld	rd, Morrison
Roberts, g	g, Murray

Score—New Haven 1, Providence 0. Goals—Brisbois for New Haven. Referees—W. J. Stewart and F. J. Foley. Time—Three 20m. periods.

HUNTER AND RICE WIN

PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP)—F. T. Hunter of New Rochelle, N. Y., paired with L. B. Rice of Newton Center, Mass., won the Florida doubles here Saturday when they defeated F. X. Shields of New York, junior singles champion, and J. W. Van Alen of Newport and New York, 3—6, 2—6, 8—6, 8—6 and 6—1. The mixed doubles was won by Mrs. B. F. Stenz of New York, paired with Rice, against Miss Barbara Phipps of Roslyn, N. Y., and Shields, 6—3, 6—1.

Yale Swimmers Are Again Victorious

Defeat Princeton Easily—Annapolis, Columbia, Syracuse Also Win

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Yale University swimming and waterpolo team won their championship meet with Princeton University here, Saturday, by scores of 41 to 21 and 29 to 28. As these two colleges meet twice in the Intercollegiate Swimming Association championships, Saturday's results gave Yale a victory in both competitions, the Blue having won the swimming events at New Haven the previous week-end 45 to 17 and the waterpolo game 60 to 16. This gives the total scores for the two meets: Yale 86 to 38 at swimming and 89 to 44 at waterpolo. The summary of the swimming events:

50-Yard Free-Style—Won by L. J. Rapoport '30S, Yale; M. B. Davidson '28, Princeton, second; W. S. Meany Jr. '28, third. Time—29.9s.

100-Yard Free-Style—Won by John Howland Jr. '30, Yale; M. B. Davidson '28, Princeton, second; J. A. Pope '29, Yale, third. Time—57.1s.

440-Yard Free-Style—Won by E. F. Spencer '29, Yale; H. A. Loeb '29, Princeton, second; William Brewster '28, Yale, third. Time—5m. 38s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Capt. J. A. House Jr. '28S, Yale; Capt. A. J. Bowron Jr. '28, Princeton, second; R. A. Greer Jr. '28, Yale, third. Time—1m. 15.1s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Charlton Wallace Jr. '28, Princeton; F. M. Rickman '28, Yale, second; C. D. Mercer '30, Yale, third. Time—2m. 45.1s.

Fancy Dive—Won by B. Van D. Hedges Jr. '30, Princeton, (91.2 points); M. A. Glascock '30, Yale, second; (90.2 points); J. H. Brooks Jr. '30, Princeton, (88.8 points), third.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Yale University, (C. R. Hogen '29, W. S. Meany Jr. '28, John Howland Jr. '30, Capt. J. A. House Jr. '28S). Time—1m. 41.3s.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The United States Naval Academy made a clean sweep of its Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship meet with Dartmouth College in the local pool, Saturday, the Midshipmen winning the swimming events, 33 to 29, and the water polo game, 49 to 5. The summary of the swimming events:

50-Yard Free-Style—Won by Capt. J. W. Bryant '29, Dartmouth; W. B. Phillips '30, Annapolis, second; G. M. Boughton '28, Dartmouth, third. Time—24.6s.

100-Yard Free-Style—Won by Capt. J. W. Bryant '29, Dartmouth; W. B. Phillips '30, Annapolis, second; A. P. Kohlhas '30, Annapolis, third. Time—56s.

440-Yard Free-Style—Won by Ernest O'Bierne '30, Annapolis; J. A. Woodruff '30, Annapolis, second; W. H. Birnie '30, Dartmouth, third. Time—5m. 49.3s.

150-Yard Back-stroke—Won by William McCaw '29, Dartmouth; M. H. Simons '30, Annapolis, second; S. M. Alexander '30, Annapolis, third. Time—1m. 55s.

200-Yard Breast-stroke—Won by R. F. Crist '29, Annapolis; P. F. Wakeman '28, Annapolis, second; L. B. Rogers '29, Dartmouth, third. Time—2m. 58.9s.

Fancy Dive—Won by D. E. Dallman '30, Annapolis, (87 points); R. H. Leigh '29, Dartmouth, second, (86.9 points); C. P. Huff '30, Annapolis, third, (80.8 points).

200-Yard Relay—Won by Dartmouth College (G. A. Scheller '30, C. S. Simmons '30, G. M. Boughton '28, Capt. J. W. Bryant '29). Time—1m. 43.6s.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA — University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University divided the honors in their Intercollegiate Swimming Association dual championship meet here Saturday, the former taking the water polo game, 24 to 13, while the Blue and White won at swimming, 32 to 30. It was one of the closest swimming meets ever seen here and most of the first places were won by not more than a touch. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. D. Wright '28, Columbia; Capt. A. S. Forsyth '28, Columbia, second; Capt. D. LaT. MacLea '30, Pennsylvania, third. Time—24⅗s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. D. Wright '28, Columbia; C. T. Cowperthwait Jr., '29, Pennsylvania, second; Capt. A. S. Forsyth '28, Columbia, third. Time—56⅘s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by C. T. Cowperthwait Jr. '29 Pennsylvania; R. C. Hough '30, Pennsylvania, second; C. K. Conard Jr., '28, Columbia, third. Time—5m. 52⅘s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Frank Bowden '28, Columbia; R. B. Goetz '29, Columbia, second; N. E. Marshall '29, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2m. 2⅗s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by R. R. Fauer '30, Columbia; W. F. McKenney '28, Pennsylvania, second; Murray Kaplan '28, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2m. 50s.

Fancy Dive—Won by George Saseen '30, Pennsylvania (85.3 points); C. B. Horton Jr., '28, Columbia, second (82.5 points); Frank Zeitlin '30, Columbia, third (72.1 points).

200-Yard Relay—Won by University of Pennsylvania (T. J. Johnson '28, M. H. McConnell '30, E. A. Teaf '30, Capt. D. LaT. MacLea '28). Time—1m. 44⅕s.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — Honors were divided between the Syracuse University and College of the City of New York aquatic teams in their Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship meet here Saturday, the Orange winning the swimming events, 54 to 8, and City College winning at water polo, 32 to 14. David Herman '29 was the only City College swimmer to better a third place when he won second in the 440-yard free-style. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by Winton Mergott '29, Syracuse; Theodore Webster '29, Syracuse, second; P. P. Gretch '29, City College, third. Time—25⅗s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Winton Mergott '29, Syracuse; P. F. Peter '28, Syracuse, second; E. W. Young Jr. '30, City College, third. Time—57⅗s.

400-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. L. Cannan '30, Syracuse; David Herman '29, City College, second; J. B. Shaw '29, Syracuse, third. Time—6m. 2s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Capt. M. S. Morse '28, Syracuse; Theodore Webster '29, Syracuse, second; Capt. Richard Boyce '28, City College, third. Time—1m. 57s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by R. L. Cannan '30, Syracuse; L. N. Serhus '28, Syracuse, second; Julius Karachefsky '30, City College, third. Time—2m. 54⅖s.

Fancy Dive—Won by G. M. Coombs '30, Syracuse; G. V. DeFronzo '29, Syracuse, second; T. W. Chester '29, City College, third.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Syracuse University (Winton Mergott '29, P. F. Peter '28, Theodore Webster '29, R. L. Cannan '30. Time—1m. 44⅗s.

ENGLISH LEAGUE WINS

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—The English league obtained a smashing victory over the Scottish by 6 goals to 2 here, Saturday, in their annual interleague tournament. In this particular competition the English representatives are usually successful, although in the internationals proper their poor showing has been a matter of considerable discussion since the war.

COLLEGE FENCING REULTS

Yale 11, West Point 6.
Annapolis 8, Dartmouth 5.
Harvard 10, Syracuse 7.
Princeton 23, Hamilton 17, Pennsylvania 12.
Lehigh 12, Delaware 5.
Fencers Club 8, Cornell 6.
Ohio State 5, Northwestern 5.
Chicago 12½, Illinois 9.

RUTHERFURD WINS CUP

AIKEN, S. C.—Hugo Rutherfurd of Allamuch, N. J., defeated Dr. John L. Todd of Canada, 1 up, on the eighteenth hole in the final for the C. Oliver Iselin Cup.

GOULD AND WRIGHT RETAIN U. S. TITLE

Defeat Boston Pair in Court Tennis Doubles

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (AP)—Playing superb tennis, Jay Gould and W. C. Wright Jr., Philadelphia, retained their United States doubles court tennis championship at The Racquet Club here Saturday by defeating Channing Frothingham and George W. Wightman, Boston, 6—0, 6—1, 7—5.

Gould and Wright, who had played only once before in the tournament, were at their best and performed more seriously and ably than in their previous match. Their wizardry swept the Bostonians off the court in the first two sets and was sufficient to offset the determined rally of Frothingham and Wightman in the final set.

The Boston players depended upon defence more than upon attack in the first two sets but no successful defense could have been perfected against the game of the champions. Wright was particularly effective. He refused to let Gould, a former world champion, carry the match, and earned a full share of the credit for winning. His playing of the chases was remarkable at times and his gets were often incredibly fine.

In the third set, after winning only one game of 13 played, Frothingham and Wightman suddenly exchanged sides of the court, permitting Frothingham to play the forehand. This strategy was most effective and the challengers carried the set to deuce. The point score:

First Set

Gould-Wright 7 6 4 4 4 4—29—6
Frothingham-Wightman 5 4 0 0 1 1—11—0

Second Set

Gould-Wright 1 4 4 4 7 6 4—30—6
Frothingham-Wightman 4 1 0 0 5 4 0—14—1

Third Set

Gould-Wright 2 4 6 2 4 2 5 3 6 2 4 4—44—7
Frothingham-Wightman 4 2 4 4 0 4 3 5 4 4 2 1—37—5

The summary:

UNITED STATES COURT TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Final Round

Jay Gould and W. C. Wright Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Channing Frothingham and George W. Wightman, Boston, 6—0, 6—1, 7—5.

Only Two Players Are Now Unbeaten

PROFESSIONAL POCKET BILLIARDS STANDING

	W	L	HR		Ave	PC
F. J. Taberski	4	0	62	13	8-9	1.000
Erwin Rudolph	4	0	80	9	8-13	1.000
E. R. Greenleaf	4	1	63	15	5-8	.800
Onofrio Lauri	3	1	66	17	6-7	.750
Pasquale Natalie	3	2	39	10	5-12	.600
A. J. Ponzi	2	3	45	12	5-10	.400
A. J. Ponzi	2	3	45	12	5-10	.400
H. J. Wood	1	5	38	7	6-17	.167
H. B. Oswald	0	5	33	9	1-10	.000
J. M. Concannon	0	5	79	8	5-7	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—With 25 of the 45 games played, F. J. Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y., title defender, and Erwin Rudolph of Chicago, former champion, were the only undefeated players in the field of 10 in the tournament for the United States professional pocket billiard championship here. Each won his fourth game Sunday, while E. R. Greenleaf of New York, former champion, who lost a contest Saturday, also gathered his fourth victory Sunday.

It looked for a time as though Taberski was in for a defeat at the hands of O. P. Durocher of Marshalltown, Ia. The champion, however, pulled himself out of trouble with a neat run of 62, followed by a finishing sprint of 29 in the next frame. The final score was 125 to 96 in 9 innings for Taberski.

Speed at the finish solved a hard problem for Rudolph in the first Sunday night. He won, 125 to 104 in 13 frames after running 63 and 26 in his last two efforts. Natalie got away to a fast start and had the advantage, 91 to 15, before Rudolph got started.

Pausing at the end with three balls needed cost Greenleaf some uneasy moments with Oswald; but the former champion finally pulled out, 125 to 99, in 19 innings. Oswald did some nice shooting and played safety.

In the first Sunday afternoon game A. R. Ponzi of Philadelphia defeated H. J. Wood of Duluth, 125 to 91, in 21 innings. Ponzi had a high run of 45.

His fourth win was marked up by Natalie, 125 to 56, against J. M. Concannon of Washington, D. C. The winner's high run of 39 in the tenth frame settled the issue, as he got the remaining 11 balls in two efforts.

With a run of 48 Taberski won his third straight victory, outpointing Ponzi, 125 to 41, in 13 innings.

Another victory was won by Rudolph Saturday, defeating Oswald, 125 to 71, in 20 turns. The high run was 31, with which Rudolph finished the matched.

Greenleaf met his first defeat unexpectedly at the hands of Durocher, who ran out on him in 10 frames, 125 to 82, scoring a high run of 47 in the fifth.

ST. PAUL'S PLAYOFF CHANCES DWINDLE

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Duluth	15	12	9	55	46	42
Minneapolis	18	5	15	64	48	41
Kansas City	15	8	14	53	50	38
St. Paul	14	9	16	76	86	37
Winnipeg	11	6	19	64	82	28

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—St. Paul's chances of participating in the American Hockey Association championship playoff dwindled here Saturday night as the result of a scoreless tie with the Winnipeg Maroons in the final home game of the season. St. Paul, a point behind the third-place Kansas City team, will end its season on Pla-Mor ice Tuesday. A victory or tie will assure the third playoff position to Kansas City, which has two more games to play and a record of having lost only two in 17 contests at home. The summary:

ST. PAUL	WINNIPEG
Conroy, Romnes, lw	rw, Couture, O'Meara
DesJardins, Sheppard, c	c, Somers, Runge
Wilson, Ingram, rw	lw, Gottselig, Kelly
Goheen, ld	rd, Borland, Brennan
Nichols, Breen, rd	ld, Townsend, Redpath
McCusker, g	g, Timmins

Score—St. Paul 0, Winnipeg 0. Referee—Helmer Grenner, Duluth. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Yale 41, Princeton 21.
Annapolis 33, Dartmouth 29.
Syracuse 54, City College 8.
Union 34, Cornell 28.
Columbia 32, Pennsylvania 30.
Illinois 40, Iowa 29.

JOHN DAWSON WINS TITLE

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—John Dawson of Chicago won the Southeastern amateur golf championship here Saturday when he defeated Harold Weber of Toledo, O., and St. Augustine, Fla., 4 and 3.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS

Yale 29, Princeton 28.
Annapolis 49, Dartmouth 5.
City College 32, Syracuse 14.
Pennsylvania 24, Columbia 13.

ILLINOIS WINS INDOOR GAMES

Six New Records Made at "Big Ten" Conference Meet

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. TRACK AND FIELD STANDING

College	Points
Illinois	31
Iowa	27
Northwestern	8
Wisconsin	8
Michigan	7½
Ohio State	7
Indiana	7
Chicago	6½
Purdue	6½
Minnesota	1½

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IOWA CITY, Ia.—Four records were broken and two established in the eighteenth annual indoor track and field championship games of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, held on the large University of Iowa track Friday and Saturday nights.

University of Illinois won the team honors after a close duel with University of Iowa. It is the eighth time that Illinois has won first place in the championship indoor games. The winners scored 31 points, while Iowa mustered 27. Northwestern was the surprise of the meet, finishing in a tie for third place with Wisconsin, both of whom scored 8 points.

The first record broken in the meet was the 80-yard run. B. A. Martin '30 of Purdue ran the distance in 1m. 56.4s. to break the old mark of 1m. 56.6s. set by C. A. Reinke '25 of Michigan. Martin finished strong to beat out J. A. Moulton '30 of Iowa, who was second, two yards behind the leader.

Iowa's one-mile relay team, made up of V. W. Stevenson '30, R. I. Stamats '29, G. H. Baird '29 and F. J. Cuhel '28, broke the old record of 3m. 29s., set by Illinois in 1920, by covering the distance in 3m. 24.2s. Illinois, winner of the relay of the first section, placed but fourth in the final ranking, as Iowa, Michigan and Indiana, who raced in the second heat, all had better times.

G. H. Baird '29 of Iowa set a new record in the 440-yard dash by running the distance in 50.1s. The former record of 50.8s. was set by H. B. Dismond '17 of Chicago.

Capt. W. H. Droegemuller '28 of Northwestern soared over the bar at 13ft. 2⅝in. to set a new record in the pole vault. The former mark of 13ft. ⅝in. was set by Donald Brownell '25 of Illinois.

Capt. F. J. Cuhel '28 of Iowa established a new mark in the 70-yard high hurdles when he ran away from the field and breasted the tape in 8.8s. G. S. Simpson '30 of Ohio State set the new mark in the 60-yard dash by running the distance in 6.3s. It was the first time that these two events were on the program of a "Big Ten" indoor championship meet.

Cuhel and Baird of Iowa were the stars of the meet. Both men won a first place and ran on the winning mile relay team. The summaries:

Sixty-Yard Dash—Won by G. S. Simpson, Ohio State; C. S Gleason, Chicago, second; D. J. Larson, Wisconsin, third; N. R. Root, Chicago, fourth. Time—6.3s. (Conference record.)

Four Hundred and Forty-Yard Dash—Won by G. H. Baird, Iowa; W. R. Stephenson, Indiana, second; A. R. Chambers, Illinois, third; C. E. Wilmoth, Iowa, fourth. Time—50.1s. (New Conference record.)

Eight Hundred and Eighty-Yard Run—Won by B. A. Martin, Purdue; J. A. Moulton, Iowa, second; J. W. Gorby Jr., Northwestern, third; R. B. Williams, Chicago, fourth. Time—1m. 56.4s. (New Conference record.)

One-Mile Run—Won by Joseph Novak, Illinois; F. B. Stine, Illinois, second; J. W. Petaja, Wisconsin, third; W. E. Clapham, Indiana, fourth. Time—4m. 27.2s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by David Abbott, Illinois; C. S. Bullamore, Wisconsin, second; D. W. Fairfield, Illinois, third; H. N. Fields, Indiana, fourth. Time—9m. 27.5s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by University of Iowa (V. W. Stevenson, R. I. Stamatz, G. H. Baird, F. J. Cuhel); University of Michigan, second; University of Indiana, third; University of Illinois, fourth. Time—3m 24.2s. (New Conference record.)

Seventy-Yard High Hurdles—Won by F. J. Cuhel, Iowa; J. R. Allison, Iowa, second; R. C. Rockaway, Ohio State, third; R. E. Pahlmeyer, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—8.8s. (Conference record.)

Running High Jump—Won by R. J. Carr, Illinois, 5ft. 11⅝in.; Frank Rhea, Minnesota; Samuel Frey, Chicago; C. M. Waldo, Michigan, and E. A. Work, Purdue, tied for second, third, fourth and fifth, 5ft. 10⅝in.

Pole Vault—Won by W. H. Droegemuller, Northwestern, 13ft. 2⅝in.; Percy Prout, Michigan, second, 12ft. 9in.; G. H. Barnes, Illinois; E. C. White, Illinois, and Norman Heinsen, Illinois, tied for third and fourth, 12ft. 6in. (New Conference record.)

Sixteen-Pound Shotput—Won by D. R. Lyon, Illinois, 47ft. 5¼in.; E. W. Nelson, Iowa, second, 46ft. ¼in.; C. A. Forwald, Iowa, third, 44ft 11¼in.; A. C. Bagge, Northwestern, fourth, 43ft. 9½in.

PRELIMINARY ROUND PUTS OUT FOURTEEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY—With the preliminary round of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States basketball tournament out of the way, 39 teams will open the United States championship today in Convention Hall. Fifty-three teams were entered at the start of the preliminary, Saturday, but 14 were eliminated in early skirmishes. The scores Saturday were;

Emporia Teachers 38, Pan Dandies, Newton, Kan. 30.

Washburn College 42, Louisberg, Kan. 21.

Baker Baldwin, Kan. 35, Capitol Loan, Topeka, Kan. 24.

Kansas City Life 44, Muskogee Acorns 20.

Kansas City A. C. 53, Parson Junior College 24.

Cook Paints 52, Shawnee Mission 14.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Princeton 29, Pennsylvania 12.
Dartmouth 41, Cornell 29.
Columbia 30, Yale 29.
Syracuse 38, Colgate 15.
Holy Cross 40, Boston 20.
Worcester P. I. 50, Lowell T. S. 24.
West Va. 58, W. and J. 37.
Pittsburgh 45, Penn State 28.
Lebanon Valley 38, Drexel 27.
Purdue 32, Minnesota 24.

MISS COLLETT WINS FINAL

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Miss Glenna Collett, continuing her brilliant playing, captured the final of the Florida East Coast golf tournament here Saturday, conquering her keen rival, Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, 3 and 2. Miss Collett gained her second leg on the Mrs. W. R. Kenan Jr. Trophy, her first triumph being recorded in 1925. Miss Van Wie led the field last year.

AMERICAN SOCCER LEAGUE

RESULTS SATURDAY

Bethlehem 4, N. Y. Nationals 0.

RESULTS MONDAY

N. Y. National 1, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 2, N. Y. Giants 1.
Fall River 3, J. & P. Coats 2.

MARYLAND ELECTS DEAN

COLLEGE PARK, Md.—Thurston N. Dean '29, has been elected captain of the University of Maryland basketball team. He has been a regular for the last two years.

HAINES REGAINS NATIONAL TITLE

Defeats B. H. O'Connor in Squash Tennis Final Round

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Rowland B. Haines is once more the squash tennis champion of the United States. The Columbia University Club player, who led his team to its first team championship in the metropolitan series last week, proved that he was in a class by himself as far as individual play was concerned by overwhelming Burdett H. O'Connor of the Crescent Athletic Club in the final round of the championship tourney on Saturday at the Princeton Club, requiring only 33 minutes to win in straight games, scored at 15—8, 15—9, 15—1.

In the entire tournament, in which he encountered two of the former holders of the title, Fillmore V. S. Hyde and Thomas R. Coward, Haines did not lose a single game. Against Coward especially, who had been regarded as almost a sure winner, the Columbia University Club player rose to heights that have never been reached before in the play of the game, in the view of experts clustered about the court.

The final match against O'Connor was almost in the nature of an anticlimax. Only for a few innings at the start of the match was the Crescent A. C. player able to make any headway against the speed and accuracy of Haines. When Haines settled down to show his real skill, O'Connor simply had to stand aside and watch the ball go by. If he tried the return or got his racket on the wallops as they shot off the front or backwall, it simply prolonged the rally, as Haines would launch another drive to end the struggle. Haines' service was also effective, though he scored only one clean ace. Many of his services never came back to him, however, as O'Connor, in spite of his usual ability in getting, sent the ball into the telltale or clean out of court, in his efforts to return them.

Long runs of five and more placements in succession were frequent on the score of the champion, and he ended the match with nine points in a row, including a service ace, five placements, and three service returns by O'Connor that were errors.

Haines needed only 35 innings, including those ending one game and beginning another, to win his match, and the final game, in which he used only six, required only seven minutes. O'Connor made one run of four, early in the second game, when he led for the first and only time on even innings. But a few hands later, Haines ran away from him with seven points in a row, and settled the chances of the New Moon star to take a game. The summary:

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated Burdett H. O'Connor, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—8, 15—9, 15—1.

Tilden to Captain 1928 Davis Cup Team

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Philadelphia

WILLIAM T. TILDEN 2d, former tennis champion and ranking American player, has been selected captain of the 1928 United States Davis Cup team, it became public today. Tilden succeeds Richard N. Williams 2d, who has led the team for a half dozen years.

In naming Tilden, the Davis Cup committee, of which Joseph W. Wear of this city is chairman, the former champion was designated to play in the American zone competition.

OKLAHOMA WINS M. V. TRACK MEET

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD STANDING

University of Oklahoma	35½
University of Missouri	22
University of Kansas	19½
University of Nebraska	18
Kansas State A. C.	13
Iowa State College	8½
Drake University	8
Grinnell College	7
Washington University	½

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.—University of Oklahoma won its second consecutive Missouri Valley Conference championship Saturday night by flashing unexpected strength in practically all events, finishing ahead of University of Missouri, their closest competitors, with 35½ points; Missouri took 22.

Three Missouri Valley records were shattered, including the 50-yard low hurdles which was won by K. P. Carmen '30, University of Oklahoma; the 50-yard dash won by L. L. Grady '28, University of Kansas; and the pole vault, won by W. D. English '30, Missouri.

Grady equaled the United States indoor record of 5.2s in the 50-yard event, made by J. G. Loomis in 1916, clipping 2-10s. from the old Missouri Valley record, which he held jointly with three others.

This record is to be submitted for official recognition. So close was the finish that a dispute arose over Grady's victory from W. S. Sparks '30, Drake University, who finished a "hair's" breadth behind. Grady is the only American runner in 12 years to equal the record.

The finish in the low hurdles was equally as thrilling, the four placers finishing in a bunch that was hard to untangle. Two of the five finish judges said H. A. Trumble '30, University of Nebraska, had made the record, but it was finally awarded to Carmen.

W. D. English '30, Missouri, broke by three inches the pole vault record set by Lancaster, Missouri, in 1925.

The performance of Harold Keith '28, Oklahoma, in stretching out for thrilling sprints at the end of both the mile and two-mile runs to come up from behind and win each time, was nothing short of remarkable. In the two-mile run he finished ahead of Bernard Frazier' 29, Kansas, last year's champion, who was conceded the victory before the meet.

In order to conform with the Olympic tryouts, the special mile run scheduled between R. M. Conger, Illinois Athletic Club, and Joseph Sivak '30, Butler College, was changed to 1500 meters. Conger won after being taken to task by Sivak in the fifth lap, when the latter took the lead. In the home stretch, Conger opened one of his famous sprints and led by three strides at the finish. The time was 5s. slower than the world's record. The summary:

50-Yard High Hurdles—Won by H. A. Trumble, Nebraska; W. K. Taylor, Grinnell, second; E. E. Diemund, Missouri, third; M. W. Soults, Iowa State, fourth. Time—6.5s.

50-Yard Dash—Won by L. L. Grady, Kansas; W. S. Parks, Drake, second; A. C. Easter, Nebraska, third; J. H. Adkinson, Oklahoma, fourth. Time—5.2s. (Establishes Missouri Valley record, equals American indoor record.)

One-Mile Run—Won by Harold Keith, Oklahoma; Edward Fortune, Kansas, second; Norris Chadderton, Nebraska, third; L. M. Etherton, Nebraska, fourth. Time—4m. 38.3s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Keith Hursley, Missouri; Paul Gartner, Kansas State, second; J. M. McKee, Grinnell, third; Gordon Soderberg, Iowa State, fourth. Time—54.2s.

50-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by J. P. Carmen, Oklahoma; H. A. Trumble, Nebraska, second; B. F. Taylor, Oklahoma, third; C. O. Thompson, Nebraska, fourth. Time—5.9s. (Establishes new Missouri Valley record.)

Two-Mile Run—Won by Harold Keith, Oklahoma; Bernard Frazier, Kansas, second; H. B. Miller, Kansas State, third; D. G. Saurenman, Kansas, fourth. Time—9m. 45.2s.

880-Yard Run—Won by L. E. Moody, Kansas State; L. E. Epstein, Missouri, second; O. E. Thornburg, Iowa State, third; H. L. Hoak, Iowa State, fourth. Time—2m. 1.1s.

Special 1500-Meter Run—Won by R. M. Conger, Illinois A. C.; Joseph Sivak, Butler College, second. Time—4m. 4.6s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Oklahoma (C. C. Edmondson, G. R. Hewitt, Heston Heald, D. A. Taylor); Kansas State, second; Missouri, third; Nebraska, fourth. Time—3m. 32.5s.

Pole Vault—Won by W. D. English, Missouri, 12ft. 11in. (establishes new Missouri Valley record); J. C. Bryce, Oklahoma, second, 12ft. 3in.; M. W. Soults, Iowa State, and Bruce Drake, Oklahoma, tied for third, 12ft.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Miller Brown, Missouri, 46ft. 7¾in.; A. D. Howell, Oklahoma, second, 45ft. 3in.; R. C. Rider, Oklahoma, third, 45ft. 1in.; Clifford Ashburn, Nebraska, fourth, 41ft. 10in.

High Jump—Won by W. S. Brunk, Drake, 5ft. 10⅝in.; G. E. McCully, Grinnell, K. E. Hoppe, Iowa State, and Harrison Underhill, Kansas, tied for second, 5ft. 9in.

Broad Jump—Won by S. T. McInerney, Kansas, 22ft. 4½in.; R. T. Churchill, Oklahoma, second, 22ft. 1in.; W. F. Fleming, Nebraska, third, 21ft. 8in.; Cyrus Spangler, Kansas, and R. S. Poos, Washington, tied for fourth, 21ft. 6in.

IRELAND DEFEATS WALES AT CARDIFF

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL

	Won	Drawn	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	Pts
England	3	0	0	35	22	6
Ireland	3	0	1	44	30	6
Wales	1	1	2	31	23	3
Scotland	1	1	2	20	32	3
France	0	0	3	22	45	0

BY WIRELESS

CARDIF—Ireland's victory over Wales by 13 points (two goals and try) to 10 (two goals) here, Saturday, leaves the destination of the final honors of this season's international Rugby championship dependent on the result of the Anglo-Scottish game for the Calcutta Cup at Twickenham, Saturday. If England wins or draws it will finish at the top of the standing; but if it loses, it will share first place with Ireland.

Ireland's latest win was due in some measure to the comparative impotence of the Welsh back divisions. The Welsh forwards once again dominated their department of the game, but although they heeled out the ball in every set scrummage, there was not anyone behind them to do much with it. By contrast, the Irish backs played well, none more so than G. V. Stephenson, the young Irish captain who in this game made his thirty-fifth appearance for his country, equaling the hitherto unapproached record of R. M. Owen, Wales.

CRONICK OF CANADA LEADS AT NEEDLES

NEEDLES, Calif. (AP)—In a strong finish, John Cronick of Canada won the eighth lap Sunday of the Los Angeles to New York marathon. When he crossed the finish line here, the entrant from Saskatoon, Sask., had covered the 57 miles from Danby in 8h. 44m. 20s., an average of nearly seven miles an hour. His elapsed time for the 296.4 miles of the 3400-mile foot race stood tonight at 51h. 28m. 25s.

Midway on the desert stretch, Cronick passed Nestor Erickson, Finnish runner from New York, who had led the field since the start at 4:59 Sunday morning. At one time Erickson held a six-mile lead over the next runner.

Arthur Newton, winner of the preceding three laps and leader in elapsed time, checked in 5m. 10s. behind Cronick. He had passed Erickson en route and slowly but surely cut down the distance between him and the leader.

Andrew Payngn of Claremore, Okla., finished third. He plugged along without a stop to end with a time of 9h. 35m. 30s.

PURDUE WINS; IS IN TIE FOR TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Purdue University gained a tie for the basketball championship of the Intercollegiate conference in the final game of the season here Saturday night by defeating the University of Minnesota, 32 to 24. The defeat relegates the Gophers to the joint occupancy of last place in the "Big Ten" with Illinois, but Minnesota is satisfied that the season exhibited more basketball in the first year of coach David McMillan's reign than any since that of Dr. L. J. Cooke's famous 1000 per cent quintet of more than a decade ago. The summary:

PURDUE		MINNESOTA
Wheeler, lf	rg,	Hovde
Harmeson, Cummins, rf	lg,	Nydahl, Otterness
Murphy, c	c,	Nelson, Tanner
Schnaiter, lg	rf,	Chapman
Kemmer, rg	lf,	Stark

Score—Purdue University 32, University of Minnesota 24. Goals from field—Harmeson 5, Murphy 2, Wheeler, Schnaiter for Purdue; Otterness 4, Stark 3, Nelson 2, Chapman for Minnesota. Goals from foul—Murphy 5, Wheeler 3, Kemmer 2, Cummings 2, Harmeson, Murphy for Purdue; Stark 3, Chapman for Minnesota. Referee—N. Kearns, St. Paul. Umpire—John Getchell, Minneapolis. Time—Two 20m. periods.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Cornell 58½, Yale 54½.
Brown 54, Worcester P. I. 21.

OKLAHOMA A. & M. BEATS WASHINGTON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College defeated Washington University, 21 to 19, in a hard-fought basketball game here Saturday night. The first half was very listlessly played, neither team being able to locate the hoop. The Aggies, led by Wilkie Collins '28, took an early lead and soon advanced it to 10 to 3. Edward W. Meyer '30, Bear center, reciprocated with two difficult baskets and the half ended 12 to 9 for the Aggies. The summary:

OKLA. AGGIES		WASHINGTON
King, lf	rg,	Kurz
White, rf	lg,	Eckert
Collins, c	c,	Meyer, Smith
Statton, lg	rf,	Rippetoe, Weintge
McCoy, rg	lf,	Lohrding, Stanford

Oklahoma A. & M. College 21, Washington University 19. Goals from floor—White 3, Collins 3, McCoy for Oklahoma Aggies; Meyer 4, Eckert, Stanford, Smith for Washington. Goals from foul—White 4, King 2, Statton for Oklahoma; Weintge 3, Meyer, Smith for Washington. Referee—E. C. Quigley. Time—Two 20m. periods.

HEDLUND BREAKS RECORD

DALARO, Sweden (AP)—Two minutes and 41 seconds were lopped off the record for ski races of 90 kilometers Sunday when the record holder, Hedlund, and another Swedish runner raced over the course to finish in a dead heat in the time of 5h. 33m. 26s. Hedlund in 1926 set a record of 5h. 36m. 7s. for the distance.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Ex col 4s '48	91¼	91¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100⅞	100¾
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105¾	105⅝
Am Rep Cor deb 6s '27	102⅞	102⅞
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	102
Am Smelting 6s '47	108¼	108¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	105
Am T & T col 4s '29	99¾	99⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	105⅜	105¼
Am T & T sf 5s '60	106	105⅞
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	108¾	108¾
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100¼	100¼
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105⅝	105½
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	111	110¾
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	122	121½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	102	102
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92⅜	92
Armour & Co 5½s '43	91	90⅝
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	93⅜	93⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅝	97⅝
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	90⅝	90½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	98	98
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	78¼	77⅝
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102½	102⅛
B&O 1st 4s '48	96½	96⅜
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	96¼	96⅛
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	88⅝	88⅝
B&O cv 4½s '33	100⅝	100½
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	108⅞	108⅞
B&O 6s series D	104⅛	104⅛
B&O rfg 6s '95	111⅞	111⅞
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	100⅛	100
Barnsdall 6s '40 ex-war	91⅞	91⅝
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	108¼	108¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60	111¼	111⅛
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	101½	101⅛
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	103⅝	103⅜
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105¼	105
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	82½	82¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106¼	106⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	98⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	270	260½
Bur Co N 5s	103¼	103¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	93⅝	93¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	103⅜	103⅜
By Prod Coke 5½s	103	103
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102⅛	102⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅝	100⅝
Can North 4½s	100¼	100¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	122¼	122¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	90⅞	90¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100	99⅞
Can SS Ltd 6s	102¼	102¼
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	105	105
Cen Steel 8s '41	122	122
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99¾	99⅝
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	100¼	100⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	102⅞	102⅞
Ches & O con 5s '39	107	107
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	73⅜	73⅜
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	88⅛	87½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	67⅜	67¼
Chi M&StP adj new	64½	64¼
Chi M&StP gen 4½s '89	103	103
Chi M&StP col 6s '34	104	103⅝
Chi M&StP 5s new	97	96¾
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	103	103
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	112⅛	112⅛
Chi & Nw 7s '30	105	104⅞
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95⅞	95⅝
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	103	103
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	97⅛	97⅛
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	102¼	102¼
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105¼	105⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	96⅛	96
Clev CC&StL 4½s E	100¼	100¼
Clev CC&StL 4s CW&M '91	91½	91½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	109⅜	109⅜
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	99⅜	99⅜
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	99⅞	99⅜
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	94	94
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106⅜	106⅜
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	79½	78⅝
Con Gas 5½s '45	106½	106⅜
Container Corp 6s '46	100⅜	100⅜
Crown Wil Paper 6s	103	103
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	89⅞	89⅞
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	97⅜	97⅜
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	108⅜	108⅜
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	107	106⅞
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	101	100⅞
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	101½	101½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	105
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93½	93½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	97	97
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	91½	91
Dery Dry Goods 7s '42	58⅜	58⅜
Det & Mac 1st	80	80
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102⅞	102⅜
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88⅜	88
Dold Packing 6s '42	82½	82½
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	96	96
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101¼	101
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	103	103
Erie gen 4s '96	85	85
Erie 5s '67	98¼	98
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	99	98¾
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	98¾	98⅝
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	104¾	104⅝
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	100½	100½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	96⅞	96½
Ft Smith Lt & Trac 5s '36	100	100
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103¼
Gen Pet 5s '40	102⅛	102⅛
Ga & Ala 5s	99	99
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	108¼	108
Goodyear 5s '57	93⅜	93¼
Great Falls Pow 5s	106⅝	106⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	100¼	100¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	100¼	100¼
Great Northern 5s '73	107⅝	107⅝
Great Northern 5½s '52	112	112
Great Northern 7s '36	115¼	115
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97⅝	97⅝
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	75	75
Hoe ¾ Co 6½s '34	97½	97½
Housatonic 5s	101½	101½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	90	89½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	92½	92½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	101	101
Humble Oil 5s '37	100½	100½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¾	102¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¼	105¼
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	97¼	97¼
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	100	100
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	78⅜	78
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	78⅜	78
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	75⅛	75
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	98	97¾
Int & Gt Nor 5s B	100	100
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	94¾	94
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	105⅜	105⅜
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	101¼	101
Int Paper 6s '55	104¼	104⅛
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s	94⅞	94⅞
Int Tel G Tel 4½s '52	96	95⅝
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	8	8
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105⅜	105⅜
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	98⅞	98⅝
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	93⅞	93⅝
Keith 6s '46	99⅛	99
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	108	108
Lack Steel con 5s '50	101¼	101¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	105⅛	105
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	99⅞	99⅞
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	98⅞	98¾
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	107	107
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	114¼	114¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	107	107
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105	105
L&N Uni 4s '40	98¼	98¼
L&N 5s stl div '80	70	70
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	106⅝	106⅝
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	72	71½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	99½	99½
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	104	103⅝
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	105¼	105
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	102⅞	102⅝
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	12½	12½
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	100½	100½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	101⅞	101⅝
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	92	92
Mo K & T adjs 5s A '67	106⅜	106¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	80⅜	80⅜
Mo Pac 5s F '77	102	102
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	102⅜	102⅜
Montana Pow d 5s	101½	101¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	88	87⅞
Nann 6s	105¼	105¼
Nat Dairy Prod 6s '40	103⅜	103⅜
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '77	18	18
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	100	100
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	100	100
N O Terminal 4s '53	93⅜	93⅜
N O T & M 5s B '54	100⅝	100⅝
N O T & M 5½s '54	105	105
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	86¼	86¼
NYC&HR con 4s '98	96½	96½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107½	107⅜
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	103¼	103¼
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	116	116
NY Ont&W gen 4s '55	80	80
NY Ry inc 6s '65	17⅜	17⅜
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102⅜	102⅜
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110⅜	110⅜
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108⅜	108⅜
NY Winchester&B 4½s '46	90¼	90⅛
Niag Lock & OP 5s '55	104⅛	104
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	96⅜	96¼
Norf&W con 4s '96	97⅜	97⅜
Norf&W div 4s '44	96¼	96⅛
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	96½	96½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	93	92⅞
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102⅜	102⅜
Nor Ohio Tr&Lt A '47	104¼	104¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	71⅝	71⅝
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	97	96⅞
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	115⅝	115⅝
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	90⅝	90⅝
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	92⅜	92⅜
Otis Steel 6s '41	98	98
Pac Tel&Tel 1st 5s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Pac Tel&Tel rfg 5s '52	106⅝	106⅝
Pan-Am Pet&T 6s '40	93½	93⅛
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	93	92⅞
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	103⅜	103⅜
Penn RR gen 4½s '65 reg	103⅜	103⅜
Penn RR 5s '64	105¼	105
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	113	113
Penn RR col 7s '30	105¼	105¼
Pere Marq 5s '56	104⅜	104⅜
Phil Co rfg 5s '44	103⅞	103⅞
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67 rcts	101¼	101¼
Phil Co 5s '67	99⅝	99⅜
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	97⅝	97⅝
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	93½	93½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	103⅜	103⅜
Port Ry Lt&P 5s '42	98½	98⅛
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	96¼	96¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100⅛	100
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	96⅜	96⅜
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	103¼	103¼
Rio G&W col 4s '49	89⅛	88½
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	107⅛	107⅛
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	96⅜	96⅜
St L & S F 4s A '50	92	92
St L & S F 5s B '50	103⅜	103⅜
St L & S F 6s C '28	100¼	100¼
St L & S F adj 6s '55	101⅜	101⅜
St L & S F inc 6s '60	101⅞	101⅞
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	97	97
St P M & M Pac 4s	94⅛	94
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	109⅜	109⅜
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	93⅜	93⅜

	High	Low
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	104	104
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	103½	103
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	79⅜	79⅜
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	63&	62½
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	52	49½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	83	83
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	88½	79
Seabd ALL Fla Ry 6s B '35	79½	79¼
Shubert T 6s	93	92⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	98½	98¼
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	104	104
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	97¾	97⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97⅝	97½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100⅜	100⅜
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	95⅝	95⅝
Sinclair C&O 5½s	97⅜	97⅜
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95	95
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99½	99½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	97¼	97¼
So Pac 4½s rcts	99⅞	99⅞
So Ry gen 4s '56	92⅛	92
So Ry gen 5s '94	113⅝	113⅝
So Rl gen 6s '56	119⅞	119⅞
So Ry gen 6½s '56	126¼	126¼
So Ry 4s st L div '51	93⅞	93⅞
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106½	106⅜
Spokane I R 6s '55	88	88
Stand Oil NY 4½s rcts '51	97	97
Stevens oHtel 6s '45	102	102
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	100⅛	100
Superior Oil s f 7s '29	103½	103½
Tenn Copper 6s '25	102⅛	102⅛
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	105⅜	105⅜
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	69⅝	69⅝
Third Ave adj 5s '60	100⅝	100½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102¼	102⅛
Ulster & Del con 5s '28	69	69
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100	100
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	98	98
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	96½	96¼
Union Pacific 6s '28	100⅝	100⅝
U S Rubber 5s '47	93⅜	92⅞
U S Rubber 7½s '50	103	103
U S Steel s f 5s '63	108⅝	108⅝
Uni Biscuit 6s	100⅝	100⅝
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	98⅜	98⅜
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102½	102¼
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	100¼	100¼
Va Ry 5s '62	108⅞	108⅞
Wabash 5s B '76	103⅜	103⅜
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	107⅛	107⅛
West Ky Coal 7s '44	103½	103
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104½	104½
West Va C & C 6s '50	59	59
Western Electric 5s '44	104⅛	104
Western Maryland 4s '52	85½	85¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	101⅝	101⅝
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	94	94
Western Pac 5s A '46	100⅛	100⅛
Western Un 5s '51	104⅜	104¼
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	105	105
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	93	93
White Sew Mach 6s x-war	103⅝	103⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	103⅜	103⅜
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	88⅝	88⅝
Youngstown S & T 5s '78	100⅝	100⅝
FOREIGN BONDS		
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	98	98
Antioqua 2nd 7s '57	97⅞	97⅞
Antioquia 7s B '45	98⅜	98½
Antioquia 7s C '45	98⅜	98⅜
Argentine 5½s	97	96⅞
Argentine Gov 5s '45	91⅞	91⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100¼	100
Argentine Gov 6s Myy '60	100⅛	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	100¼	100¼
Argentine Gov 6s Fem '61	100⅛	100
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	100¼	100
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100⅝	100⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	100	100
Australia 5s '55	98¼	98
Australia 5s '57	97⅝	97⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103⅞	103⅞
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	90½	90
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	100¼	100¼
Agr Mtg Bk 6s ct	93	92⅞
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	98⅝	98⅝
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101¼	101⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107¼	107⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108⅛	108⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106⅜	106¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115¼	115
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109¼	109⅛
Bergen (City) 6s '49	100½	100½
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	96⅜	96⅜
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '57	97½	97¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	105¼	105¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	101¼	100⅞
Brisbane 5s	95⅜	95¼
Brazil Cen El Ry) 7s '52	101	100⅞
Brazil (US) 6½s '57	98¼	98⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41	110¼	110
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100⅛	100⅛
Buenos Aires 7s '57	100⅜	100⅜
Buenos Aires 7s '58	100⅛	100⅛
Buenos Aires 6s rcts	96⅝	96⅝
Bulgaria 7s '67	93	92¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	101⅜	101
Can (Dom) 5s '52	107	107
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	98¼	98¼
Chile Bank) ct 6¾s '61	99½	99
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	95¼	94⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 ct	95¼	94⅞
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101½	101⅜
Chile Rep) 8s '41	110⅞	110⅞
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	98½	98¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	94⅞	94½
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97⅝	97¼
Coph'n City) 5½s '44	101	101
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	99½	99⅜
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	97⅝	97⅝
Columbia Mtg Bk 6½s rcts	91½	91½
Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46	97¼	97
Columbia Mtg Bk 7s '47	95⅜	95⅜
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	111¼	111¼
Czech (Rep) 7½s '45	105⅛	105⅛
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110⅞	110¾
Denmark King) 6s '42	106	105⅝
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42 ct	99⅛	99⅛
Dresden 7s '45	101⅛	101
Dutch E I 5½s (Nov) '54	103½	103½
Est R R Co 7s '64	104	104
Fiat 7s '46 war	105	105
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	99⅜	99⅜
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	100	100
Finland Rep) 7s '50	101	100⅜
French Nat SS 7s '49	102⅛	102⅛
French Rep) 7s '49	107⅞	107⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116⅞	116⅛
French (Rep) 8s '45	109⅞	109¾
Germ 7s '49	107⅛	107⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	92⅝	92½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	92⅝	92⅛
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	99	99
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	100⅝	100⅝
Greek 6s rcts	91	91
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	100⅛	100⅛
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	102⅛	102⅛
Hungary Mun 7s '46	98	98
Hamburg 6s	98⅝	98⅝
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95⅝	95⅝
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	97½	97⅛
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅛	98⅛
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	102⅞	102⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99⅞	99⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	90⅛	90⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103	103
Lyons (City) 6s '34	101¼	101¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	101¼	101¼
Mex 4s small A '10	28¼	28¼
Mex 4s large A '10	25⅜	25⅜
Milan (City) 6½s '52	93	92⅞
Montecatin 7s '37 war	107¼	107
Montecatin 7s '37 ex-war	98¼	98¼
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	102⅛	102⅛
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	106⅛	106⅛
New So Wales 5s '57	95½	95⅜
New So Wales 5s '58	95	95
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102¼	102¼
Norway 5½s '65	100⅞	100⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	102½	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	102¼	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅜	102⅜
Nuremberg 6s	92⅜	92½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	100½	100¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	99⅝	99½
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	104	104
Paris-Orleans 7s '54	104	104
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	97¾	97½
Peru 6s '60	93⅛	92⅞
Peru 7½s '40	107¾	107¾
Peru s f 7½s '56	107¼	107¼
Peru s f 8s '24	109⅞	109⅞
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	105⅜	105¼
Poland 6s '40	84¾	83¾
Poland 7s '47 rcts	91	90¾
Poland 8s '50	101	100¾
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	102⅝	102⅝
Prague (City) 7½s '52	105¼	105¼
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	114⅝	114⅝
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52 ct	92⅜	92⅜
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	107½	107½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	110	110
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	106¼	106
Rome (City) 6½s '52	93½	93⅜
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	104¼	104¼
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	110	110
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	99½	99⅜
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	99½	99⅜
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	106⅜	106⅜
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	108⅛	108
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	96⅜	96⅜
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	102	101⅜
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	105⅝	105½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	101	101
Siemmens 6½s ct '51	107	107
Swiss Confed 8s '40	112¼	112¼
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104	104
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	99⅝	99⅝
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100	100
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	79⅜	79¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	92	91⅝
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	100¼	100¼
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100	99⅞
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	118¼	118¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106⅜	105⅞
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	102½	102½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51 war	96	96
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	99¼	99
Westphalia El 6½s '50	100⅝	100⅝
Wuerttemberg 7s '56	98⅝	98⅝
Yokahoma (City) 6s '61	98⅜	98¼

LIBERTY BONDS

3½s '47	101.13	101.15	101.13	101.15	101.13
1st 4¼s '47	102.24	102.24	102.24	102.24	102.26
4th 4¼s '38	103.18	103.21	103.18	103.19	103.20
US 4¼s '52	115.18	115.18	114.18	115.18	115.19

DILLON, READ FOREIGN OFFICES

Dillon, Read Corporation announces the opening of an office in Paris and another office of the same company will probably be opened in London in the near future. The company was organized with broad powers to conduct general investment business as well as commercial banking. Its principal field of operations will be in England and on the Continent.

KELLY TIRE'S EARNINGS SMALL

Reduction of $2,000,000 in Inventory Favorable Development

Strength in Kelly-Springfield Tire Company common, in spite of disappointing earnings in 1927 and considerable weakness in other rubber shares, has revived rumors concerning imminence of a recapitalization scheme.

Last year's net of $357,741, contrasted with a net loss of $3,439,799 in 1926, while comparatively favorable, definitely precludes possibility of immediate refinancing. No recapitalization plan will be undertaken before next fall at the earliest, possibly not until the end of the year. Even then the whole plan is dependent on the company's ability to show greatly increased earning power.

Although Kelly does not publish yearly sales figures it has made it known that it did a considerably higher unit and dollar volume of sales in 1927 than 1926.

Net profits do not adequately reflect the rise in sales, largely because of inventory adjustments, applicable to both 1927 and 1926. Constructive developments during 1927 included the retirement of $1,000,000 8 per cent gold notes and liquidation of $1,335,988 in bank loans.

Inventory Reduction

Perhaps the most favorable item in the balance sheet, in view of current conditions in rubber, is a reduction of more than $2,000,000 in inventory. Kelly has been able to get rid of a considerable portion of its high-priced rubber this year, and thereby is in position to make a large part of future commitments at current low prices.

It should be able to profit by any crude rubber advance the next few months. In any case, it will not be forced to take a very considerable inventory loss, even if crude rubber remains at current levels, or should tire prices be lowered.

The decline in working capital, from $5,604,957, Dec. 31, 1926, to $4,730,800, Dec. 31, last, is attributable to the reduction in inventory valuation. This is more favorable than otherwise. Current assets total $13,694,427, contrasted with current liabilities of $8,963,627, a ratio of better than 1.5 to 1.

Reduced Surplus

Surplus, at $777,189 at the end of 1926, was reduced to $140,484 at the end of 1927. This was occasioned by a write-off of $759,252, described as "reduction of Dec. 31, 1926, inventory of finished goods and work in process to replacement value subsequently determined."

The present capital set-up is so cumbersome it is logical to assume that, if and when a recapitalization plan is adopted, it will undertake retirement of a considerable portion of the senior issues. Capitalization consists of $5,000,000 8 per cent gold notes, $2,950,000 6 per cent cumulative first preferred, $5,264,700 8 per cent cumulative second preferred and 363,840 shares of $25 par common.

Accumulations on the first preferred will total 24 per cent April 1, while accumulations on the second preferred amounted to 32 per cent Feb. 15. The total due in back dividends on both issues exceeds $2,000,000. In addition, Kelly owes the bank more than $7,000,000.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	4½%	4½%
Commercial paper	4 @4¼	4
Customers' loans	4½@5	4½@5
Collateral loans	4¾@4½	4¾@4½
Year money	4½	4½
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	4 @4¼	
Four to six months	4½@4¼	

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	57⅜c	57⅛c
Bar silver in London	26⅜d	26¼d
Bar gold in London	84s 11¼d	84s 11¼d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$57,000,000	$540,000,000
Year ago today	83,000,000	....
Balances	28,000,000	99,000,000
Year ago today	32,000,000	
F R bank credit	28,208,599	93,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks:

30 days	3⅜@3¼
60 days	3½@3⅜
90 days	3⅜@3½
4 months	3½@3⅜
5 months	3⅞@3⅜
6 months	3⅞@3⅜

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ⅛ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4½	Budapest	6½
Boston	4	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	4	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	4	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	4	London	4½
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	5
New York	4	Oslo	4½
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	3½
Richmond	4	Prague	5½
St. Louis	4	Riga	7
San Francisco	4	Rome	7
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	10
Athens	10	Stockholm	3½
Bombay	7	Swiss Bank	3½
Brussels	5	Tokyo	7.03
Berlin	7	Warsaw	9
Bucharest	6	Vienna	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.87⅞	$4.87½	$4.8665
Cables	4.88	4.87½	4.8665
France—franc	.0393½	.0393¼	.193
Belgium—belga	.1394½	.1393½	.139
Italy—lira	.0528½	.0528	.193
Germany—mark	.2390	.2388½	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1410	.1410	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296¼	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2679½	.2678	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0132⅞	.0132¼	.193
Holland—florin	.4024½	.4021	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1751	.1749
Norway—krone	.2664	.2663	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0480	.0480	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.6225	.6150	.193
Spain—peseta	.1687	.1680	.193
Sweden—krona	.2683½	.2682	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1925¼	.1925	.193
Jugoisavia—dina	.0176¼	.0176	.193
Far East			
Hongkonk—dol	.5000	.5000	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6344	.6343⅜	*
India—rupee	.3660	.3660	.4866
Japan—yen	.4698	.4696	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.4956	.4956	.50
Sts Stiments—dol	.5675	.5675	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4282	.4282	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1200	.1205	.3245
Chile—peso	.1220	.1200	.1216
Colombia—peso	3.91	3.91	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0380	1.0338	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.1910	.1910	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.9[illegible]	.997	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4400	.4375	.4985

*Par unsettled.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT

Report of American Power & Light Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, shows net income of $10,157,070 after interest, depreciation, etc., equivalent after preferred dividends to $4.66 a share earned on 1,872,937 shares of no-par common stock outstanding at the end of the year. This compares with $9,423,004, or $4.62 a share on 1,729,622 common shares in 1926.

ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.

Art Metal Construction Co. for the year ended Dec. 31 reports net profit of $769,941 after charges and federal taxes, compared with $906,866 in 1926. This is equal to $2.40 a share (par $10) on 320,570 shares, compared with $2.82 a share in 1926.

Books in Brief Review

The Land of the Sea Kings, Denmark: A Modern Guide to the Land and Its People, by Clive Holland (London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. 3s. 6d. net), combines the practical information required by the tourist with bits of history and art, and pleasant peeps at many of the beautiful places, interesting towns and the daily life of the Danish people. To those unacquainted with this Land of the Sea Kings, this little book will prove a mine of information; for it is a painstaking compendium, a pocket encyclopædia on Denmark. Like most visitors, Mr. Holland devotes much space to Copenhagen and little to the country; 175 pages are given to the capital and only 60 to the rest of Denmark. He tells little or nothing of Denmark's agriculture, of her famous "people's high schools," her system of co-operation, her commerce and industries, her electrical and engineering activities. In the chapter headed "Museums, Commerce and Gardens" we cannot find the word "commerce" mentioned. These omissions apart, the book, which is very pleasantly written, gives a truthful and vivid impression of Denmark and the Danes.

The Land of Lochiel and the Magic West, by T. Ratcliffe Barnett (Edinburgh: R. Grant & Sons, 7s. 6d. net) is a charming and delightful book and no one, Celt or Sassenach, could resist the beautiful series of illustrations by the Rev. A. E. Robertson of the Scottish Mountaineering Club. One need not have traveled through the Land of Lochiel to enjoy the book, for it contains solid facts of history and topography as well as a love of the road.

Soviet Union Year Book, 1927, compiled and edited by A. A. Santalov and Louis Segal. (London: George Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d. net), is on the same lines as its predecessor for 1926. Some of the sections—that on concessions, for instance—have been largely remodeled, and fresh tables of statistics have been added. These show among other things a remarkable development in electrification, seven large stations being scheduled as having been opened in 1925-6 and four more almost completed. They show also very considerable changes in the list of organizations conducting the foreign trade of the Soviet Union in Great Britain, quite a number of these concerns having apparently dropped out since the previous year. The year book is a painstaking work which those who wish to see the Soviet system as its organizers themselves see it, will find extremely useful.

Osman Digna, by H. C. Jackson (London: Methuen, 12/6 net), disentangles from the complicated accounts of the various Sudanese campaigns the biography of this half-Arab chief of Dervish tribes. It must have been a task of some difficulty, and the resultant narrative has a compact certainty of movement entertaining as well as informative. The Osman Digna of this history is not so great a man as his legend. It is true that for 15 years he fought troops from Great Britain and India and Australia; but this seems due rather to the indecision of the British Government at home and the feckless skill of his Dervishes—the "Fuzzy-Wuzzies" of Kipling's poem—than to any outstanding quality of his own. He was a schemer, an Arab with a touch of the African, not even a great fighter, but with a doggedness of purpose that kept his loosely ordered troops together.

To the Land of the Eagle, by Paul Edmonds (London: George Routledge & Sons, Ltd. 12s. 6d. net), is chiefly a colloquial account of the author's journeyings in Albania and Montenegro. Perhaps this is just as well, for when he ventures off the firm ground of matters which came under his own observation into the quagmire of Balkan politics, he is apt to get a little out of his depth—and no wonder. For example, he says of a certain diplomatic "crisis," which occurred some six weeks before his visit to Durazzo, "I have not much doubt that oil was the root of the trouble." Actually, the incident to which he refers was the first attempt on the part of Italy to transform its somewhat shadowy hold on Albania into a virtual protectorate. However, in so far as Mr. Edmonds and his book are concerned, such matters are merely side issues. Happily, even without them there is plenty of color and action in his pages to give the reader amusement without the necessity of deep cogitation.

Stories to Tell and How to Tell Them, by Elizabeth Clark (London: University of London Press, Ltd. 3s. 6d. net.), is a selection from the stories the author herself tells with such skill, with notes on how to tell them. Broadly speaking, Miss Clark's advice is first, be interested in your stories; second, do not shirk the duty of systematic, intelligent preparation; third, do not omit a rehearsal. Human tastes being happily somewhat diverse, it is improbable that everybody will like all the 13 items in her collection, but anyone who does not find much more than his money's worth among them should never attempt to tell another story. It should be emphasized that the comment and instruction Miss Clark has added to the tales make her book essentially one for the parent or teacher and not for the children to read by themselves.

Thomas Carlyle, by Mary Agnes Hamilton (London: Leonard Parsons. The Roadmaker Series. 4s. 6d. net) emphasizes the modernity of Carlyle. In the chapter called "Democracy," the author might be expounding the political thought of almost any noble social philosopher of today, rather than of a man who lived in the middle of the nineteenth century. This view of pauperism written by her hero in 1850 is the text of innumerable modern discourses on unemployment: "We may depend upon it, where there is a pauper there is a sin; to make one pauper there go many sins. Pauperism is our social sin grown manifest, developed from the state of spiritual ignobleness, or practical impropriety, and base oblivion of duty." In other words, poverty is due more to social than individual incompetence. What could be more modern? Mrs. Hamilton confines herself mainly to the story of Carlyle's life and marriage, and to the exposition of his creed. The most moving chapter in the book is his courtship of Jane Welsh, and their almost ideally happy married life. The book is well produced, and it should do much to restore to Carlyle the high position among English thinkers which is rightly his.

The Prince of Wales's African Book, by St. John Adcock (London: Hodder & Stoughton. 7s. 6d. net), gives in a short 50 pages not only a summary of the Prince's doings but a sketch of the countries visited. From the Gambia, where British traders were settling about the time when New Amsterdam became New York, we pass to the steep green mountain of Sierra Leone, towering above Freetown. Thence via the Gold Coast to Nigeria, and so to South Africa. The fact that the Prince's tour in South Africa alone covered 10,000 miles, with constant ceremonial functions, speaks for the size of the country and for the labors involved. Happily these last seemed to be rewarded by a perceptible lessening of the age-old hostility of the Dutch toward the English section of the community. Finally, by special invitation the prince crossed the Atlantic to visit the Republics of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, where he received a welcome hardly less warm than that of his own people in Africa. The profits of the volume are devoted to charitable objects.

Annuaire de la Société des Nations, 1927 (Geneva: Payot & Co. $5 net), is invaluable because, in all its 800-odd pages, there is not one word of propaganda. It contains facts, nothing but facts and, more astonishing still, all the facts. If you wish to study the origins of the League Covenant you have a list of the principal schemes which helped toward its drafting. Should you need to know the population, the name of the Prime Minister, the League achievements of any member state, the "Annuaire" gives them in clear and concise form. You have a list of the more important decisions taken at each Assembly and Council meeting since the League's inception. There is an international "Who's Who" containing details of some 3000 persons who have, in one way or another, been connected with the Geneva organization. There should be no difficulty in finding immediately the apposite reference numbers for every document ever produced by the League, the International Labor Organization, or the World Court.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE

GREEN SPRING VALLEY, *BALTIMORE, MD.*
On Joppa Road, one mile from Riderwood Station; twenty minutes from city; 12¾ acres, 12 rooms, modern appointments, three baths, hot water heat, caretaker's lodge, large garage, etc., shrubbery and lawn very attractive; one of the choice locations in this desirable section; suitable for club or instituton. Owner wil finance. CALVERT REALTY CO., 207 N. Calvert St., Plaza 1143, University 1212.

FOR SALE—TAMPA, FLORIDA
SEMINOLE HEIGHTS SECTION
Artistic modern bungalow, all improvements, cement walks and porte cochere; 5 rooms and bath, fireplace, deep front porch, sleeping porch and back porch, both screened, outside stained brown with cream trimming, wood and brick, well furnished; $9800; 8 citrus fruit trees in rear; lot 48'x125'. Address MRS. E. D. LIBBY, 19 Euclid Ave., Summit, New Jersey.

FOR SALE—Between Beacon St. and Commonwealth Ave. near reservoir, a brick single house of 10 rooms, laundry, 2 bathrooms, also garage; large lot of land; 100 ft. front x 118 ft. deep; price $19,500. Apply to ROBERT W. WHITEACRE, 70 Brington Road, Brookline, Mass.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., N. Y. — Excellently built, modern home in restricted residential section, 8 rooms, tiled kitchen and bath, oak floors; plot 60x100, well planted; heated garage; $17,500. G. DOHANUER, 44 MacDonald St. Tel. Hemp. 4079-R.

ACTUAL BARGAIN—A real home in the hills of Westchester County near New York City; special price if sold quickly. OSCAR WALLACE, 106 East 176th St., N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

BEAUTIFUL office of two rooms; splendid view; high type building; every convenience; suitable for practitioner, lawyer or architect; located in Hollis, Long Island. For particulars write or phone (Hollis 7000). E. V. BRAND & SON, Inc., 191-22 Jamaica Ave., Hollis, Long Island, New York.

NEW YORK CITY (42nd St.)—Practitioner's office available mornings and evenings. Box E-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Modern homelike rooms; near Christian Science church; write for booklet. T. R. HOWES, 8 Cumberland St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BOSTON, MASS.
Furnished room suitable for one or two. Tel. Copley 3385-W

NEW YORK CITY, 204 West 86th Street—Very attractive, warm, sunny rooms, single, double, running water, elevator. MRS. ALLAN.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 Central Park West, Cor. 66th—Attractive single room, kitchen privileges. Call evenings Susquehanna 7298.

N. Y. C., 239 West 103rd (Broadway)—Desirable sunny, quiet, outside, double room, $10; also single, $7; conveniences. MAY.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 West 107th St., Apt. 51—Light front room, newly decorated; quiet home; kitchen privileges.

NEW YORK CITY, 48 West 94th St.—Sunny outside room adjoining bath; near Park and all transit lines. Apt. 4.

ROOMS AND BOARD

JACKSON HEIGHTS—We offer a good home to refined young man; reasonable. Box M-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SHARON, MASS.—Could accommodate two or three guests in quiet home; all modern conveniences and home cooked food. Tel. Sharon 29.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

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270 Madison Ave.	Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON	
2, Adelphi Terrace	Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS	
3, Avenue de l'Opera	Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE	
11, Via Magenta	Tel. 23.406
BERLIN	
11, Unter den Linden	Merkur 9178
PHILADELPHIA	
904 Fox Bldg.	Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI	
1106 Security Bldg.	Tel. Miami 3-9545
CHICAGO	
1058 McCormick Bldg.	Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND	
1658 Union Trust Bldg.	Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT	
442 Book Bldg.	Tel. Cadillac 5030
KANSAS CITY	
705 Commerce Bldg.	Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO	
625 Market St.	Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES	
437 Van Nuys Bldg.	Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE	
350 Skinner Bldg.	Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS	
1793 Rlway. Exch. Bldg.	Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, ORE.	
1022 Am. Bank Bldg.	Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 684 E. 21st St.—Lower part of 2-family detached house with owner; 6 rooms and bath, all improvements, heated, porch and yard; Christian Scientist preferred; near Christian Science church and B. M. T. Newkirk express; from May 1 $90 monthly. Telephone Buckminster 7488.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—20 minutes Manhattan, 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; professional purposes; attractively decorated; very reasonable. 643 Bedford Ave.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1081 Prospect Place—Unfurnished, lower part 2-family house, with owner; all improvements; no children. Lafayette 7120.

HOTEL BRAEMORE
WILL SUBLET attractive two-room suite, furnished or unfurnished; rent reasonable. 466 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

N. Y. C.—7 rooms, 2-family dwelling, modern; garage optional; 225 Broadway subway station and Grand Central available; rent moderate. Marble 2815.

TO LET—FURNISHED

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Well furnished house, all conveniences, 8 rooms and bath; conveniently located; moderate rent; 3 months or longer. 811 Hillside Ave. Tel. Plainfield 1980.

"SUNLIGHT COURT"
2300 W. Grace, Richmond, Va. Boul. 115-J
Apartment Hotel one block from Broad Street Station. Single rooms or en-suite.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

FURNISHED cottages on Alum Pond, Sturbridge, Mass.; reasonable prices. C. M. KEOGH, 345 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN TO TRAVEL
MAN between the ages of 30 and 40 years, of good appearance and address, to represent old established house in food line, to solicit hotels, restaurants and grocery trade; occasional trips up to two months; experienced man preferred; only applicants with the best of references need apply; replies considered confidential; state experience and salary expected. Box D-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A WOMAN
between ages of 28 and 50, who is free to travel, has educational and cultural background and appreciates the finer things of life, will find an opportunity here. Our work deals with the child in the pre-school age. It is most interesting and remunerative. Generous commissions and bonus. Railroad fare paid. THE BOOKHOUSE FOR CHILDREN, 802 Park Square Bldg., Boston.

CHAMBERMAIDS — Thoroughly qualified, for women's organization, part-time work. Box X-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GIRL or woman, experienced houseworker; plain cooking; excellent home; 3 in family. H-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER or general maid, must be Protestant; furnish references. Call 724 Washington St., Brookline, Mass., Suite 3, or Aspinwall 6778.

MOTHER'S helper for two small children (Christian Scientist preferred). PROBSTEIN, 760 West End Ave., Apt. 12 EE, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Woman to do cooking and a little housework, no laundry, for an adult couple; Christian Scientist preferred; country place, 10 minutes by trolley from center of Pittsfield, Mass. Address A. B. L., 194 Bartlett Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.

YOUNG woman to take care of decorator's studio, be generally useful, 8 to 11. Tel. Caledonia 3377, New York City.

HELP WANTED

AUDITION for vocalist and pianist will be held at First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8912 164th St., Jamaica, N. Y. Address applications with full details to Music Committee of above church before March 19th.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

MAN, 18 years' business experience, 8-year farm operating, desires outside work. Box V-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, cultured, capable woman desires position supervising home needing mother's care; references. Phone Webster 8546 (Jersey City).

REFINED, capable, helpful woman, companion where maid is kept; sews; would travel; N. Y., Brooklyn or suburbs. MRS. RICHARDSON, 74 Neptune Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

SECRETARY—15 years' experience in secretarial and general office work; also assistant bookkeeper. Box M-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Expert; $50 weekly. Box H-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced, alert; can start immediately. Telephone Circle 9961, Brooks, New York City.

STUDENT (colored), six years' experience hairdressing, manicuring, desires residential or any work few hours day. Kenmore 3331, Boston.

YOUNG LADY, graduate Parson's Art School; 6 months' experience assistant interior decorator, Washington, D. C. Box D-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE, young German, wife as plain cook; husband as butler-houseman. Box Z-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ASHLAND AGENCY, 308 5th Ave., New York City—Bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, typists, boys, girls. Tel. Ashland 9018.

BENNETT WILLIAMS AGENCY
HIGH GRADE COMMERCIAL BUREAU
15 East 40th St., N. Y. C. Lexington 2626

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

FLORENCE SPENCER—High-grade secretaries, executives, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks. 2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

IDA M. FOX—PERSONNEL SERVICE
Office Positions for Men and Women
256 Broadway, N.Y.C., Rm. 1308 Barclay 5657

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 1315.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids: references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

PERSONNEL COMPANY, executive banking, bookkeeping, secretarial, typing and all classes of office positions for men and women, 9 Church St., N. Y. C. Cort. 2363.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment, Endicott 8460
Apt. 3. NEW YORK CITY

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VIOLIN TEACHER—Good foundation given to beginners, terms reasonable. LOUIE PRESTON, 116 Warren St., Allston, Mass.

SHOPPING SERVICE

SHOPPING SERVICE
Orders in any line given prompt attention
MRS. SIDNEY C. NEALE
1020 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C. Phone Franklin 868

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AUGUSTUS and MAUDE E. SCANLON, a long-established school of excellence, class and private instruction. Studios, 172 Newbury St., Boston. Tel. Kenmore 1199.

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NASH LETTER BUREAU
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Folding, Mailing.
130 West 42nd Street, New York City
Wisconsin 1168

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NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover
I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing; local and long distance piano and furniture moving. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Telephone Talbot 2400

WANTED

WANTED by business woman, sunny room or small summer cottage; good transportation to Back Bay; state particulars. F-317, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WE are direct importers of art jewelry and leather novelties and require individual sales representatives who have facilities for selling direct to the public (prices of goods from 50 cents each to $20 each retail); unusually liberal commission; this is not a house-to-house proposition, but intended for women who can make displays at women's clubs, colleges, schools, hotels, resorts, etc., etc., or before numbers of women or girls. E. ERSKINE HILL, 150 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—A capable nursery governess for three children, English preferred; state qualifications; transportation paid if necessary. Address communications to MRS. KIRBY, 54 Roslyn Road, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, Canada.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
Orange Street at Elm
Furniture
Rugs—Draperies

Dist. of Columbia

WASHINGTON

Flowers by Telegraph Anywhere
GEORGE H. COOKE
FLORIST
1707-1709 Connecticut Avenue
Phone: Potomac 24 Washington, D. C.

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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LYNCHBURG

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
Dry Goods Millinery
Ready-to-Wear

Crutchfield's
Cleaners and Dyers
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 505—506—664

DOYLE'S
FLORIST
"Flowers according to Doyle"
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W. D. KYLE & CO.
"Everything in Musical Instruments"
Century Sheet Music
(2400 High-Grade Classic Numbers 15c per Copy—Catalogue Free)
604 Main Street, Lynchburg, Va.

NEWPORT NEWS

Gray's
Fancy and Green Groceries
Choice Meats a Specialty
FISH OYSTERS
Oak Avenue and 25th Street

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"
Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
2600 WASHINGTON AVE.

RALPH'S PLACE, Inc.
28th St. and Huntington Ave.
Try Our Service
Gas—Accessories—Oil
PHONE 902 ROAD SERVICE

EPES STATIONERY CO.
Stationery, Books, Radio, Kodaks and Office Supplies
2908 Washington Ave. Phone 934

ICE—COAL—WOOD
We are the sole distributors of the famous Berwind White Run of the Mine coal which is fully guaranteed by us.
PHONES 701 90
Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
DELAWARE
Wilmington—Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Hotel Dumont; Wilmington Magazine Agency.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Kase & St. Clair, 719 14th St., N. W.; Riechelt News Stand, Union Station; Stratford Gift Shop, 808 14th St., N. W.; Grace Dodge Shop, No. Capitol and E Sts.; Frank J. Taylor, 1809 N. Y. Ave.; Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St., N. W.; Marty's Store, 1105 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veterans' Bureau, Arlington Bldg.; J. A. Birch, 1010 H St., N. W.; Parker's Army and Navy News Stand, Eighteenth and H Sts., N. W.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples Bank Bldg., 9th and Main Sts.
Newport News—Delmont News Stand, 2609 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.
Richmond—Simon News Co., 8th and Broad Sts.; Union News Co., Broad St. Station.
WEST VIRGINIA
Charleston—Major's News Stand, 908 Quarrier St.
Clarksburg—J. P. Garrow's News Stand, Waldo Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St.
Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand.
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand.
Wheeling—Fred Tebrling, Wheeler Steel Corp. Bldg.; McLure Hotel Lobby; Bethany Pike Woodsdale.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

"Butch" Hautz
CHESAPEAKE TRANSFER and STORAGE CO.
Long Distance Hauling
Modern Vans

The Broadway Department Store
Exclusive Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions
Men's Furnishings
3007-9 Washington Avenue

NACHMAN'S
The Shopping Center
WASHINGTON AVE. and 30TH ST.
The Leading Department Store on the Virginia Peninsula
Smart, Stylish Merchandise

THE E. W. CADWELL HARDWARE COMPANY
2506 Washington Ave., Newport News, Va.
THE HOME OF GOOD HARDWARE and HONEST VALUES
Phone 4

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

For Smart Styles in Men's and Young Men's Clothes
GO TO
BURCHER'S
SHOP OF MERIT
Corner 30th St. and Washington Ave.

WARWICK FARMS
Milk That Is "Safe for Babies"
E. L. MILLNER
Va. Ave. at 25th St. Phone 2289

NEWPORT NEWS FURNITURE CO., Inc.
Six Floors Devoted Exclusively to Quality Home Furnishings

HENKEL, *Florist*
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
PHONE INDIAN RIVER 1015

NEWPORT NEWS LAUNDRY
C. F. GARNER, Manager
830 25th Street Phone 672-673

Let Me Solve Your Heating Problems
W. T. EUBANK
Heating and Plumbing Engineer
1213 20th Street Phone 1621

Gas—Accessories—Oil
Firestone Tires and Tubes
FOR ROAD SERVICE PHONE 9180
OAK AVENUE & 25th STREET
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NORFOLK

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Gloves-Hosiery
Underwear
JUST ARRIVED
Dent's English Doe-Skin Gloves
Washable
$2.95 and $3.50 pair
310 GRANBY STREET

Pritchard's
Dry Goods and
Ready-to-Wear
315 GRANBY STREET
Opposite Norva Theatre

VACUUM CLEANERS
All Makes
Sales and Repairs Specialists
E. C. SHRIVERS & CO.
Phone Norfolk 22029

Carter-Wray Shoe Co.
Arch Preserver Shoe Hosiery
227 GRANBY STREET

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

Geo. W. Thomas & Co.
SHOES
114 City Hall Avenue

WM. J. NEWTON
FLORIST
111 W. Freemason Street Phone 24548
Residence, 30815, 32968, 22786
NO BRANCH STORES

MAYTAG WASHERS and RAINBOW IRONERS for Wash Day
Phone for Free Demonstration
PRICE'S HARDWARE CO.
Market Street and Monticello Avenue

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NORFOLK
(Continued)

You'll Find Quality and Value at
D. P. STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

RICHMOND

PECAN FRUIT CAKE
Angel Food, Beaten Biscuits
Sandwiches, Salad Dressing
Fudge
JACK HORNER'S CORNER
300 N. Lombardy Blvd. 100-w
Entrance on Hanover Ave.

O. H. Berry & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1879
"Virginia's Finest Clothing Store"
GRACE AT SIXTH
Outfitters to Men, Women and Boys.

Select a Refined
GIFT
From
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silverware—Jewelry Novelties
2nd at Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.
Diamond and Platinum Pieces a Specialty

INSURANCE
All Lines
DUNLOP & MYERS
General Agents
1005-6-7 State and City Bank Bldg.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
Randolph 2440
JAMES K. DUNLOP C. B. MYERS

Sarah Lee Cakes
FRUIT CAKES
BEATEN BISCUITS
BREADS
PASTRIES
701 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va.
SARAH LEE KITCHEN

UNUSUAL GIFTS
FROM THE NEAR ORIENT!
Persian Prints—hand blocked. Silken Scarfs—hand woven. Fine Linens, embroidered in Armenian, Greek or Russian Design. Kutachia Pottery, unique in coloring and motif. Oriental Rugs.
Prices extremely reasonable. Call or write for catalog.
NEAR EAST RELIEF
107 EAST GRACE STREET

DAVIS BROS., Inc.
Realtors General Contractors
DESIGN—BUILD—FINANCE
SALES—RENTALS—LOANS
We have designed, built and financed 15 churches in this State.
Established 1893

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

F. W. Dabney & Co.
Broad at 5th
Shoes for the Entire Family

Call Boulevard 4783
BROOKS TRANSFER
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Small Farms

Scotland, with a total area under crops and grass of 4,687,000 acres, has 76,017 farms, of which 50,449 are holdings of less than 50 acres. Ulster, Northern Ireland, with 2,460,992 acres under crops and grass, has 120,842 farms, of which about 115,000 are of less than 50 acres.

Boston Transcript: The New York Cutters Club explains that when it says the well-dressed man will pay $100 for a business suit it does not mean to imply that he need spend no more. This will be good news for the man who wants to spend $200, but has been afraid that somebody would tell him it simply isn't done, don't you know.



NO COLD FEET
In Riga electrically heated metal foot-plates have been provided in the stands for traffic policemen.

Ohio State Journal: One of the interesting speculations in connection with the automobile outlook for the year is what impressive new words they will be able to think of that mean second-hand.

Equal Rights in the Americas

No Latin-American country has yet given the parliamentary vote to women, although in one Brazilian state and in one Argentine province the local franchise has recently been given to women.

British Imprisonments

In 1926 imprisonments for minor offenses — particularly drunkenness — numbered 10,386 in England, compared with 54,000 in 1912.

San Francisco Chronicler Strange that men should call money "dough." Dough sticks to your fingers.

Coal on the Beach

Coal is still gathered on the seashore in certain parts of Northumberland, Eng.

Toledo Blade: Men will be going back to the soil within six or eight weeks, most of them carrying golf clubs.

THE MONITOR READER

	Check Those You Can Answer
1. What is an important question for a prospective tenant to ask a landlord?—*Random Ramblings*	10
2. Can the conducting of orchestras be taught?—*Music Page*	10
3. What European country has prohibition?—*Odds and Ends*	10
4. What is the correct pronunciation of "oblique"? What is the derivation of the word?—*A Word a Day*	10
5. What are the rules to which the Fascist living abroad must adhere?—*World's Capitals*	10
6. What small island has exercized its influence in the world's history quite out of proportion to its size?—*Sayings*	10
7. What dozen roses are recommended for the amateur in starting a garden?—*House and Garden*	10
8. How is Austria giving a philosophic touch to its public affairs?—*Wake of the News*	10
9. How do incomes of A. M.'s and Ph. D's compare?—*Education and Income*	10
10. What episode is generally believed to have marked the first use of mahogany?—*Antiques Page*	10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself—What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Etiquette

The forms and observances required by the customs of polite society are crystallized into what might be termed a code; this code is etiquette. Those who fail to observe these voluntary laws are not admitted to social or official life of the highest rank.

The word which we have adopted to express this idea comes to us from the French by way of Low German, **stikken,** meaning to stick. Labels or tickets containing orders for regulating ceremonies were originally stuck on posts preceding public functions. Later, cards were issued to visitors on ceremonial occasions instructing them upon the conventional rules to be observed in address and behavior.

Nowadays such rules of conduct are supposed to be a part of the education of every well-bred person. Useful as such knowledge is, it should not be the only criterion by which good breeding is judged.

Etiquette should sound like et'-i-ket, emphasizing the first syllable.

Sound e as in set
i as in it
e as in set

"The etiquette of court functions is quite confusing."

What They Say

LORD ASKWITH: "It has been estimated that if anything happened to America's tin supply, about 25 per cent of American husbands would go hungry, for the simple reason that tinned foods have robbed the American women of their culinary art."

DR. ESTHER A. RICHARDS: "Approximately 40 per cent of the people who consult doctors have no pains, aches, or actual physical complaints but make their bodies the scapegoats for their pet ills and imagined weaknesses."

ELIZABETH SLOAN CHESSER: "Seven hours' work, seven hours' sleep, seven hours' recreation and reading, still leave a few hours for friendship and love, spiritual and intellectual enjoyment, for those men and women who understand the art of living."

ANDRE MAUROIS: "Being sons and grandsons of pioneers, the Americans have not yet realized that the whole charm of life consists of leisure."

—A Thought for Today—

HALF the world is on the wrong scent of happiness. They think it consists in having and getting and in being served by others. It consists in giving and serving others.—DRUMMOND

In Lighter Vein

On the Level

Husband (planning new house): "I think I'll build the foundation of the house myself and save a little money."

Wife: "But couldn't you employ a few of those free masons I've heard so much about?"



—Der Wahre Jakob, Berlin

"You have ten potatoes and have to divide them between three persons. What do you do?"
"Mash them."

Not Big Enough

An eastern movie magnate visited his studio, where one of the companies was making a picture dealing with France during the last days of the Revolution.

He spied the actor impersonating General Bonaparte—for the sequence being filmed had to do with the suppression of the mobs in Paris by the future Emperor.

"Who's the guy?" asked the film magnate, pointing to the actor.

"Why, that's Napoleon!" explained the director.

"Why did you get such a little man to play such an important part?" demanded the magnate.—*New York Evening World.*

Golfers' Menu

Hors duffers
Tee-bone steak
Puttage C-leek soup
Sliced tomatoes and greens
Mashied par-tatoes
Petit foursomes

—*Judge.*

Plenty

Lawyer: "The cross-examination did not seem to worry you so much. Have you had previous experience?"

Client: "Six children!"—*Staffordshire Sentinel.*

One Page

Author: "I'd like to publish a small book. Have you any suggestions?"

Friend: "You might try one entitled 'Who's Who in Italy.'"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heltman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Buffer Territories

MANY are the suggestions which have been made of recent years for the reduction of the chances of warfare in Europe, and in one of the reports of the Security Committee which has to prepare the way for a Disarmament Conference it is recommended that the system of demilitarized zones shall be generally adopted. Clearly demilitarized zones which would serve as buffer territories between prospective antagonists will not in themselves suffice to avert hostilities. Like all other material devices they may oppose a momentary obstacle, but if there is not a will-to-peace that obstacle will easily be overridden.

It cannot, indeed, be insisted upon too strongly that the first and essential condition of security is good will, and the elimination of fears and hatreds, jealousies and ambitions which can only be satisfied at the expense of a neighbor. Yet when all is said and done, when the relative character of various precautions is admitted, it surely remains true that a series of demilitarized zones scattered throughout Europe at all the danger-points would serve a useful purpose in obviating what may be described as accidental and unintentional clashes between contingents of soldiers placed in proximity to each other on either side of a common frontier.

The peacemakers at Paris, though they may have overrated the advantages of a demilitarized zone between France and Germany, saw that if Germany were forbidden to keep troops in Rhineland the prospect of peace would be increased. Unfortunately they did not set up any machinery for the enforcement of demilitarization in Rhineland; they left the task to the League of Nations, which in turn has not elaborated sufficiently precise regulations. When once the allied armies leave Rhineland there will be no specific guarantee of demilitarization in the prescribed zone. A special convention between France and Germany must be entered into before a regular and permanent supervision can be exercised.

In view of this situation the proposal has been made that France should agree immediately to withdraw her soldiers from Rhineland on condition that Germany enters into a convention by which the permanent supervision of the demilitarized zone by the League of Nations will be assured. Moreover, to avoid the demilitarization being unilateral, that is to say, to insure that the demilitarized zone should not only be on the German side of the frontier but should extend to the French side of the frontier, it is proposed that a portion both of France and of Germany should be placed under the permanent control of the League.

Such is the proposal. It will encounter many difficulties before it is possible to translate it into practice; but like all proposals which make for peace it is worthy of the most careful consideration; and, in general, the adoption of a system of demilitarized zones in Europe, though completely inadequate in itself, should be examined with a view to its applicability in particular cases where it may possess a measure of efficacy.

"Movies" Not a Private Business

NOW that the Paramount Famous Players-Lasky Corporation has declined to comply with an order to cease its present block-booking practices in the leasing of motion pictures, the Federal Trade Commission's next move, in an effort to enforce that ruling, will be to apply for a mandatory court decree. This means that the whole subject of the present system of distributing motion pictures will be threshed out in the federal courts.

This outcome was foreshadowed in the motion-picture conference held in New York last October by the Federal Trade Commission with the object of discovering what common agreements could be reached in accordance with its custom of working on the basis of self-regulation of industry as a means of correcting conditions that are the subject of complaint within that industry.

During that conference spokesmen for the motion-picture producers as a group clearly intimated that they would not abandon block-booking practices then and now in uniform use throughout the industry. Certain modifications of trade practice were agreed upon, and these agreements have now been made part of a new standard contract arrived at by a joint committee of the producers and exhibitors. These modifications of trade practices within the industry were denominated by independent exhibitors at the conference as "infinitesimal concessions, but the best that we can hope for unless the Government steps in."

It was with the object of obtaining more marked modifications of trade practices within the motion-picture industry, modifications in line with the Federal Trade Commission's finding, that the Brookhart bill was introduced into Congress. Recently there were hearings on this bill before a Senate committee, and the producing interests held to their position reached at the end of the October film conference that they had nothing further to concede.

In only a few cases hitherto has a member of an industry secured a court reversal of the findings of the Federal Trade Commission. Apparently the film men believe that a test case may favor them and that the current charges of conspiracy "to control, dominate or monopolize the motion-picture industry" will be dismissed. They assert that they are operating within their rights until the court has definitely decreed otherwise.

An attorney for the film producers recently complained that everyone in the United States has two business interests—his own and that of the "movies." The plain implication was that the film industry wishes to be regarded as a private business and that the public is to keep out. But such an implication directly contradicts the words of Will H. Hays, official spokesman for the industry, when he told the members of the October conference that the industry accepted to the full its responsibility to the public. Abram F. Myers of the Federal Trade Commission, in his opening address, reminded the delegates to the October conference that they were before the bar of public opinion.

It would appear that the public, the 20,000,000 persons in the United States who attend the motion-picture theaters daily, is the ultimate sufferer from the present block-booking practices, which, in the words of an exhibitor at the Chicago conference on the new contract, require the theater owner to lease 100 pictures in order to get the sixty good ones that he wishes to show. Under the new contract he will be expected to show ninety out of each hundred, even if he is able to stand the loss of half the rental cost of his ten rejections. The other thirty films in that lot of a hundred are the dull or morally offensive pictures that many exhibitors would like to refuse, but cannot afford, or are not permitted, to reject. Truly, the "movies" are everybody's business, for what is affecting the whole family interests of a nation cannot be truthfully called by anybody a private business.

The Government Day by Day

OPPORTUNITY was given recently to one close to the official center of affairs in Washington to describe, in a public address in Boston, the workings of a system which has overawed the uninitiated because of a lack of proper perspective. The speaker was William R. Castle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State at the national capital. He was able to present an intimate view of the methods employed in the day-by-day handling of affairs which are important because of their magnitude, but which yield to much the same processes as are applied to ordinary business and social problems.

The viewpoint illustrated is one which should be popularly gained. Too often the governed fail to realize how intimately they are associated, in a democracy, with the governing authority. The tendency may be either to assume that the policies enunciated are foreordained or predetermined, or that they have been adopted carelessly to meet a present emergency. As one gains this closer view the conviction is impressed that there must be brought to the solution of every governmental problem, if its solution is earnestly sought, that same unselfishness and considered wisdom which the average individual applies to the problems demanding an understanding working out.

There are no rules of reason to be applied to human affairs in government different from those which experience and devotion to the right have proved helpful and effective in unofficial contacts. The glamour which may have seemed to surround those exalted by their fellows fades as the observing student looks closely and discerningly. Even those who occupy the seats of authority must draw from the same well of knowledge and understanding at which all may drink.

Differing Points of View

NO EVENT of the recent meeting in Boston of the superintendence department of the National Education Association attracted more general attention than the verbal passage at arms between A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, and F. D. Boynton, newly elected president of the department. Dr. Lowell, in an address delivered early in the convention, rather severely criticized the secondary education of the day, characterizing it as inefficient and inadequate, and vastly too expensive considering its results. Dr. Boynton later upheld present-day education by calling attention to the fact that it is not primarily the purpose of the public schools to prepare students for college; that the mission of the public schools is to prepare the mass of children for citizenship and for lives of service in their respective communities. Therefore, the success of the present system is not to be judged alone from the standpoint of college entrance examinations.

As often happens with men of firm conviction, the disagreement is due to different viewpoints. Dr. Lowell deals with young men gathered from every state of the Union and from many foreign lands, the product of one branch of education, the college preparatory. None can gainsay that his opportunity for knowledge of the conditions in this department of education is an exceptional one. No more is there reason to doubt the soundness of the conclusions he has arrived at in his own field; he speaks with the authority of experience.

On the other hand, Dr. Boynton, who has had a long and successful career in the common schools, is dealing with the problem from another point of view. His work has been, primarily, to bring to the masses of children the fundamentals, which are the foundation of all education, whatever may be the superstructure erected thereon in the pupils' after years. He has seen in the last quarter century the curriculum of the common school enriched beyond the highest expectation of the educators of two decades ago; he has seen educational equipment greatly increased to keep pace with the new demands. In order that they may serve as leaders of the new régime, he has seen the training of teachers broadened and deepened. From these greatly enriched opportunities for education, the children go forth better equipped than ever before to meet the complex demands of twentieth century living. Consequently, Superintendent Boynton rises to the defense of the system which he has found to be progressive and competent.

But the system is not perfect. Nothing of human device is. If one were to comment upon a single questionable feature of present-day education, it might be the "platoon" system of the public schools. There are grave doubts as to the success of teaching children in large groups where the individual pupil is submerged. But there is hope in the effort being made to correct the condition. The public, however, should not expect the cost of education to diminish greatly, for more attention to the needs of the individual will add measurably to the number of teachers employed. There is much of good in the school system of the day; there is also much room for improvement.

Abolishing Ear-Cropping

ALL lovers of dogs will welcome present indications that the dog of uncropped ears is to have his day, and that right soon. Indeed, a general movement is in evidence in the United States to abolish cropping. This endeavor to set up more humane standards, which has now reached such proportions as to indicate its early success, takes two forms.

One is legislative. In New York a bill to forbid the exhibition of dogs whose ears have been cut has passed both houses of the Legislature. Similar measures are proposed in other states. In Massachusetts, for instance, a bill has been submitted to the Legislature with the signatures of 25,000 petitioners. As it is for exhibition purposes that dogs are so mutilated, such laws would, in effect, automatically end the practice.

The other phase of the anti-cropping trend is a voluntary movement among dog fanciers to establish untrimmed ears as the proper thing. In many breeds cropping was never the style; others have dropped it, until today only six of dogdom's families still bear the earmarks of men's cruelty. A proposal to have the American Kennel Club outlaw cropping failed recently by only a few votes. The American Veterinarian Association has voted to cease participation in the practice.

Perhaps most encouraging is the report that dogs with uncropped ears are beginning to win at shows. Developments along this line might soon make compulsory laws unnecessary except as a safeguard against recalcitrants unwilling to join the majority in voluntary abandonment of the practice. Certainly exhibitors of dogs would lose nothing by such a proof that they are also lovers of dogs.

The Profession of Parenthood

SO MANY national movements in the United States have got under way because parents are seeking the light of true wisdom that together they may well be referred to as the Parent Movement. With nearly 1,200,000 members in the National Congress of Parents and Teachers; with ably edited magazines published especially for parents; with universities meeting demands for courses on the improvement of home and the family, it can no longer be stated sweepingly that the home has shifted all its responsibilities onto the schools. The fathers and mothers who earnestly desire to be good fathers and mothers are too many to allow the phrase "home neglect" to stand as a universal indictment. Up to a few years ago, great concern was continuously expressed in newspaper, magazine and book over the decadence of the home. Though only a beginning has been made, parents are rising to the challenge. The school and the church are at least aware of an awakening parenthood.

It is a new kind of home that is in the making. It is being built upon a new model. The "old home" had its beauties. But the new home has beauties which the old never knew—for one thing, a comradeship between parents and children that is different, that is richer, that is more sincere. And the intelligent parent of today makes home for his child on an ever broadening scale. He helps the child's idea of home to grow until it includes the neighborhood, then the larger and still larger community. There are parents in the United States who are even becoming internationally minded, who help their children to love France, or England, for instance, in such a way that distant lands and people in a very true sense become a part of home. And it is this new parent who realizes that the child is a fellow man worthy of the best understanding and closest friendship.

For a better grasp of the new concept of home large groups of parents are on the move. Thousands of parents are giving whole-heartedly of their time and thought to the schools. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers, to refer to one of many organizations busy in this work, has increased in active membership over 1200 per cent in ten years and has branches in every state in the Union. Parent-teacher activities have taken countless forms and have been outstandingly successful. One of their chief purposes is to organize facilities for the education of parents and to bring about such a recognition of the profession of parenthood as to influence men and women to fit themselves by study and training for this most important field of public service.

Editorial Notes

It is of more than passing interest that the University of Pennsylvania should withdraw its protest of a basketball game which it lost to Dartmouth College, on the grounds that "the winning or the losing of any contest is insignificant to cordial athletic relations with sister institutions." This is certainly adhering strictly to the ideals upon which college athletics were founded. Such a stand can do no less than strengthen college sports.

The other day a New Jersey man received a cashier's check for $1000 by mail with a note saying, "Some years ago you did me a favor when I was poor." The note was unsigned, which shows true gratitude. The New Jersey man says he never did anyone a favor worth $1000; which shows true humility.

It is somewhat of a paradox that, while in the past nations had no apparent difficulty in organizing war, Geneva seems to be meeting insurmountable barriers to the organizing of peace.

Perhaps the wets can't get their steam roller started because they have abandoned the water wagon

The Stuff That Dreams Are Made Of

FEZ

THE railway station at Fez, as remote from the old city and its time-scarred walls as if actual contact between such manifestations of far-removed ages, were unthinkable, gives one pause as one steps into its vacant and echoing interior after the long day's journey from Tangier.

If, as is likely, he is the only European arrival, uncertainty possesses him. Few persons are about, the only sign of habitation is a cluster of distant lights somewhere across the broad plain which lies wrapped in mystery under the brilliant North African stars, and all his accustomed comfort and even security seemed to be behind him.

Where, indeed, is he? If refuge from the night there be and bread to assuage his mounting hunger who, forsooth, among these silent, scrutinizing, hooded figures may direct him to it? Into the night which covers this land of the past, he in quest of the wonder city of the ancient people, of a certainty, may not wander alone. The feeling grips him that he is in a position similar to that of the wanderer who finds himself in some Chinese village where none speaks a European tongue, where there is no place of entertainment, where—

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But, no! Modernity has entered here, even with the coming of the railway. And to my mingled gratification and dismay a voice reaches my ear. "Taxi, sir?" I turn, and there he is, the taxi-driver of the Rue de Rivoli or the Via Nazionale. Being one of those strange persons ever resentful of what we have acquired the habit of calling the "spoiling" of ancient places by modernity's encroachment, I am not sure for an instant whether to be relieved or disgusted.

And yet, though I have wandered into many a far place, the chains of habit and convention are not, I fancy, easily to be thrust off. I sigh a little, but suffer myself to be led to the conveyance, which is even equipped with a taximeter. It is bitingly cold. Visions of warm food amid —I permit myself to hope—warm surroundings, with a clean bed later possess me to the momentary exclusion of desire for "adventure."

I feel that I ought to be impatient with myself and yet —well, anyway, the chauffeur from the Rue de Rivoli or the Via Nazionale is quite familiar with the destination most suited to me, nor do I demur at all. We go a long distance, until I realize that I should have been hopelessly lost had it not been for this particular very fortunate interposition of modernity.

Eventually we turn through what appears to be an ancient gateway, and an electric light just beyond discloses its crumbling mosaics. Another rod or two and we are in a courtyard which, of a certainty, was once a sultan's. Truly enough it was, and now the Moorish palace which rises about it is a European hotel, from the doorway of which emerges a European concierge and his attendants.

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All that I have fondly anticipated awaits me and more. Presently I am seated in a great room where once a potentate and his honored guests were served by many a dark-hued slave. The walls and columns are adorned with mosaics as then. A fountain's gentle plash soothes me as it doubtless soothed the Sultan. With efficiency as noiseless and as satisfactory as even he enjoyed, I am served.

And yet I am in the olden city itself, in Fez, that place which today I feel that I have dreamed about rather than actually experienced, that wonder city which is, in effect, the stuff of which dreams are made. I am in Fez, and presently, being satisfied as to material concernments, I wander forth to find refreshment, as it were, for the inner man in the romance of maturity and antiquity and flaming history which hangs halo-like about a place where the ages have lingered until at last modernity has come to them.

I feel that, of all the places I have yet known, here is one that is different, one that is unaltered, one in which I may achieve commune with the past, having left the present somewhere back there on the other side of that broad Moroccan plain.

And if something of the present seems still to hold about me in the atmosphere of my modernized sultanic palace, why, here I am apart from it altogether as I set forth from the courtyard and into the narrow streets of Fez. High walls of ancient masonry tower above me, mysterious in their suggestions of what may be beyond. In the faint moonlight I discover in the distance a minaret tower. A mosque, with dome of perfect rotundity, is close at hand. And ever and anon there faces me a close-barred doorway or an olden arch with tufts of grass clinging among its crumbling mosaics, the symmetry of its Oriental design not in the least destroyed by neglect.

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Everything is silence, the silence of night in a place which has no concern with time, nor with the things of a world from which it is yet apart. A hooded figure leading a donkey brushes past me, nor even glances aside. I am as inscrutable to him as he to me, and of far less interest. He neither resents nor welcomes my presence. He simply disregards it, with an unconcern which disarms me.

A turning, and I am in the street of the shops and bazaars and coffee houses. Here is activity enough. Into it I, the only European, bring the very fingertip of a touch of western civilization. I wander, disregarded, seemingly ignored, up and down and through the evening throng, which is different in no detail whatever to the evening throng here a thousand years ago.

Veiled women, hooded men in a variety of raiment, beggars in an incredible array of rags, donkeys with undisclosed burdens led by men who look neither to the right nor to the left nor utter a word of warning that they may be given way, figures of bearded Moors with a serene dignity of stride that compels attention, water-carriers with goatskin bags under arms and little burnished copper pannikins dangling by brass chains, Muhammadan priests whose garments are reverently touched by the multitude, black Africans from the South and stalwart men from the Atlas, hurrying women of the harem apprehensive lest some man may meet their glance, folk with faces of indeterminate origin, strangely suggestive of both East and West, even of another age than this—and now and then, very infrequently, the rider of a splendid Arab steed making passage through the narrow way under its vinelike awnings placidly scornful of the throng beneath him.

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Nothing here reminds of today, nothing here brings me into contact with actual modern conditions. It is all of yesterday, of a long-forgotten past. At last I am face to face, at elbows' touch, with what has gone before; and it is so unimaginable, so without my grasp as the actual that, again, I feel it is but the stuff of which dreams are made. I see more of it. I wander again through the street on the morrow, when the tiny shops are open and the coffee houses busy with their patrons, silent and always silent in shadowy corners.

I see the market place and the snake charmers entertaining the crowds beneath the mighty bastions when the sun lies warm on that side. I drive around the city outside the far-flung walls and regard it from yonder hilltop until I am more than ever convinced it is all a dream. I see more of the past than I have ever seen, and it is so untinged with the present that I feel I have been back for a bit in another age.

M. T. G.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Consolation for the Radio Enthusiast

IN LETTERS to the Times, radio enthusiasts complain that when they try to tune in on Shreveport, La., or Council Bluffs, Ia., they get only an earful of local broadcasts. They contend that the output of near-by stations is too "broad," if not too thick. It spreads out like a Democratic majority in Texas. They want an opportunity to tell Chicago and Omaha how well their programs are coming in, but are denied this privilege.

By way of comforting the indignant radio "fans," it is suggested that they reflect on the complaint of King George V of England. When he attended a British fair recently he broadcast to the attentive world that he also had his troubles with his radio set. He said:

> My wireless set won't get Paris or Germany. If I tune in for Paris I get London, and if I try to get Berlin I get London. The London station kills everything else. I want a set that will get foreign stations when I want them.

Offhand, one would imagine that it would be quite simple to put the royal quietus on the London station when the King wanted to hear a Tyrolean yodel, a French chanson or the Liederkrantz Society at Berlin. Apparently this is impracticable, and royalty mingles its grief with that of the common garden variety of radio "fan." George Washington should have put something in the Constitution about it.—*Seattle Times.*

Prosecuting the "Treater"

THE victim of an "incurable" thirst is not always so frank about his failing as to advertise it, and ask the public to aid him to conquer his weakness. That was the device adopted by a resident of Nassau in the Bahamas, who, being unable to cure himself of his drinking habits, inserted this announcement in the Bahama Gazette:

> Whereas, the subscriber, through the pernicious habit of drinking, has greatly hurt himself in purse and person, and rendered himself odious to all his acquaintances; and finding there is no possibility of breaking off from the said practice, but through the impossibility to find the liquor; he, therefore, begs and prays that no person will sell him, for money or on trust any sort of spirituous liquors, as he will not in future pay for it, but will prosecute anyone for an action of damage against the temporal and eternal interests of the public's humble, serious and sober servant.

This strange document was signed by a witness in proper legal form, and the signer evidently anticipated that it would be effective, as he subscribed himself "sober servant." The threat to prosecute anyone who supplied him with liquor is a novel method of securing personal temperance reform.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Circulating Pictures

FEES charged for the loan of paintings and etchings through the Arts Council of New York indicate that the artists will do well under this scheme for "circulating art." A subscriber pays $10 a year if he expects to borrow pictures up to $100 in value, and $25 if he aspires to a limit of $300. Thus the creators should get at least 6 per cent net on the market value of their products; and if it is a new thing to circulate art like books, it is also new for artists to get a fair return on their pictorial capital and be at the same time unable to spend the principal. —*Baltimore Sun.*

Where Are Those Drunks?

A SHORT time ago I made a three-days visit to Pittsburgh. On my arrival I was assured by a friend that there was more whisky sold in Pittsburgh than ever. I went all over looking for somebody drunk. I did not find any one. I was told to come out Saturday night on a train called "The Bummer" and I could find plenty of drunks. So I took "The Bummer" at near midnight. In the depot there were several hundred men, but not a drunk. "The Bummer" was crowded. I went through every car, found not one drunk.

Yet Pittsburgh is said to be the wettest city in Pennsylvania.—*H. G. Hubbard, in the Outlook.*

Has It Come to This?

AUBREY LEVY, a Seattle lawyer, is alarmed over the increase in number and importance of synthetic substances. The other day, addressing the Bar Association, the attorney threw out a warning to all those persons drawing up very long leases to take cognizance of the possibility of synthetic gold.

His thought is that in ninety-nine-year contracts it should be specified that payment be made "in money or currency having a higher value than gold." That is to say, in case a method of cheap gold production should be found that would force a demonetization of the yellow metal, the lessor would not lose thereby, but might demand payment of the contract's face value in the lawful monetary medium.

To be sure, the "if" in any such supposition is still remarkably small, but the speaker contended that in the light of recent stupendous progress in synthesis and in other fields, it is well not to regard anything as impossible. He says the necessary clause might easily be placed in leases, etc., and that it is "better to be safe than sorry." —*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

A Tariff Wall for Slang

I SHOULD like to see England building a high tariff wall against the slang of America, and America building a high tariff wall against the slang of England. All the really vital words would climb this wall, and yet each country would be left speaking its own language in its own tradition. Americans would continue to "fall for" this, to be "up against" that, to "get away with it," to "put it across," and all the rest of it—excellent phrases, racy of the soil, but phrases that look the sorriest weeds in the garden of English speech.—Y. Y. in the *New Statesman* (London).

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

College Students and Religion

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"As College Students Look Upon Religion," is an article that recently appeared in the New York Times. It referred to a recent week-end meeting held at Princeton University attended by some 200 college presidents, deans, professors and headmasters, where the subject was discussed.

One viewpoint expressed complete concurrence in a frequently quoted observation once made by Dr. Francis Peabody, "To the college student of today, God is near, but the church is far away."

Another viewpoint dealt with what ought to be done about it. According to this opinion, religion must be incorporated in every college curriculum and in a more interesting and vital way. Religion as a subject must be taught on a parity with philosophy, science, literature, mathematics, history, etc. Above all things, religion must be taught dispassionately, accurately, and, revolutionary as it might sound, without propaganda. "Saving souls" is held to be less efficient than promoting "understanding."

This expression from such a body of men whose life work is to aid in training the youth of our country should be cause for much gratitude to all right-thinking people.

New York, N. Y. N. D. BALLANTINE.

Blanks for Anti-Vivisection Petitions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As you doubtless know, your publication of a letter concerning our dog exemption bill aroused much interest, and those societies whose addresses were given received many applications for blank petitions. The American Anti-Vivisection Society of Philadelphia received seventy-seven in one day and the Illinois Society of Chicago also received large numbers.

As the address of our society—the New England Anti-Vivisection Society—was not given we received only a few from people in the vicinity of Boston, but we had already had such tremendous response from so many readers of your paper in response to the appeal for signatures sent out from this office that we have no reason to complain. We shall, however, be glad to furnish petition blanks to all who send for them. We have already many more signatures than we had for our bill of two years ago and the interest is decidedly on the increase.

WEGIA H. H. TRACY,
603 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.